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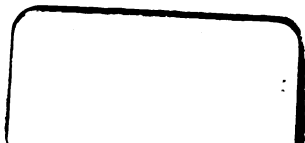
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Duct. A. 1718 L





THE
Law-French
DICTIONARY

Alphabetically Digested;
Very useful for all Young Students in
the *Common Laws* of *ENGLAND*.

To which is added,

THE
Law-Latin Dictionary:

Being

An *Alphabetical Collection* of such *Law-Latin* Words as are found in several *Authentic Manuscripts*, and Printed Books of *Precedents*, whereby *Entering Clerks*, and others, may be furnished with *fit and proper Words*, in a *Common Law Sense*, for any thing they shall have occasion to make use of, in *drawing Declarations*, or any parts of *Pleading*. Also, a more *Compendious* and *Accurate Exposition* of the *Terms* of the *Common Law* (interspers'd throughout) than any hitherto extant, containing many *important Words* of Art used in *Law-Books*.

The Second Edition, corrected and enlarg'd.

In the S A V O R

Printed by Eliz. Nutt and R. Colling, (Assigns of
Edward Sayer, Esq;) for D. Brown, J. Malthoe,
B. Cooke, T. Bickerton, F. Giles, J. Hooke, and
F. Clay. 1718.



THE PREFACE.

FOrasmuch as the Reading of the Later and Modern Reports, without the Knowledge of the Ancient Writers of the English Laws, will hardly shew the true Grounds and Reasons of them; and since most Students are at a loss to find the true Interpretation and Meaning of many Words (used by Authors who have written thereof in the Law-French) which are taken in a different Sense, and no Dictionary of this kind being yet made publick; I have therefore, for the Use and Ease of all Young Students in the Common Law, collected out of many Authors, and composed Alphabetically, all or most part of the Words generally used by them as Law-French, and given the meaning thereof as near as I could in English. It cannot be expected that they should be Grammatically declined or put into all Cases and Tenses; but in some places

THE PREFACE:

I have shewn the several Tenses of divers Verbs, as the Word Dier, to say, &c. by which others may be easily guessed at. And because some Words are diversly used by several Authors, I have therefore set down the several ways, whereby they are usually accepted and expressed, and have added the Authors Names and Folio's, and the several Impressions of their Books. So that the Student may have Recourse thereunto, and may the better apprehend the true Sense of the Words as they were intended.

T O T H E R E A D E R.

Amongst the several Authors of late that have employed their time in compiling Law-Dictionaries, none of them have taken care to furnish the Pleaders and Entering Clerks with apt Latin Words, to insert in their Declarations and Pleadings; so that they have been most of them constrained to make use of common Dictionaries, and those that are mean Scholars, or bad Grammarians, have made use of Words of Equivocal Construction, very little to the purpose, not to be helped by an Anglice, or Anglice vocat' (as they vainly imagine) of which many Instances are frequently found in the late Reports.

For Remedy of which Mischief for the future, I having been a Collector of Entries, of Declarations and Pleadings, and corrected

To the R E A D E R.

rected the same ; together with the Entries of Judge Winch, Serjeant Thomson, Mr. Aston, and the famous Mr. Andrew Vidian, for above thirty Years last past, have thought fit at last to publish my Notes of such Law-Latin words, as occur'd in my Reading the Entries above-named, supplying the rest with select Dictionary words, which (as near as I could find) had but one genuine Signification ; and to make the Collection more compleat, have added to the same, an Exposition of the Terms of the Law, that all Pleaders (but the Country Clerks especially) may have in one portable Volume, whatever is material to be understood upon this Subject.

T H E Law-French DICTIONARY.

A B.

A. To, *a sçavoir*, to know, *a dire*, to say.
A, by, *a Tort*, by wrong; and from, *a Cestuy*, from him.

A, at, *Tenant a volent*, Tenant at will.

A, for, *a cause de cy*, for this reason, *Cervent a eux*, it is necessary for them. *per Perkins* 55.

A fils et a fils d' roy, For the King's Daughter or Sons.

A, Is the third Person singular of the Verb. *Viz. j'ay*, I have, *tu as*, Thou hast, *il a*, He hath, *si ayes*, if ye have. *per Crompton* 223 b. *Que a*, who hath, *Idem.* 188. a.

Le Reigne a; the Queen hath, *si a de bien*, if he hath Goods, *En son Ewe que a*, in his Waters which he hath. *per Crompton* 162. b.

A la Ville, to the Town. *A*, is also taken for like or after, as *A-la-made*, after the Fashion.

A B.

A, is sometimes taken for *In* or *En*, as, *A la Esfon*, in the fashion. *A la Presence*, in the Presence.

A, is sometimes used for *Avec*, with, *viz. a peu perd*, with small loss.

Age. age, *L'age de ung an*, a Year old, *That ung Age*, all one Age, *Est plus Age q'autre*, he is older than the other.

Abaiser, to bring low, cast down or abate.

Abbaïsser, idem.

Abandoner, leaving, *abandonner es-*
son, to desert or leave one, *aban-*
donnants, idem.

Abasourts, debasing, or abasing.

Un Abasie, an Abey, *un Abbi*, idem.

Abbe, an Abbot, from *Abba*, signifying Father.

Abbesse, an Abbotess.

Abater and *Abatre*, to quash, de-
 stroy, beat down, or pull up by
 the roots. *vid. Ley Terms*, &c. *ib.*

B

Abater,

Abater, to demolish or throw down, *Abater arbres*, to fell trees.

Abatus, thrown down, prostrated, *Boys abate*, Wood cut or fallen, *p. Coke, Rep. 5, 25, a.*

Abatre, idem. *per Flowd. Com. 316. b. & p. Briton 31, a.*

Abatus and *Abatus*, thrown down.

Abatu per vent, blown down, *p. Nov. Narr. 16, b.*

Abate, is also a term in Law, used upon a wrongful entry, or detaining the possession of Lands.

Abatement, such a wrongful entering, It is also a Term in Heraldry, denoting some mark or stain in Arms.

Abatement, of a Writ or Plaint for uncertainty, *Misfeomer, &c.*

Un abator, is he who wrongfully enters upon Lands or Tenements upon the Death of Tenant in Fee; He who so enters upon the Death of Tenant for Life or Years, is called an Entruder.

Abaisance, and *Abaisance*, *scut in nubibus*, a thing in the consideration of the Law, or in its disposition. *2 Hen. 7. 13. a.*

Abaisse & Abaisse, abated, Lessened, *p. Nov. Narr. 7. a.*

Abaisance, respite, or in expectation, *abaysance*, idem.

Abayer, to bark as a Dog, *abbaye*, barking as a Hound when a Deer turns head, he is said to be at bay.

Abbesed, cast down, humbled, *p. Phillips.*

Abce, the Alphabet.

Abbrager, to shorten, contract, or epitomize.

Abbrage, shortened, contracted.

Abbetours, aiders, assistants, *ab-betaunts*, aiding or assisting; *ab-betaest*, had assisted or abetted. *p. Flowd. Com. 390. b.*

Abbuver, to give Water, *abru-ver les Chevaux*, to water Horses.

Un abbreuvier, a Watering place.

Abdicare, to renounce or refuse.

Abhorrer, to detest.

Abjekt, cast down, *chose abjekt*, a vile thing.

Abille & Abiller, vide, *Habille & Habiller.*

Abjurer, to forswear, to recant, or deny.

Abjurement, denying, renouncing.

Ablation, washing away, cleansing.

Aboler & Abolir, to root out, to abolish.

Aboli hors d'usage, abolish'd out of use.

Abolissement, abolishing.

Abogen, bowed.

Abominer, to detest, to abhor.

Abondant, moreover, furthermore.

Aborder, to apply to, to arrive at.

Aborderment, bordering, or arriving at.

Aboutir, to draw to, also to set or make boundaries or limits of Lands, &c.

Les aboutissants, the limits or bounds.

Aboutissements, idem.

Abseindre & Absceindre, to hide.

Que absents, who are away.

Abroger, put away, *Abroger*, to put away.

Absence, &c. *absence*, Wormwood.

Absoudre & Absoul, to forgive or pardon.

Absouls & absoults, forgiven, pardoned.

Abstenir, to forbear.

Absus, &c. *Absus*, hidden, difficult.

Absurd, indomestient, foolish.

A C.

Abuse, *abuse*, *p. Mirror Justice*,
Wrong, Cap. 5. Sect. 2.

Aburements, Ornaments.

Un abyfme, a bottomless Pit.

A C.

Accessorie, one that aids or In-
fligates another in committing a
Crime.

Accreſter, to happen, to accrew.

Accreſte, encreased, accrewed.

Puis accreſte, may happen, *p.*
Fitz. nat. breu. 185. w.

Accreſer, to aſſeſs, *Accreſſent ſur*
enqueſt, the Jury aſſeſs, *p. 2 Edw.* 5. 3.

Accrete, found. *p. Nov. Narr.* 65. b.

Accordant, agreeable, according
to.

Accout, heed, wary.

Accoler, to embrace.

Accompliſh, to finiſh or fulfil.

Accompliſh, fulfilled.

Accreſer, to draw near, to be
familiar with.

Accoucher, to lye, *Accouchement*,
lying down.

Accoutre, to dreſs, deck or a-
dorn, *accouſter*, idem.

Accrove, encreased, *accron*, idem.

Accomine, went along with,
proceeded. *p. Coke*, rep. 9. 120. b.

Acchator, to buy, *acchator*, a buy-
er, *accheter*, idem.

Acchete, bought, purchaſed,
acchete, idem.

Acchett, idem, *acchettenu*, we
bought.

Acchiſon, hurt, damaged.

Accuſſ, very neceſſary or fa-
miliar.

Accomoder, to lend, *accomoda*, lent.

Accompaigner, to keep company
with.

Accompter, to reckon, *ven ac-*
comptes, ye ſhall be accounted,
or reckoned with. *p. Kidſhin* 54. b.

A C.

Accorder, to agree. *d' accorder*,
of the agreement.

Accordant, agreeing, *deit accor-*
der, ought to agree.

Accoſter, to prop or hold up.

Accoſtumer, to be uſed or ac-
customed.

Accoſtume, uſed. *p. Coke*, rep.
9. 120.

Accreſſer, to happen, ſee *accreſter*.

Accreſter, to encreaſe or grow.

Accruſt, hath happened or ac-
crewed. *p. Plind. Com.* 203.

Accrucher, to apprehend, to pull
or draw to, to hook, vide *Encre-*
che. vide Stat. 25 E. 3. H. 3. c. 8.

Accuſeur, a Farmer, *accuſement*,
a letting to Farm.

Accreſſ, in good earneſt, truly.

Accreſs, Maple trees. *p. Coke*
rep. 4. 62.

Achevement, an obtaining or
acquiring.

Achemine, accomplished.

Accheteur, vide *Acchator*, a buyer.

Acier, Steel.

Accomp, sudden, or suddenly.

Berra accouple, ſhall be joyned.

Acquerir, to get, to obtain.

Acquis, got or obtained, *Biens*
acquis, Goods gotten or obtained.

Acquiſſer, to receive, gather, *p.*
Fitzh. gr. abr. 2. ps. fol. 5. a.

Acro, ſharp in taſt. *Acrimonie*,
ſharpneſs.

Acquiter, &c *Acquiſſer*, to ac-
quit, alſo to agree to, or ſtand fo.

Acquiſſer, to pacifie or make
quiet.

Acceſtra, ſhall fall or happen, *p.*
Briton 92. b.

Un aſſe, an authority of Court.

Aſſif, buſie, active.

Aſſuel, ready, ſpeedy, effo-
tual.

Actualment &c *actualment*, pre-
ſently, out of hand.

Accomplissement, fulfilling.

Aquiesce, released, absolved, acquiesce de son serment, absolved of his Oath.

A D.

Ad, bath and had.

Ad ew, bath had.

Ad a fair, had to do.

Ad este, hath been.

Adage, an old saying, *cest un comon adage*, it is a common saying.

Adayer, to provoke.

Adayement, a provocation.

Addonne, given to.

Un addoubeur, a promoter, or setter up of Causes.

Addoucir, to assuage or mitigate.

Addoulciment, mitigating or assuaging.

Addoulcissement, idem.

Ades, by and by, anon.

Ademain, to morrow.

Adesprimes, at the beginning, at first.

Adesprimes, idem. *p. Termes Ley*, 240, a.

Adderece, belonged unto, *p. Nou. Narr.* 65, b.

Adereign, put in order, tried, arraigned.

Adavant, before, before such time, *p. Plowd. abr.* 18.

Adieu, farewell. *p. Kitchin* 7, a.

Adherer, to stick or cleave to.

Adjourner, to give, or appoint another day.

Adire, to say, or speak to.

Adjouster, to put to, add, or reckon, to make even, *adjuster*, idem.

Adjouff, added, set right. *p. Plowden's preface.*

Adjudger, to give Judgment, *adjugera*, shall judge.

Adjoignant, joynning unto.

Adresser, to resort unto, to have recourse unto, *Adress*, idem.

L'Admirante, the Admiralty.

Admis, admitted, *Admettre*, to admit.

Administer, to direct, dispose, or govern.

Administrateur, he that doth direct or administer.

Admoneste, charged, admonished, warned, *p. Brit.* 60. b.

Adjure, to swear to.

Admirablement, wonderfully.

Adonc, then, at that time, *adonques*, idem.

Adopter, & *prendre a filz*, to adopt or make one his Son, *adoptif*, chosen, adopted.

Adorer, to worship, *adorateur*, a worshipper.

Adoffer, to lean against any thing.

Adroit homme, a right or fit Man.

Adnuller, to make void or destroy.

Adwel, ought to have.

Advenir, to happen, or fall out.

Advertiser, to give notice.

Adventure, chance, accident.

Advenant, according, fitting.

Il est jeune & Gaillard a ladvenant, he is young and lusty accordingly.

Advenu, come to pass, *advenement*, happening, also a chance.

Advenues, the passages, or entries, *Garder les advenues*, to watch the access or entries.

Adviut, happened.

Adventer, an adulterer, an adultere, idem.

Adversary, vide *opponery*.

Advertis, to give notice, or to admonish.

Advertissement, admonition.

Adven, faith or fidelity.

Adverer to vouch, confess, or own,

A E. A F.

Adouer quelques crime, to avow any fault.

Adyre, to say, or speak. p. 1 Hen. 7. 9. b.

A E.

Ael, a Grandfather, *ail*, idem.

Aels, a Grandmother.

Aererer, to plow or plowing, wide *airer*.

Aerin, brass, *airains* idem. and *airain*, idem. p. *Termes de Ley*. 179, and 251.

Acier, steel.

Aery, the nest of Hawks, *airy*, idem.

Aefime capish, a forfeiture in case of Murther. It is said by *Blount*, that in an Assembly at *Eneter*, King *Athelstan* declared that the Mūlſ for killing the King should be 30000 *Thrymsſe*. of an Arch-bishop's head or Prince's, 15000, of a Bishop or Senator, 8000, of a Priest's or Thane's head, &c. and that a *Thrymsſe* was the 4th part of a *Saxon* shilling.

A F.

Affaire, to be had, made, or taken, p. *Fitzb. Nat. brev.* 167, a.

Affair, business.

Affame, famished, starved.

Affſſate, wilful. p. *Plowd. Cam.* 12. a.

Affermer, to make sure, to establish, to fortify; also to let to Farm, *affmerer*, idem.

Affert, it behoveth, or belongeth. p. 2 Hen. 7. 9. 2.

Afferance, idem.

Afferment, a taxation, assessment, &c.

Affere, set, taxed, assessed, confirmed.

A G.

Afferer, to tax or assess. p. *Coke* rep. 8. 39. a.

Affer, *Affri*, and *affra*, Cattle or Beasts, as *Affries de son Caroe*. Heifers, or Beasts of his Plough.

Aueria Capucata, idem.

Affens, they belong.

Affectuous, desirous. p. *Plowd. Com.* 306. b.

Affient, trusting. p. *Kitchin*. 174. b.

Afferrence, Persons who are appointed to tax or assess such emendments as are set in inferior Courts. 8 H. 7. 4.

Affiance, alliance, confederacy, or confidence, *West.* 1. c. 1.

Affinity, Kindred or Relations by blood or Marriage, *West.* 1. c. 9.

Affins, kindred by Marriage.

Affinage, refining Metals.

Affraies, fightings, assaults.

Affranchir, to set free.

Affedeſſi, impiety, ungodliness. *Saxon.* p. *Phillips*.

A. G.

Agast, dismayed with fear, also wasted.

Agait, waiting, *giſt en agait*, he lyeth in wait.

Agaitz, Idem.

Agard, awarded, *le agard*; the award.

Agir, to go, *agisont*, lying.

Agister, to put into, to go in or to depasture or lay in, *agist*, Idem.

Agistment, is the laying in of Cattle, to go and depasture or feed by the Month or Week, and is called *tacking* in some Counties,

Aggregation, a gathering or assembling together, *aggreger*, to assemble, or gather.

Aggrandir, to make great, to enlarge.

A I.

Agglus, joyned or congealed.
Aggravate, vexed, made heinous.

Aggressor, the best who does the offence, or gives cause of it.

Agrarian law; a Roman law to distribute lands among the common People.

Agreeant, they agree.

Agrestial, clownish, rude.

Agneus, a Lamb, *agnus* and *agnus*, lambs, *agnus*, to year or bring forth lambs.

Agniser, to acknowledge, *agnis* and *agnise*, acknowledged, p. Coke 8. 116.

Abasir, to shame, *abaser* on *hous*, to abash or make one ashamed.

Aberda sy, joined himself unto. p. Plowden. 262, 1.

Aguir, to guide. p. *stat. confirm.* Car. 25. *Eldo*. 1.

Aguille, a Needle.

Aguilles, a point or sharp end.

Aguiser, to sharpen, whet or grind.

A. I.

Aid prier, to pray in aid or assistance.

Aidar, to help or assist, *aidre*, idem.

Al aid de dieu, the help of God.

Al vau aid dieu, to help ye God.
Jes aid, I have. p. *Fitzb. Nat.* *Novo*. 184. b.

Aient, having, *nt euyant*, they have not.

Aier, he shall have. p. *Crompt.* *Jur. Cur.* 17. b.

Cato ait esse dit, as hath been said.

Aincientment, anciently.

Qui aid, he who helpeth.

A L.

Leuer aids sur le sujets, to raise aids upon the Subjects.

Un aigle, an Eagle.

Aigre, sharp, eager.

Ailleurs, elsewhere, otherwise.

Ailleurs, *ailleurs*, and *oylors*, idem, p. *Briton*. 37. a.

Ail, a Grandfather, vide *ach*.

Ailest, a Grandmother, *aile*, idem.

Ainsy, even so, after the same manner, so that, unless.

Ainsy come, even as it were.

Dis ainsy, he said so, or thus, *ainsy*, thus.

Ainsy soit il, so be it, *il est ainsy*, it is so.

Aiment, a Leadstone.

Tailleurs des aimens, cutters of Diamonds. p. *stat. art. sup. Cambr.* Cap. 20.

Aimer, to love, *amer*, idem.

Aireau, a Plough, *airant*, Plowing, Tilling.

Airaine, brass. p. *termes de Ley*, 180. b.

Ain, a board.

Aier, steel.

Aile, a wing, *aile de Oiseau*, the wing of a Bird.

Aire, the nest of a Hawk or Bird of game.

Ais, he hath.

Aisue, first-born, *aisue fiz*, eldest Son.

Aisue fille, eldest Daughter.

Aisue le droit, the right of the first born.

Aisement, speedily, quickly.

Aisuetie par, the Son's, Daughter's, Brother's, or Sister's Part.

Ajuge, adjudged, or awarded, *West.* 1. c. 4.

A. L.

Al, to, *al men pre*, to my meadow. p. *Kitch.* 35, a, also *From*, &c. *Ala*,

Als, goeth, of *ale*, he is gone,
Fitzb. Nat. brev. 97, a. and *also*
brought.

Il alos, he went, or he goeth,
p. *Coke* rep. 8. 37, a.

Alasent censure, they should go
against. p. *Mirr. Just.*

Alans avunt, they have gone
forth.

Alar sans jour, to be dismissed
the Court without Day, i. e.
absolutely.

Avers alantes, Cattle going.

Vans alastes, ye have gone, *ale*,
gone, went.

Als & sans defail, gone and
quite spoiled.

Alangew vide Langew.

Aleblastre, Aleblaster.

Aleigiance, fidelity, also al-
ledging.

De aler, of the other. p. *Hem*,
6. usual.

Alcomer, an Ale-taster, an Of-
ficer who takes care of the Al-
size of Ale and Vintnals.

Aler & aller, to go, or to take a
Journey.

Leffe aler, let go, *alers* shall go.

Aler in quelque lieu, to go to
any place.

Aler a port, to go to the gate.

Aler versai escom, to go towards
one.

Alay, vide *Aloy*.

Le aler, the bringing, *de ny aler*,
not to go.

Alegret, they shall shodge.

Aliener, to sell, *alione*, sold,
vide *Efranger*.

Alienes, the buyer, *alienation*,
selling.

Alienes, one born out of the
King's Dominions, vid. *Alien*.

Allee & venue, to go and come.

Alience, confederacy, combina-
tion, *Aliaunce*, idem.

Alumbar, a Linnen or Guilder
of Letters in old Parchment Wei-
tings. See *St. R. 3. c. 9.*

Almoignes, Alms, *pour almoigne*,
for Alms.

Almoigne & almoigne, idem.
okener, vide *annener*.

Alme, Soul, *almes*, Souls.

Alumbar and *almes*, a Wood of
Alders, Co. *Lit.* 46.

Alens hors, they went out, *ale-
mu*, we went.

Alodium, a free manor, p. *port*
1. *Inf.* 5. n.

Als, high.

Alloyd, stolen, hid, concealed
or chased away.

Alloyner, they who hide, steal,
conceal, Sec. p. *Briton*. 26. B.

Alloyner, to chase or drive a-
way.

Alloyner, they put off, or de-
ferr.

Alien, a Foreigner, or one born
out of the King's dominions.

Alias and *alieu*, Kindred, con-
federates.

Alers, there, at that time, or
in that place.

Alay, a value on Gold or Silver,
or addition of some baser Metal,
the Mixture, or temper of Me-
tals, vid. 3 *Ed.* 7. 20.

Alternatif, that which is done
by turn, one after another.

Alternativement, by course or
turn, one after another.

Alerquer, to wrangle.

Alun, Allom.

Alays, fags, flags, or Rushes.
Nov. Nar. 5. 3.

Alutum, the place where they
grow.

Allyent, they bind.

Alloyners, they who make false.

Alter-

A M.

Astercation, controverſie, diſpute.

A. M.

Amer, to love, *aimer*, idem. *amer* is alſo bitter.

Ama d'aler bravement, love to go fine.

Ament, they love, *de amer*, for to love.

Ames, Friends, *amix*, idem.

Amice, beloved.

Ambages, a circuit of words, or a long idle or fooliſh diſcourſe. p. *Coke* rep. 11. 29.

Ambidoux, both.

Ambrey, a Cup-board.

Amens, brought, *amens*, idem.

Amens, idem, *ſera amens*, ſhall be brought.

Amender to make better, *we ameniſſe*, may not be amended, *amendez* in modern French is to buy.

Amercie, amerced, *amerey*, idem, *ſont amercies*, are amerced, *eſtre amercie* to be amerced.

Amefſie, friendſhip, kindneſs.

Amefſie, a forgetting injuries.

Amefue, brought, alſo led or carried away or drove, *ameſue*, idem, *eſt ameſuable*, to be brought or carried. p. *Fitzh. Juſtice*, 12. b.

Amefuer, to bring, lead or drive.

Vous ameſueres, ye may bring. 11. Hen. 7. 28. a.

Amefuera, ſhall bring, carry, &c.

Il ameffait, he may bring, 31 Hen. 7. 28. a.

Amefuer ſon heſt, to lead his Army.

Amaffer, to heap up or lay together.

Amour, love.

Amort, dead. From whence.

Melanſort, ſitting Melancholy.

A N.

Amaler, to melt, *amollir*, idem. and to make ſoft, *amollir*, idem. p. *termes Ley.* 116.

Amoneſte, admoniſhed or forewarned, *Wefm.* 1. c. 2.

Amortizer, to alien lands to a Corporation, or body Politick.

Amortir, idem.

Ample, Broad, large.

Amplier, to encrease, to enlarge.

Amputer, to cut, *amputation*, cutting.

Amont and *a mount*, upwards.

Amplie, encreaſed.

Amplement, largely, fully.

Amuſement, gazing.

Amazer eſcum, to put one in a ſtudy, or to buſy one's thoughts.

Amuniſer, to make thin, or lean, or to be ſlender, *ameindrir*, idem.

Amortiffement, giving lands to a Corporation, or body Politick, being then ſaid to be in dead hands, againſt which the ſtatute of *Mortmain* was made.

A N.

An, a Year, *Ann*, idem. *le an*, or *Len*, the Year, *un an*, one Year, *deux ans*, two Years, *de an en an*, from Year to Year, *de mi an*, half a Year, *de an en*, of the laſt Year.

Adnates, the firſt Year's Fruic paid out of the Church-livings.

Anarchie, a Common-Wealth without a Chief.

Anceſſe, a Maid-ſervant.

Anceſtres, anceſtors.

Ancien, old, *le plus ancien de tous*, the oldeſt of all.

Antique temps, old time, *antis*, idem.

Ancre, an Anchor.

Angleterre,

A P.

Anfeldshyde, a single charge or accusation, LL. Edm. R.

Angloerre, England.

Angyd, a single value or Estimation, LL. *Inst.* Rs. c. 20.

Anbless, a single Tribute, payment, or portion, LL. *W.* 1. c. 64.

Ankes, Geese, *p. Brook's Gr. abr.* 144.

Anicus and *Anigent*, defeated, recovered against, also barred and annulled. *p. Greg.* 296, b. and *Parkins*.

Anicute, void, being of no force. *p. Fitzh. Nat. brev.* 214. b.

Anecutiv, to make void.

Anient onferment, utterly void.

Anicenter, to defeat, stop, or throw out. *p. 3. part. Inst.* 119.

Anientifment, destruction, making void or annulling, *anichilling*, making void.

Annealing, or *unhealing*, a burning or hardning by Fire. See 17 E. 4. 1, 2.

Anscote, the same as *Anbless*, *quod vide*.

Anuels livres, year-books of the Laws.

Anuels livres, idem.

Anuel, a Ring, *anel*, idem.

Anuels and *anneux*, Rings.

Anuelment, yearly, *annuele*, idem.

Anuels and *anneux*, Rings, *p. Parkins* 17. b.

Anu, years, *aus*, idem.

Anoya, hurt, mischief.

Anigent, idem ut *anient*.

Artuile, an Ecl.

Aui, to day.

Auuee, join'd, coupled.

Auuf, the Month of *August*. *vide Auuf*, idem.

Aure, now. *p. Plowd.* 12. a.

A. P.

Aparale, ready or prepared, *West.* 1. c. 9.

A P.

Aparlay, by himself. *aperlay*, idem Co. Rep. 9, 58.

Aparage, the settlement given to the young Children of Princes, *apennage*, idem.

Apay, contented, satisfied. *p. Fitzh. Nat. brev.* 186. b.

Apparels, ready, provided, fitted.

Apparust, had appeared.

Come *apparouiff*, as it appeared. *p. Coke rep.* 9. 120.

Apu, a few, *apee* one foot.

Aper, a Boar, *p. Coke* 8. rep. 138.

Appendant, depending on, or fix'd or united to.

Appergeront, they appear, *aperge*, shall appear. *p. Coke part.* 10. 100. *Plowd. Com.* 63. b.

Apertment, openly, publickly, also severally, apart.

Apergu, perceived, found. *p. Britton* 139. a.

Apel r and *appeller*, to cite or call before a Judge.

Apportionment, a Dividing into parts or portions.

Apprimes, first.

Appel, called, or cited; also where one sues, being next of kin to a Person murdered, which Appeal must be brought within a Year and a Day after the fact is committed.

Appellomur, we cite or call before.

Aportet, it ought, or needeth, come *aportz*, as it ought.

Appellant, he that cites or calls, *appelle*, he that's cited.

Appeller, vide *approver*.

Jeo appellei, I have called, *sons appellez*, are called.

Appels, called or cited.

C

Violent

A P.

Violent apelle, they would cite.
p. 1. Hen. 7. 5. b.

Appeler Dieu a testimony, to call God to witness.

Appellment, calling, or citing.

Appenses, hung, fixed.

Appent, belonging to; *Appendant*, idem.

Appenage, vide *Sponage*.

Il appient, it belongeth, *il appent*, idem, also it ought.

Appent a la journe, belonging to their Inquiry, p. Coke rep. 8. 39. a. vid. 10 E. 3. 9. a.

Il appiert and *appers*, it appeareth, or is manifest.

Il apierge, idem.

Apperoit, he should appear. p. Britton 47.

Appetite, desire, *appetant*, desirous, greedy.

Appier, to appear, *ne appiert*, he doth not appear.

Apposes, questioned, demanded, interrogated.

Apposer, to question, demand, &c. *estons appose*, being questioned, &c. p. 4 Hen. 7. 2. a.

Apoincter, to direct, appoint, *appoint*, directed.

Après, after, *v. nir après*, to follow after.

En après, hereafter, afterwards, moreover, farthermore.

Après que, after which, *cy après*, after that.

Apprender, to learn, to apprehend.

Apprendre, to take, *profit apprendre*, taking or receiving Profit.

En apprent, it is taught or said.

Nous apprenons, we have advice.

Apprendes, learn ye, understand ye.

A Q.

Apprester, to prepare, *apprest*, prepared.

Après midi, afternoon.

Approver, to prosecute, to prove or give evidence; *un approver*, is one that takes upon him to justify or prove a Crime, to be done, either by battel, or in a Writ of right, or otherwise by proof in criminal Causes.

Approve, vouch'd, or currently owned.

Apprise, learned, skill'd, *apprise in la ley*, learned in the law, *appripes*, idem.

Apris, understood, also valued, *apprised* p. 1. H. 7. 5. a.

Apprompter, to borrow, *Apprompt*, borrowed, *ad aprompt*, hath taken, borrowed, or trusted with. p. Telverton 22.

Approcher, to draw nigh.

Appropri, to appropriate, or order to a particular use.

Approps, any Thing so ordered, *appropre*, idem.

Appropriement, properly.

Appropriation, when Tithes or Lands are in the hands of Spiritual Persons, they are said to be appropriated.

Leur appries, their own proper.

Approve, to improve or make better by tilling Land, or inclosing. p. Fitzh Nat. brev. 149.

Apment, fiely, aptly.

Appeter, to desire, to wish for.

Appenser, to think or consider.

Appense, forethinking, or considering.

Appartenant, appertaining or belonging to.

Q.

Aqueous, waterish, *Aquosity*, waterishness.

Aquatiques

A R.

Aquatiques & *Aquatile*, that live in the Water.

Aqueduct, a Conduit that conveys Water by a Pipe, &c.

A. R.

Arable, plowed Land.

Arace, to deface.

Arage, mad, distracted. *Brit* 39.

Arages, Mad-men, *p. Brit.* 17. 2.

Arain, Brass.

Aracher, to root up, to tear up, *arache*, pull'd up by the roots, *arachement de bois*, stocking up Wood. *p. termes de Ley*, 27. b.

Arayer, to put in order, *aray*, Apparel.

Arbitrer, to award, *un arbitre*, an award.

Arbitrement, idem.

Arbitrement, they awarded.

Arbre, a tree, *Arbres*, trees, *arbres fruitiers*, fruit-trees, *arber*, a wood also.

Archives, ancient Records, and also the Places where they are kept.

Archievesque, an Archbishop, *archievesques*, Archbishopricks. *p. Fitzh.* Justice, 188. b.

Archer, to force, to bind, to compel, *arces*, bound or forced, *arceve*, shall bind or force.

ArEable, forcible, *sont arces*, are forced. *p. Compton 5. Jur. Cur.* 41. b. 43. b.

Arc, a Bow, *ark*, idem, *arc tend*, bow bent.

Arc de un pont, the Arch of a Bridge.

Un arsenal, an Armory, or Store-house for Arms.

Arche, a Chest, or Box.

Arden, a Wood, or Wood-land.

Arder, to burn, *arde*, burned, *arde*, idem.

A R.

Ardant, burning; *Ferveux arde* burning hot.

Ardus, burned, *arset*, idem, and *arfe*, idem.

Arere, again, behind, back, or left.

Arerain, idem, *aller in arere*, to go backwards, or behind.

Arer, an Account, *arretted*, charg'd with a Crime.

Arere luy, behind him. *p. Coke.*

Arerissement, hindrance, *arrest*, idem. *p. Coke, rep.* 8, 128. b.

Arerie, hindred. *p. Britton*, 35. a.

Arene, Gravel.

Arroy and *arroy*, ordering or ac- courting Soldiers.

Armes de quel, with what Weapons.

Arranger, to put in order, *arraine*, idem.

Arrete, taken or charg'd with some Crime.

Arre and *arreste*, idem. and *arret*, idem, *arretted*, idem. *p. nov. narr.* 59. b.

Array Challenge, is excepting against a Jury impanelled or strayed, *i. e.* put in order; as when a Peer is Party, and no Knight returned or impanelled.

Argent, Silver. also Money, *vif argent*, Quicksilver.

Argent est cause de ceo, Money is the Cause of all this.

Argil, Clay, Lime, and sometimes Gravel, also the Lees of Wine, gathered to the hardness of Stones.

Argoil, idem.

Arquebuse, a Hand-gun, a Caliver.

Arguer, to dispute.

Armie, Armed.

Arpen, an Acre, *arpent*, idem, also a Furlong. *p. 1. Part Inf.* 5. b.

- Arroz*, Fodder, Soil, Compost.
 p *Kitchin* 59. a.
Arendelle, a Swallow:
Arros, earnest given in part on a Bargain.
Arver, to Plow, *arer*, idem.
Arre, Plowed.
Arrest, imputed to, or charged with. *Coke* 7. 6. b.
Arestor, to detain or withhold one from Liberty.
Arrestas, ye should take into Custody.
Arundinetum, a Place where Reeds grow. *Instit.* 4.
Arser, to burn, *arsure*, burning, *le arsar le maine*, the burning the Hand.
Arre vide *arste*, forced. a *Rich.* 3. 14.
Artique, North, *artic*, idem.

A. S.

- As*, to, into, amongst.
As, joyn'd to a Plural is plural, and signifies to.
As Justices, to the Justices, *as en cel*, hast thou this; *as*, is the plural of *A*.
Asne, an Ass.
Aspirer, to breath, *respirer*, idem.
Aspre, sharp, tart.
Asavoir, to be known or understood.
Asavoir and *ascevoir*, idem, also (to wit) *cest ascevoir*, (that is to say). p *Parkins* 62. a.
Fet ascevoir, to be made understood.
Ascun, some one, any, *vide aucun*.
Ascuns and *aucuns*, plurals.
Assay, try, *assayed*, tried to bear the Test.
Assy, idem, *en assaint de bar-*

- neis*, in trying or fitting of Armour. p *Crompt. Jur. Cur.* 72. b.
Assaut, Assault.
Ascavante, to certifie, or make known.
Ascerverer, to affirm.
Ascriber, to write.
Ascient, knowing.
Assent, *quid*, *vide* 10 H. 7. 19.
Asses, rated, set, limited, *ass* and *assse*, idem, p. 1. H. 5. 3.
Asses, enough or sufficient, *assse*, idem.
Teignaut Asses, they hold it sufficient. *Plowd. R.* 16. b.
Assembler, to come together, *assener*, idem.
Assensent, they agreed.
Assentoz, agreed, assented.
Assart, eraced, *assrt terres*, are Lands joining to a Forest or Chase, and converted into Tillage or Pasture, formerly woody Ground stock'd up and enclos'd, being *assart*, i. e. eraced by the Tenants; also Land improv'd.
Pour assarter, for converting Wood-lands into Arable or Pasture, *de assrt*, to improve. p *Brit.* 184. & 40.
Un asses, a Woodcock.
Assiduenment, frequently, earnestly.
Assigner, to assign.
Assir, scituated, as *en les Castles sont assir*. *West.* 1. c. 7.
Est assse, is assirred, or assessed.
Assicierans, they go or gather together.
Assailer, to absolve or forgive.
Assoile, Absolved, forgiven. *Coke Rep.* 8. 68.
Assoles a May, pardon me. p. 2. *Rich.* 3. 14.
Assouter, to acquit, *assouth*, acquitted.

Assouments,

A T.

Assignments, Concubines. *p.* Brit. 248. b.

Assuredment, assuredly, certainly.

Assen, fished, or sewed. *p.* Nov. Nar. 48.

After, and *hence after*, a Man that is resident; it seems to come from *astre*, or *atre*, an hearth. *p.* Britton 151. & *p.* Nov. Nar.

Astre, in Modern French is a Star.

Astring, coftive, bound.

Astre, by Britton is an Hearth, *atre*, idem. *p.* Nov. Nar.

Afur, Blue, Sky-Colour.

Ayle, a Sanctuary, or Place of Refuge for Offenders.

A T.

Atcheivement, performing some great Exploit.

Attainder, to impeach or accuse in Court, or to convict of high Crimes.

Attaine, brought, commenced. *p.* Britton. 120.

Attaindre, to bring to pass, or attain to.

Attacher, to fasten on, to arrest, also to commence.

Attache, fixed unto. *p.* Plowden 323. *attachent*, they take or arrest, *sera attach*, shall be taken, shall be commenced.

Attaints, convicted, attainted, *Atteynsz*, idem.

Attempter, to go about any A&S, *Ne attempteroit*, he should not attempt. *p.* Mirror Justic.

Attempt en action, a Suit brought; *de un attemptaire*, of one who designs to bring or do. *p.* Plowden.

Attender, to wait, to follow, *attent*, belonged to, *attient*, idem, *atteigne*, idem. *p.* Perkins. 115, 2.

A U.

Attourner, to become Tenant, to attorn.

Attreit, drawn unto. *p.* Coke Rep. 11. 34.

Attained, depending, or in being, brought. *p.* Coke Rep. 5, 47. b. *Chimins*, ways, *chimint male attyes*, Ways out of Repair. *p.* Britton 31. 2.

Astrapper, taken, seiz'd, *ne les peuvent pas attrapper*, they could not be taken or apprehended. *p.* Coke Rep. 9, 120.

Attrenche, respited, or reversed, as *Le Jugement sera attrenche*. *Vide* French, & 1 R. 3. 2.

A U.

As, until, at, to, by, also, for.

As ces temps, until this Time.

As plus, at most, *as quel*, to whom, *as fine*, to the end, *as temps*, at the Time.

As amene, for Alms, *as dernier*, at the last.

Availle, advantage, *Per son availle*, for his advantage.

Avance, prefer'd. *p.* Greg.

Avant, before, *avant le temps*, before the Time.

Avanthier, the Day before, or Yesterday.

Avant que il, before that. *Plowd. Com.* 313. b.

Avant main, before-hand *p.* Fitzb. Justic 20. b.

En avant, henceforwards. to come hereafter, *de icy en avant*, from this Time forwards. *Plowd.* 309. b.

Suis avant, he sued forth.

Avuage, vide *appenaqe*.

Avue le Seigneur, let the Lord go. *p.* termes Ley. 174. b.

Le Availle, the Benefit or Profit. 20 Hen. 8. 9. b.

Audace, bold.

Avec, with, *avecse*, with that or this.

Avec quel, with whom. p. *Kitchin*.

Avecques, together with, *avec soy*, with him.

Avener, to come, *puist aveigner*, he may come.

Avign, cometh, happeneth, *aveignes*, idem. p. *nov. nar.* 7. b.

Avenants, coming or happening. p. *Plowd. Abr.* 16.

Avenage, Rent-Oats. p. *Philips*, *avener*, the King's Officer to provide Oats.

Avones, Oats, *vide aveynes*.

Augler, to blindfold, *avagle*, blind.

Aver, to have, *avoir*, idem, in Mod. French.

Avera & avra, shall have, *averes*, ye shall have.

Est de aver, it is to say. p. *Coke*.

Re-aver, to have again, *en avoir*, in having.

Averia, see *Affer*.

Vous avez imprist, ye have taken upon you.

Puist averer, he may have.

Averemus, we have, *jeo averay*, I may have, *jeo averoy*, idem, *avoy*, have had, *avonus*, we have. p. *Coke*, *avoyent*, they should have. p. *Plowd.* 303. a.

Vous avez, ye have, Words used in Court when Jurors appear, i. e. ye have appear'd.

Avers, Beasts, Cattle.

Averpeny, Money contributed towards the King's Carriages.

Average, Service by Cattle, or Horse Carriage, also Merchants, *retourne in Average*, to those whose

Goods are thrown over-board for the Safety of the Ship.

En overcuss, in doubt or fear. *vide overcuss*.

Aves, Birds.

Aveynes, Oats, *Avens*, idem, and *avenes*, idem.

Auferance, taking away.

Avil, broken off, cancelled. p. *Nov Rep.* 30.

Adventure, a Thing fell out by chance.

Avens, happen'd. p. *Britton* 3. b.

Augurim, foretelling, also *Arithmetick*. p. *Plowd* 287.

Avienir, to come, *avindra*, shall come or happen, *il avint*, it happen'd.

Avient, it cometh; also they have. *Plowd. Com.* 396.

Avide, greedy, covetous.

Aujourd'hui, to Day, this Day.

Avisement, considering, directing, advising.

Avise, advised, *vous soit avisés*, be ye advised. *Brit.* 2. b.

Aule, a Hall, *vide Sale*.

Au'negar, he who seals woollen Cloth.

Aumons, Alms, *aumaigne*, idem. p. *Brit.* 2.

Aumoner, the King's Officer to distribute Alms to the Poor.

Aume and *aum*, a Soul.

Un aulne, an Ell, *aulner*, a Measure by the Ell, *aulnage*, Ell-Measure.

Aunes, Measures, Gallons. p. *B it.*

Arbre aulne, an Alder-Tree.

Auncester, the Father; Grandfather, or other Persons under whom the Heir claimeth.

Auncient demesne terres, are Lands contained in Domestday Book, held of the Crown; which Book was

was compiled in the Time of Edward the Confessor.

Avoidera, shall escape or avoid.

Avench, to justify or maintain.

Aure, a Word used for inneed or carry'd, *as* Corn in Harvest, *a barn* to Barn or Stack.

Auvelont le spics de frument, they gathered the Ears of Corn. *p. Plowd.*

Après, near, at or nigh, *après luy*, about him.

Aucun, some one, *aucuns*, some, plural.

Aucune fois, sometimes, *aucunement*, somewhat.

Aveugle, blind, *aveuglement*, blinding.

Aveignent, they come.

Almofnier, an Almner, or Almoner.

Auifet, discreet. *p. Stat. Art. sup. chart.*

Auiffi, also, in like manner, *ausci & aufi*, idem.

Un ange, a trough.

Avouer, to own, to justify, to maintain, *avowry*, owning or justifying, acknowledging, *il avouera*, he shall avow or justify, *de fa avowry demesse*, of his own confession or having owned, *avouaffes*, ye have avowed.

Avoues, the Founders of Colleges, &c. *vide West. 1. c. 1.*

Advowzen, *avowfen*, or *advowfen*, the right of Presentation to a Church. Note, That an *Advowfen* will not pass in a Fine, under the Title of Tenements. *p. Greg. 282.*

Au quel, to which.

Aurel, *auril* and *avril*, the Month of April.

Aurent, they have, *il aura*, he shall have. *p. Crompt. Jur. Cur. 155. a.*

Auricula, an Ear, *oures*, Ears, *Auff*, the Month of August, *Britton 151. b.*

Autant, as much, equal, so much, like as.

Autant il devoit, he ought as much, *ces choses sont autant al ung que a l'autre*, these Things are as much to the one as to the other.

De autant plus, so much the more.

Auter, other, *de auter* of the other.

Au tiel forme, such a manner. *Coke 5, 42.*

Autour, about.

Autre, the other, *L'auter de après*, next unto.

Auter foiz, other Times, heretofore, some Time past, *auterfoiz*, idem.

Les autres, the others, *autres*, idem.

D'autre part, of the other side.

En autre, to another, *a un autre fois*, at another Time, *auter foiz marie*, married again.

Autrement & auterment, otherwise. *p. Coke.*

Qui est autre, which belongeth to another.

Autryfeer, surveyed. *p. Britton.*

Auens, Penthouses.

Un autheur, an Authour.

Autre soyl, another's Ground.

Aveugle, puzzle. *1 Hen. 7. 15. b.*

Automne and *Autemnale*, Harvest-Time.

Autiel, another such, *Autiele*, such like. *Parkins 112.*

Avoiderra, shall be avoided.

Aux, to them, and *aux nous*, towards us. *p. 2 pt. Instit. 639.*

Auxi hault, so high, and as high. *Coke 5, 26. a.*

B A.

Aux quels, to which, or where-with.

Auxi bien, as well as, so, also, besides.

Auxi bien, so well.

Auxinist, and, also, whereas.

A W.

Awais, ambushments, vide *agayts*.

Awrausts, doubts, fears, *awroust*, doubtful.

Awrons, doubtful. *Plowd. Com.* 349.

En awroust, in doubt, in fear.

En awer and *aweir*, idem.

A Y.

Ayde vide *aid*.

Aydants, aiding.

Aye, have, *jeo Aye*, I have.

Ayent and *Aynt*, having.

Ayent, they have, *Ayet*, he should have. *p. Crompt. Jur. Cur.* 39. b.

Ayle, Grandfather, vide *ails*.

Ayels and *ayele*, Grandmother.

Ayeul, idem, in modern French.

Aylours, besides, elsewhere, otherwise.

Aylors, vide *ailors*.

Ayrer, to plow, vide *arrer*.

Ayres, plowed.

Ayrent, they sit to hatch or breed. *p. Coke Rep.* 7. 17. b.

B A.

B *Asiller*, to gape or yawn.

Bailllement, gaping or yawning.

Babillard, a babler, or prater, *balapm*, idem.

Backberend, when a Thief is taken, bearing on his Back the Thing stolen.

Batherend, idem.

B A.

Bague, a Reward or Bribe.

Bailment is the delivery of a Thing or Person to the

Bailee, viz. the Party who receives it.

Bailwick and *Bail*, a County, Liberty and Jurisdiction.

Bailer, to commit, deliver or pawn.

Pur baile, for to deliver, *termes Ley*, 30. a.

Bail de seizin, Livery of Seizin. *p. Briston*, 102. a.

Baile, delivered, *bailment*, delivering.

A bailor, to deliver, *baylor*, idem *p. Kitchin* 136. a.

Bail is derived from the Greek verb βαλλω, id est Mitto, to let pass, *car celluy que baille*, *mitte a se*. *Bailes hors*, delivered out, *traditur in ballivo*, delivered upon bail or keeping.

Bailours, Sureties. 30 Hen, 7. 2. a.

Bagage, Carriage, *bale*, a pack, *ballast*, little packs.

Baiffer, to humble, to bring low, to stoop.

Baiser, to Kiss, *baist*, a Kiss, *baiscur*, a Kisser.

Baisa, Kissed. *p. nov. nar.* 7. a.

Baisement, Kissing.

Baiser la test, to bow the head.

Un bal a dance, *ballads*, songs.

Un bale, a pack of Goods, &c.

Balen, a Whale, *balaine* and *bale-ne*, idem. *p. Briston*, 7. b.

Un Baley, a Broom or Besom.

Un balk, a Ridge between two furrows of Land.

Balkers, such as standing on the Shore, do direct Fishermen where the Shoals of Fish pass. *vide Stat.* 1. Jac. 1. c. 23.

Bander, to tie, to bind.

Banir, to banish or put in exile.

Banissement, banishing.

Bank-

B A

Bankrupt, one that has broken or wasted his Stock.

La banque, the Place to exchange Money, or the Bank, *banquier*, a Banker.

Un banqueroute, a Person broke or decayed in his Estate, a Bank-*rupt*.

Banquet-ment, Feasting, *banquet*, to feast, to banquet.

Bat, deceit, subtilty, wrangling.

Un batteur, a wrangler, one who setteth others at variance, *batteur* idem, and in the Law is one who stirs up Sutes and Strife.

Borbondier, a Brewer.

Balein, a Whale, *Baleines*, Plural.

balein & balaye, idem, *vide ante*.

Bandoner, to leave, to abandon. **Bandon**, left to one's self; leaving.

Bank, a Bench or Stock.

Bons, the publishing in the Church before Marriage, also the proclaiming any Thing in public Places.

Barbe, a Beard, also Sheep.

Barbier, a Barber to shave.

Barbiss, *barbytes*, *berbes*, Sheep also.

Barbyttes and *berbesses*, idem.

Le Berger, the roof of a House. *p. Coke, Rep. 5. 101. a.*

Bercaria and *Bercaria*, a Sheep-coat.

Barheria, a Tan-house.

Barkery, a Liberty to take the barks of Trees.

Bateur, a *batteur*, a mover and maintainer of Sutes, Quarrels, &c.

Barter and *Baratre*, to exchange.

Bareyes de Maison, the Eaves of a House.

Barreaux de Maison, the bars or grates of a House.

B A

Baron, a Husband, as *Baron* and *Feme*, Husband and Wife, also a Peer of the Realm.

Prift baron, took to Husband.

En bar, in stay or stoppage.

Barrera, shall stop, stay, or bar.

Barreroit, should or ought to stay.

Un barton, a Manor-House, also demesn Lands, and the Fold-yards or Rick-yards thereof.

Barrerts, Quarrels. *p. Coke, Rep. 8. 37. a.*

Bas, low, humble, ignoble. *p. sermes Ley, 12. b.*

Basilique, a Royal Palace.

Un lieu bas, a low Place.

Chambre bas, a Jakes.

Basseur, Lowliness, Humility.

Bas Cur, an out-yard or base Court.

Bastardeigne, where the elder Child is a Bastard, he is so called.

Batten, idem as *Basten*.

Bastarder, to bastardize.

Un bast, a Pack-saddle.

Un bastille, a Fort or Castle.

Un bastiment, a Building.

Basten, a Staff, Club, or Cudgel; also it is taken for a Pledge, or Security, also a Waiter upon a Prisoner. *p. Coke, Rep. 9. 36.*

Batel, a Barge, Boat or Trough. *p. Breke's gr. abr.*

Battels and *batails*, a Barge, Boat or Barges. *Coke 5. 107.*

Batella more, Sea-banks.

Bater, *Batre* and *Battor*, to beat or thresh.

Battel, a form of Trial by Duel. *lib. assise. 1. a.*

Batus and *Batu*, beaten, *Bato*, id. *Coke, 7. 44. a.*

Bature and *batement*, beating; *bataure*, idem. *p. 1. Hen. 7. f. 7. b.*

Batist, hath beaten, *qui est batu*, he that is beaten.

Batures, stripes, blows.

Bateaux and *Batus*, a Boat or Barge, *Bateux*, Boats or Barges. *p. Kitchin*, 191. *bateau*, idem, in modern French.

Baudement, openly, fairly, *Britton*, 140. a.

Un Baudroyeur, a Carrier of Leather.

Bay'er, to deliver, idem ut *bailer*. *Its baylerent*, they delivered. *Plowd* 391. a.

Baylerent, they should deliver. *p. Plowden*.

B E.

Beacon, quid vide 12 H. 7. 18.

Beat, blessed.

Beaters in the Law, are Abettors or Maintainers. *p. Philips*.

Beal, well, *pluis beal*, better, and by *Coke*, 'tis more lawful. *Rep.* 5. 31. a. and by some, is the most fair or fairest, viz. *p. Parkins* 97. a. And *fort bean*, very fair, vide *belle*.

Bean Pleader, fair pleading. vide *West.* 1. c. 8. *Beupleader*, idem.

Beau temps, a clear Season, fair Weather.

Beaucoup moins, much less.

Beaucoup, very much, *p. Coke Rep.* 9 121.

Bedall, an Apparitor, Messenger or Summoner, from *beadeau*.

Belement, idem ut *baudement*, i. e. fairly.

Bele, well, in Health.

Belier, a Ram.

Beins, Goods, *beins* and *biens* import, Goods carried, *byens*, idem.

Benigne, favourable.

Beregafol, a Tax on Beer or Ale.

Bery and *bury*, the chief Seat of a Manor.

Berluffer, a gash or cut. *p. termes Ley*, 179. b.

Berquarium and *Berqueria*, a House to lay Tan in. *Coke*, 5. *Inst. f.*

Belle, fair, *belment*, fairly, *belement*, idem.

Un beefe and *beufe*, an Ox, vide *beefe*.

Beewets, Steers.

Berbitts, vide *barbitts*, Sheep, *un berbe*, a Sheep.

Besants, Talents of Gold, *p. Mirror*: Just. also an antient sort of Coin.

Besayle, great Grandfather.

Besoigne, needful, needeth, *Be-soignable*, needful.

Besognes, needs, business, also needy Persons. *West.* 1. c. 1.

Si besoigne, if need be, *que il besoignera*, if it shall need, *no besoigne*, it needs not.

Besogne, Work, Workmanship, *besognes*, the Plural, *estre en la besogne*, to be in the Work.

Ben, drank. *p. Britton*, 42. b.

Bever, to drink, *beuverer*, idem. *de bever*, idem. *p. Parkins*, 43. a.

Bevent, they drink, *beverage*, drinking.

Sans bever, without drink. *p. Britton* 136. b.

Ne beyvent, they drink not. *p. eund*.

Il ad bever, he had drank.

Beutre, Butter, *buerre*, idem.

Ne aye ben, I have not drank. *Britton*, 42. b.

Belistrer, to beg.

Benir aucun, to bless one, or wish one well.

Un beovier, an Ox or Neat Herd.

Besials, all manner of Cattle.

B I.

Bien, well, *byen*, idem.

Bien tost, soon after. *lib. affixe* 213. b.

Biens, vide *beins*, Goods.

B L

Un biche, an Hind.
Bienfaiteur, well doing, doing good.

Bienvenueur aucun, to welcome any one.

Un bier, a Bier or Coffin.

Bigamie and *bigame*, twice Marrying.

A bigot or *bigotted*, superstitious, ceremonious.

Bigotisme, Superstitions in Ceremonies.

Bigotizing, to be foolish in Superstitions.

Un billet, a Letter; and by *Kitchin*, a Warrant. 279. a.

Bisoye vide *Besuite*.

Bisextie, twice six.

Bitumie, Glue or Pitch, of a Rosinary quality, and more particularly called *bitumen*.

Bis, Bread or Bisket, *pur payser le bis*, to weigh the Bread or Bisket. *p. Crompton, Jur. Cur.* 87. b.

B L

Blanc, white, *blanks*, idem, and *blanche*, idem. *p. Coke Rep.* 7. 25. b.

Blancher and *blanchir*, to make white.

Qui est blanchet, which is whitish.

Blancheur, whiteness.

Blanchir, to allure one by fair Words.

Blandissement, alluring, flattering.

Blasoner, to display Arms in Heraldry.

Ble, Corn. *Bles*, idem.

Bles scier, Corn cut. *p. lib. an. Hen.* 8. a. b. *tous sort de ble*, all sorts of Corn.

Batre la Ble, to thresh Corn.

Degast ses Bles, his Corn trod down, eat up, or spoil'd. *p. Moor Rep.* 421.

B O

Blemeur, to blemish, *p. Britton* 49. a.

Blefme, pale, bleak.

Leur Blessurs, their Wounds.

Blessur, Wounded. *Blessa*, shall wound. 21 *Hen.* 7. Fol. 28. a.

B O

Borfe, an Ox, *borfs*, plural.

Boier, to drink, *ils boierunt*, they drank.

Boscage, the Product of Woodlands, for feeding of Swine and other Cattle, *viz.* Acorns, &c.

Bote, put, as *sest Bote Ouster*, let it be put over. *West.* 1. c. 40.

Bote also signifies some Profit or Advantage, as Plough-bote, House-bote, &c. also a Tax or Payment.

Boy, drink, *boyer*, to drink, *ad boye*, hath drank.

Bonne, good, *bon*, idem. *Bonte*, goodness.

Bois, Wood. *Sub-bois*, Underwood. *Boies*, Woods.

Bois abate, Wood cut down. *Co. Rep.* 5, 25. a.

Boscos, Wood-ground. *p. 1 pt. Inst.* 4. b.

Boscage, liberty of taking Wood, also woody Places.

Bote and *boet*, Aid, Help, Advantage, such as *bedg-bote*, *hay-bote*, *plough-bote*, &c.

Ne Bote, it helps not, or boots not, *Britton* 26. a.

Bote, by *Brook's Abridgment* is, added, or put unto, also an Amends, or Recompence. *Fol.* 220.

Boiste, and *boist*, a Box. *p. xov. narr.* 41.

Boisseau, a Bushel. *Boisseaus*, plural.

Bolivre, a lip.

Bonnet, a Hat, Cap, or Bennet.
Ch *Bouche*, the Mouth, also the
 eek. *p. Coke*, 5. 10. b.

Un Bouche, a Mouthful.

Bordlanders, Tenants holding
 the Demesnes which the Lords
 keep in their Tenure for main-
 tenance of their Board, or Table.

Bordeaux, Stews, Brothel-
 Houses.

Bordarii, Cottagers, Husband-
 men. *Borduani*, idem.

Bouc, a Goat. *Bouquin*, a Kid.

Jes sue bote & esperonne, I am
 booted, and spur'd.

Le Bouche de la playe, the Ori-
 fice, or Mouth of the Wound.

Un Bouchier, a Butcher. *Bu-
 cherie*, Slaughter.

Boyata terra, as much Land as
 six Oxen may yearly till, *Ve-
 cat*. six Ox-gangs and a Plough-
 Land. *p. Crompton's Jar. Cur.*
 200.

A Boucher, to speak.

Bouger, to give out. *Ne bouger*,
 to stand to it, not to budge.

Bouter hors, to put out. *p. Britton*,
 245. a.

Boteles, without Help or A-
 mends.

Boundes, Limits, also Mere-
 stones.

Bousment, stopping. *Bousche-
 ment*, idem. *p. Britton*, 48. b.

Boute, shew forth, *se bontent*,
 they intrude themselves. *Bontent
 hors*, they put out. *p. Britton*,
 18. a.

Bougre, a Buggerer, *bougrevie*,
 buggery.

Brouiller, to boyl or seeth.

Bourg, a Town, or Burrough.

Un Bourse, a Purse. *Burs*, and
Burse, idem.

Boucher, to stop. *Bouschement*,
 stopping.

Bourges, a Free-Man, or Denizon.

Bourgeffers and *Bourglavers*, House-
 breakers. *p. Britton*, 17. a.

La Boute de Rue, the end of the
 Street.

Boutfeux, an incendiary.

Ad Boy, hath drunk. *p. Coke*,
Rep. 8. 146. b.

Brache, an Arm, also a Hound.
p. Kitchin, 60.

Braces and *Bras*, Arms. *p. nov.*
narr.

Brace, an Arm. *Bras de Mer*,
 an Arm of the Sea.

Bractresses, Brewers. *Bractrafes*,
 idem. *p. Brit.* 77. a.

Brachonner and *Bracener*, a Hun-
 ter, or Deer-Realer.

Bracheator, a Brewer, also a
 Hunter, or Fowler.

Brachier, idem. *p. Kitchin*, 11.
 b. and 14. b.

Braire, to cry, or bray like an
 Ass.

Brant, burned. 21 *Hem.* 7.
 27. b.

Brayard, a cryer, or lamen-
 ter.

Bribes, Sheep. Vide *Barbitts*.

Brounge, drinking, idem ut
Beuvage.

Brees, Wheat, Bread-Corn.

Brider, to bridle. *Un bride*, a
 Bridle.

Brief and *Brese*, a Write.

De Brief, shortly, *brievement*,
 idem.

En brief, in short.

In Brigue, in contention, an
 old Word for wrangling. *p. Coke*,
 1 *Instis.* 3. b.

Brigbote and *Brugbats*, a Pay-
 ment for Repair of Bridges.

Broches, Spics, also Gallons. 2.
Termes de Ley, 33. a.

B Y

Brique, Brick, briquetaria, Brick-work.

Un brochet, a Pike.

Brucium, Heath-ground.

Brumal, winterly, or winter-like.

Brusars, Brokers.

Bruse, a Purse or Pocket, burs, idem.

Evacuacion del bruse, emptying the Pocket, Coke, Rep. 5. 126.

Brucve, heath ground, or heath. bruscy, heathy.

Brayers and Bruieris, idem.

Brayers, modern French for heath.

Bruer, brewing', pour brew & pister, for brewing and baking.

Brua, doth brew, p. Greg 29.

Bruit, a Report, il court bruit, there runs a Report.

B U

Buont, drunkening, p. Coke, Just. 138. and by Plowden, a Bull, or Bulling. Com. 304. b.

Burgate, a Payment for Repair of the Town-Walls. v. Effovers.

Burglares, vide Bourglares.

Un Buccine, a Trumpet.

Buffe, a Blow, or Stroke.

Burse, idem ut Bourse and Bours.

Bumhard, a sort of Gun.

Bumhassem, Cotton, Fustian.

Buizart, or Buissart, a Kite, or Buzzard.

Butin, spoil, pillage.

B Y

Byen, vide bien, well.

Byen publique, the Common-weakb.

Bye, a dwelling place. 1. part Just. 5. b.

Byens, vide biens.

Bysans, vide besants,

Byan, to dwell, p. Coke 1 Just. 5.

C A

C A.

Ca, here, ca & la, here and there, also hither and thither, also wandering.

Cabale, a particular Assembly, informing and advising each other.

Cablicia, brush-wood, p. Crompton Jur. Cur. 195.

Cacher, to hide, Cachement hiding.

Cacho, hid. Se cachoit, he hid himself.

Cachette, secretly, privily.

Cachetter, to sign, or seal.

Cachet, a signet, or seal.

Cader, to fall, cade, fallon. Veit cader, would fall.

Cadet, a younger Brother, or youngest Child.

Calculer, to compute, or reckon.

Calcul, accounting, computing.

Calendes, the first Day of the Month.

Un calsey, a Causey. 12. Hen. 8. 2. b.

Calme, quiet, tranquil.

Camera and camere, a Chamber.

Cambre, cieled, vaulted.

Un campan, a Bell, pulsare de campan. ringing of the Bell. p. Fitzherbert's Just. 41. b. Campana environ le col del beef, the Bell about the Ox's Neck, p. Plowden, 229 Comment. 2.

Camp and Campaign, a Field.

Campesters, idem, plural, and pastures. p. Plowd. 316. b.

Le Camp, an Army in Tents, or in the Field encamp'd.

Campaigne del Roy, the Queen Consort.

Campaigne Royné, idem, p. Coke, rep. 5.

Can.

C A

Cancellation, a Defacing or Obliteration of a Deed or Writing. *Vide* 1 H. 7. 5.

A Cancellor, to deface, to cancel. *p. cund. rep. b. 46. a.*

Cantaria, a chauntry, a place to sing Mass.

Canal, a place dug for a Water-course, also a Kennel, or place for Dogs.

Canape, Hemp, *Canope*, idem. *p. Kitch. 21. b.*

Un Captiff, a Prisoner, a Captive.

Capacitis, a Power, or Ability, or Privilege in Law to do a thing.

Capax, capable. *p. Brook's abr. 288.*

Capitaine en chief, a General, or chief Head. *Plowd. Com. 268. a.*

Caquet, much tongue, prating, scolding, or one much used to it.

Car, for, because, for that.

Carbons, Coals.

Domus carnealetta, a Castle, *p. Inst. 5. a.*

Caréssé, chearing, welcoming, complement.

Caro, Flesh, *vide chare* and *chair*.

Carol, a Song in Confort, and *Carolle*, idem.

Caruage, an ancient Tax or Payment for as much Land as might be till'd with one Plough.

Carue of Land, *carucata terre*, as much Land as may be tilled by one Plough in a Year, or a hide of Land. *p. Phillips.*

Car entant, forasmuch.

Cart, Paper, *Carta*, Writing.

Carre and *Carue*, a Plough, *carrew*, idem. *Vide charres.*

Carrew or *Carue de terre*, a Plough-Land.

C E

Ca. sa. or *Capias ad satisfaciendum*, A Writ to take the Body in Execution to satisfy a Debt.

Casser, to put out, to cashire, *Castigation*, Punishment.

Caste, chaff.

Catarre, a Rheum distilling.

Catalla, Cattle and Beasts of the Plough, also the same as Chattels.

Caverne, a Cave, or hollow place.

Causare, to cause, *causeroit*, may cause.

Causera, shall cause.

Caut, wary, *cautement*, warily. *par Cantels*, by cunning or craft.

Cautels, warnings, cautions.

Cave, beware, *caueant*, they take heed.

Cautelle, guile, craft.

Carucola, a Cage. *p. terms Ley. 172.*

A Causa, by reason of, because, for.

Cautred, a part or portion of a County commonly call'd a Hundred.

C E

Ca, this, that, *ceo*, *cetty*, *casy*, *cel* and *celuy*, signifie that, this, these, &c. *Ceo* and *cel* are Masculines, *cetty* Feminine.

Cest, that is. *ce est*, idem.

Ce terme, this term. *Cet homme*, this Man, *cetty feme*, this Woman, *ces homes* these Men.

Est ce elle, ou non? Is this she, or not?

Ce signifie que, this declares that.

Ceant, here within.

Est il ceant? Is he within?

Ce cy, this here, *Ce cy mesme*, this very same thing.

Ceder,

C E

Ceder, to fall, to give place,
vide *Cader*.

Je te cede, I give thee place.

Ceduls, Seats or Pews in a
Church. *p. Kitchin*, 194. a.

Coe est cest, this is it, or that is
it, vide *cestuy*.

Ceindre, to girt or gird.

Ceint and *ceint*, girt or bound.

Cel, this, and also that. *p. Gromp.*
jur. cur. 121. a.

Ce la, this same, and that
same.

Celebrer, to extol or magnifie,
to celebrate.

Celebres, celebrated. *p. Parkins*
53. b.

Celerours, they divulge, or
discover. *Briton*, 9. b.

Celer, in modern *French* is to
hide.

Celement, privily.

Celle, she, *celuy*, him, and *celui*,
dem.

Celuy la, that same Man, vide
cestuy.

Per celuy ostiel, by such or such.
termes de Ley 57.

Cendroy, Ashes, *encendroy*, in the
Fire. *p. 3. part Instit.* 44.

Un seugle, a girt.

Cense, a Farm, *consouur*, a
Farmer. *Nos pois consouours*, we
may judge, 1. *Hen.* 7. *Annals*,
25. b.

Centre, the middle part or
Center.

Cent, a hundred, *cent fois*, a
hundred times, *cent fois double*,
200 times, *cent fois trois*, 300
times, &c.

Cens deux 200, *trois cens*, &c.

Huit and *huit cens*, 800. *cens*
neuf 900.

Centeniers, Hundredors, or Men
of the same hundred. *p. Mirouer*
Juf.

C E

Centaines, to divide by the hun-
dred.

Mettres par centaines, to put by
hundreds.

Ceps, a pair of Stocks.

Un cep, a Stock or Root.

Dependent, in the mean time.

Cereber, to seek out, to en-
quire.

En cerebant, in seeking, *la cer-
che*, the search, *cerches*, sought
for.

Ceps de arbres, the stocks of
Trees or Roots when felled. *p.*
Coke, *rep.* 5.

Un cerf, a Hart or Stag.

Coe, this, *par coe*, for that, also
because, and therefore, *coe en a-
vant*, from henceforth.

Cielo, Heaven.

Cerifiers, Cherry-trees.

Cere, Wax, *Ceret*, a Serecloth,
seres, idem.

Cere, is also a Lock.

Certes, verily, truly.

Desse certaine, to be cer-
tain. *p. Coke*, *rep.* 7. 9, & 37.

Certainement, assuredly, with-
out doubt.

Cervois, Bear, Ale, *haust de*
cervois, a draught of Beer.

Cestuy, him, he, *cest*, it is, and
that is.

Cestuy cy mesme, his own self
here.

Cestie, him, *cestuy la mesme*, he,
himself.

Qui est cestuy ci? who is this
here?

En mesme cestuy, in this same.
p. Coke, *rep.* 7. 33.

Cestuy que, he who, or who is,
or he whose.

Ceruse, white-lead.

Ces & ceux, these and those.

Cest,

Cesser, to stay, to abate, to cease. p. *Coke*, rep. 6. 32.

Un cessare, a Receiver, a Bailiff, or one so deputed. p. 16. *Idem*. 6. 8.

Le cesse, the forbearance or the ceasing.

Le ces, *idem*. *sans cesse*, without intermission, without stay, also presently.

Cessera, shall abate, stay, and *cesser*, staying, also sitting, *cesser de parler*, to forbear speaking.

Cesse de braire, hold your yawling or crying.

Cessassevoir, that is to say, p. *Dyer & Perkins*, 131.

Cessassevoir, *idem*. p. *Coke*, *idem* ut *cessassevoir*.

Cest, this, *ad cest*, hath this.

Ces, that, *ceux*, those, these. *per ceux ou ces*, by those or these.

Le cuer, the Heart, *cœurs*, plural, *cuer* and *cueur*, is a Heart in modern French.

A certifier, to certify.

Ceynture, girding, *sous ceynture*, without a girdle, or ungirdled. p. *Britton*. 11. b.

C H.

Chacun vide chascun.

Chafewax, he that chafes and prepares the Wax for sealing of Writs, Commissions and Patents in Chancery.

Chair, Flesh, *chare*, *idem*.

Challenge, an Exception taken against Persons and Things.

Chere, Dear, Venison, vide *cher*.

Trop chere, too dear. p. *Crumpson Justice*, 7. b.

Chair envenomé, Venison.

Chair de porc, Swines Flesh.

Chair de bœuf, Mutton; *chair de veau*, Veal, *chair de chevreau*, Goats flesh.

Chair de cerf, red Deer, or S'ags flesh.

Chair de lapin, Hares flesh.

Chaffed, chafed.

Chaleur, Heat.

Chambre, a Chamber.

Chamerain, a Chamberlain in the Modern French, *Cabinetair*, and *chambellan*.

Champ, a Field, *champs*, plural, vide *camp*, *playn camps*, an open Field.

Champerty, is the buying Lands contrary to the Statute, 32 Hen. 1. and also compriseth maintenance in carrying on Suits at Law, on condition to have part thereof when recovered.

Champestre, an open Country uninclosed.

Chance-medy, the killing one by Accident mix'd with some fault in the Killer.

La chancellerie, the Chancery.

Un chandelle, a Candle.

La chandeleur, Candlemas.

Change tout, alter all.

Charge of Lead is 210 l. consisting of 30 Formels, and each Formel 70 l.

Cherreau, fleshy.

A Charter formerly signified any written Deed or Instrument, now properly a Grant of the King under the Great Seal.

Chanter, to sing, *chanter*, *idem*.

Chantant and *chantant*, singing.

Ad chant, hath song.

Es jur chanta pour la pl. and the Jury gave Verdict for the Plaintiff. *Mich. 8 Hen. 6. chante*, sung, *chantu d'alcement*, sung sweetly.

Le chauntry, the Musick or the Singing.

Doit chanter, ought to be sung.

Un chancel, a Sink or Drain, vide *canal*.

Chariet, to draw or drive.

Charres,

Charrers and *Cherrets*, Ploughs, Carts, and Waggon. *p. Nev. Nar.* 53. b.

Un charrres, idem.

Cherets, is sometimes taken for Cart-loads. *Kitchin* 241.

Charters, Writings, Charters.

Le charter, the Driver or Carter.

Un chariot, a Waggon, *chariotz*. plur. *2. Hist.* 74. 1. a.

Charnels *amies*, Kindred in Blood. *Brisson* 135. a.

Des charnelles, with battlements. *p. eund.* 31. a.

Un charme, a Spell.

Charbons, vide *carbons*.

Chaperon, a Hood or Bonnet.

Un charbonnier, a Collier.

Chaume, Straw.

Chardon, a Thistle.

A charger, to charge.

Chaser, to drive or hunt, *chasser*, idem.

Chase, drove, hunted. *p. Coke rep.* 6. 14. a.

A chaser and *re-chaser*, to drive backwards and forwards, *p. chasement*, by driving, &c.

Chasers, shall drive, hunt, &c.

Chasse, idem. ut *chase*.

Chasses, Drivings, *enchasses*, idem.

Charve, idem. ut *corve*.

Chascun, idem. ut *chescun*.

Chastaigne, a Chestnut.

Chastellain, the Owner or Captain of a Castle.

Un chat, a Cat, *St. West.* 1. c. 4.

Un chatte, idem. *p. Coke rep.* 5, 107. b.

Chattels, are all Goods moveable and immovable, also Leases, &c.

Chateus, Goods. *p. termes de ley*, 208.

Chateux real, Chattels real. *p. Parkins*, 109. a.

Chateux, Chattels. *p. Kitchin*, 243, & *Plowd.* 277.

Chate, brought.

Un chateau, a Castle.

Chan'd, hot.

Chapon, a Capon. *p. m. nar.*

2. a.

Chavancher, to ride, *Chavancher*, idem.

Chavauchant, they ride.

Chavauche, rid.

Chastre, to geld. *chastre* gelded.

Chaux, Lime.

Le chief, the head, the top. vide *test*.

Chaisage and *Chesnage*, a Fine paid by Villeins in token of their Subjection.

Chain, a Dog. vide *chien*.

Chemin, a way. vide *chemin*.

Checke, controul, command. *p. termes de ley*, 102. b.

Chenise and *cherhyse*, a Coat, Smock or Shift.

Chenysse de linge, a Linnen Smock. *p. nev. nar.* 71. b.

Cher, Dear, *chiere*, idem. *p. Parkins*, 115.

Cherchent, they sought, *chercher*, to seek. *p. Cook's Report* 9, 120.

Cherir ascun, to flatter one.

Un cherue, a Cherry.

Cheftaine, Captain.

Cherte, Charity, also Dearth.

Chat, doth happen, or fall out, *p. Brisson*, 200. b.

Cheser, to happen, *chese*, happened. *p. eund.* 128. b.

Chesena, they happening. *p. eund.* 84.

Chescun, every one, each. *p. Coke* 9. 83. and *chescun*, by *Greg.* is over and above, in the Mote-Book, fol. 220. *chescun p. lui*, each by himself.

Chesne, an Oak, in Modern French.

Chevisance, obtaining, purchasing, vide *chivisances*.

Cheval, a Horse, *chival*, idem.

Chevalier and *chevalier*, a Horseman, a Knight.

Chevers and *chevers*, Horses. *p. nov. nar.* 13. a.

Chevaucher, to ride. *chevauche*, rid.

Chevauchement, riding.

Chen, happened, fallen out.

Chez, at, with, near.

Chent, a fall, *sa chent*, his fall, *Coke* 9. 122.

Chier, to fall, *p. le chier*, by the fall.

Chist, doth fall, *chia*, fallen, *que chia*, which fell. *p. Brook's abr.*

Chirra, shall lie or fall, *chira*, idem.

Chient, they fall.

Chien, a Dog, *chyen*, idem, *chienne*, a Bitch.

Chirographum, of Writings, vide *Chirograph*.

Chimin, a way, *le haut chimin*, the high way.

Chiminage, a Toll taken towards repairing Highways, in Forests, Chases, and some other places paid by the Passengers.

En ses chiminant, in his journey or passage on the Highways.

Chirographer and *Cirograffer*, an Officer in the Common Pleas who ingrosses the Fines there levied, and makes out Indentures thereof, &c.

Mal chival, a jade Horse.

Chivalier, a Knight, *service en chivalry*, is Knights service to attend the King in his Wars.

Chivalks and *chivaulks*, Horses, a *chivauks*, to grind or work in a Horse mill. *p. Coke rep.* 11. 501.

Chivaucher, to ride, *chivau-chomus*, we rode.

Chivauchant, riding, or they rid, *chivauchons*, we rode.

Chivauchis, rode, *chivauchant*, idem.

Chivisance formerly signified Trading or Trafficking, now an unlawful Bargain or Contract. *Vide Stat.* 37 H. 8. c. 9. 13 *Elim.* c. 5. 12 *Cor.* 2. c. 1.

Chole, Anger, Choler.

Chivers and *chyvers*, Goats.

Chopchurch, a Broker or Exchanger of Churches, we may call it a Church-jobber. *Vide* 9 H. 6. 65. *Spal. Cesi.* a vol. 641.

Un corde, a String.

Chose and *cher*, a thing, *chofes*, plural.

Choise, idem ut *chose*, *p. Fitzh. gr. abr.* 2. pt. 5. a.

Chrestien, a Christian.

Chroniques, Annals, Chronicles.

Chymen, idem ut *chimien*.

Chyvers idem ut *chivers*.

Un chygraph, the Indenture of a Fine. *p. nov. nar.* 43.

C I

Ci, here, *ci pris cy mie*, as soon said as done. *Modern French.*

Ci davant, heretofore, *ci longement*, so long.

Cibien, as well, so well, *Cybien*, idem. *p. Coke* 8. 84.

Cices, Pulse, Vetches.

Ciens, hither, here, *ciens* and *ciens*, idem. *p. Coke* 9. 37. b.

Ciel, Heaven, vide *Ciole*.

Un cigne, a Swan, *cignes*, Swans, *cignets* young Swans, *cygnets*, idem.

Cil idem ut *celuy*.

Cimiterie, a Burial-place or Church-yard.

Cinque, five, *cinque fois*, five times.

Cinquiesme, the fifth, *cinquiesme*, idem.

Cinquantes, fifty, *cinquantesime*, the fiftieth.

Cips,

C L

Cips, vide *Ceps*, the Stocks.
Cire idem ut *Cere*.
Ciste, a Chest, *cist* idem.
Cisti, him. p. *Parkins* 131.
Citost, as soon as, as oft as.
Citius, rather.
Un cimeterre, a crooked Sword.
Cirier, a Wax chandler.
Cite, a City, *al Cite*, at the
City. p. *Plowden*, Com. 300. b.
Ciphis, Cups. p. *an. Rich.* 3.
Un cipe de vin, a Cup of Wine.
p. *Coke* 9. 86.
Cirer, to seal, vide *cerer*.

C L

Un claud, a Ditch.
Un cleve, a Horse-shoe, also
a Horse-nail. p. *Fitzherb. Nat.*
bru. 49.
Clayer, Hurdles, Stakes for
folding Sheep. p. *Coke Report.*
8. 125. b.
Clear, clear, *clerte*, clearly.
Un cler, a Clerk.
A fair cler, to make clear or
bright, *pur cleanser*, to make clean
clearment, clearly.
Clere, Clergy.
Clete, Hurdles to fold Sheep.
Clesf, a Key, *cleifs* and *clifs*,
Keys.
Clesf, also a Key. *Coke rep.* 5.
91. b.
Cloche, a Bell, also a Trumpet.
Clocher, to shut, and from thence
a Cloyster.
Clos, shut or inclosed, *un clos*,
an inclosed Ground fenced about.
Chois, pricked with a Nail.
Chier men chival, to prick a
Horse in shoeing, *Cloy*, pricked,
lamed, *claya*, idem.
Clos is Modern French for a
Nail.
Clough, a Valley between
Hills.

C O

Clofture de hayes, inclosing
with Hedges.
La cluse, the Close or End, as
la cluse pascha, the Close or End
of Easter. Vide 2 *Inft.* 157.

C O

Coerster, to force, *coerster*,
idem. *Coke* 7. 24.
Coerts, forced, *cobert*, idem.
and *cherc*, idem.
Coerster, to force, or to com-
pel.
Coersters, shall force.
Fait cobert, was forced.
Comm, known.
Commstar, to know, *commstre*,
idem.
Coeur, a Heart, also the Breast.
p. *Coke* 8. 157.
Cognom, a Surname.
Cognizance, confessing, ac-
knowledging.
Cognuzance, having knowledge.
Coign, Coin, Money.
Coigner, to coin. p. *Plowd.*
Com. 116. a.
Coleberri, Tenants in free Soc-
cage.
Coiler, to gather, *Gollier*,
idem.
Collyer and *coller*, idem.
Collegex, gather ye, *colige*,
idem.
Coillers and *coillours*, Collectors.
Coillist, p. *Coke* 8. *rep.* seems
to be a lock of Wool, taken as
Toll.
Colier and *Coyleur*, a Collector;
colleberex ye shall gather, *bein*
colye, well gathered.
Colle, a Neck, *col*, idem. also
Glue and Paste.
Collateral cheset, things by the
by, Securities over and above,
afterwards.

Collateral, also, is what's equal on either side in Kindred, such are Brothers and Sisters Children, and their Issue.

Collusion, Deceit.

Collucanis and *collarii*, are Cot-tagers.

Columbes, Doves, Pigeons.

Columbarie, a Dove-house, *columbare*, idem.

A combat, to fight, *combats*, idem.

Combatier, idem; *combatant*, fighting.

Un combe, a Valley betwixt two Hills.

Combien, although, *combien que*, although that.

Combien este? How many are ye?

Combien y a il? how long is it since.

Combien, how much, how well, and how many. *p. termes Ley*, 113. a.

Combien valiant, how much are they worth? *p. Britton*, 189.

Come and *Comme*, as, where, also how, and even as.

Comburer, to burn, *estre combre*, to be burned, *combures*, burned.

Comment, although, notwithstanding, albeit, when, how.

Comment cela? how so?

Commencer, to begin, *commencera*, shall begin.

Commence, begun, *commenceroit*, it ought to begin.

Comensant, beginning, *comensant*, idem. *Comensement* and *comensiant*, idem.

Comeder, to eat, *comederait*, should eat. *p. Plowd.* 19

Comede, eaten. *p. Plowd. 10d. fol.*

Comerge, excommunicated, or accursed.

Commengement, excommunication.

Comette, to commit, *que fait comise al Prison*, who was committed to Prison. *p. Coke*.

Commises, committed, acted, done, *comise*, idem.

Commisse, to have common, *ne comminassent*, they should not common. *p. Nov. Nar.* 53.

Cominer, to eat with, also to converse.

Commorant, dwelling, or abiding.

Commiquent, they assembled together. *p. 1 Hen.* 7. 5. b.

Commote, a District, Seigniori or Province, vide *Stat. West.* & 21 H. 8. c. 26.

Comoth, a Subsidy, Aid or Contribution. *Vide Stat.* 4 H. 4. c. 27.

Un comote, a great Seignior, or Lord.

Comougue, a Fellow-Monk.

A comperer, to appear.

Comperment, appearing, also presenting.

Comperment, set forth, comprehending or comprising, *comperants*, idem.

Compeffer, to dung, soil, also to fold Sheep upon the Land.

Compeff and *compeff*, Dung, Soil.

Compromise, a mutual undertaking or Promise.

Compter, to reckon, to number, or count.

Commencement, commonly.

Comensant, he had begun.

Comensant and *comensant*, beginning.

Comptier, a Godfather. *p. 10 Hen.* 7. f. 7. a.

Comon de shack, is to be taken after Harvest till Corn re-sowed. Meadows called Lammas Meadows, are also subject to that Comon after the Day is off.

Compartir, to divide, or share.
Commorant, staying, abiding.
Compenser, to recompence, *compense*, recompensed, rewarded.
Compatis, to suffer together.
Compatible, abiding together, or agreeing.
Un complice, a Companion in wickedness.
Comportement, behaviour.
Comprendre, to perceive.
Il comprends, it contains. *p. Ploud.*
Com. 197.
Compromettre, to put to Arbitration.
Compromis, an Arbitriment, a Consent thereto.
Communement, the Commonalty. *p. Kitch.*
Commuer, to discourse, to confer.
Con, known, discovered, *p. vermes de Loy. 18. b.*
Conceder, to grant.
Concevoir, to think, to ponder, also to bring.
Conation, endeavouring, *p. vermes Ley, 136.*
Concevoir, brought forth, or perfected. *Ploud.*
Concevoir, Conception, or an Opinion, my Conceit, my Opinion.
Concordamment, unanimously. *Stat. Gloucest.*
Concor ensemble, come, we agree together.
Concurrent, a Rival.
Concomitant, a lying together. *1 Hen. 7. 6.*
Condamner, to give Judgment against.
Condens, the same as *Balhere*.
Condigne, worthy.
Confesser, to acknowledge.
Confession, we own.
Confier, to trust.

Confisquer, to bring Goods as forfeited to the publick Treasury.
Confreres, Brothers in a Religious House, also Brethren, Companions, or Fellows of any Society.
Confrairie, such a Society, Fellowship or Fraternity.
Conge, Congees and Congee, leave, licence.
Conge demparler, leave to im-parle.
Conge de essior, leave to choose.
Veil dans a moy conge? Will you give me leave?
Conge de acorder, licence of Agreement.
Congable, lawful, with licence.
Conglutiner, to join together.
conjoindre, idem.
Congrager, to gather together.
Congrument, agreeably.
Ceniers, Wapens. *p. Britten, 185.*
Conyuges, Conies, coninges, Shillings.
Un courreur, a Currier of Leather.
Le concile, the Council.
Condoloir, to mourn together.
Conduire, leading.
Confirmer, to establish.
Les confins, the Bounds or Limits.
Sont de un confirmement, are firmly resolved. *1 H. 7. 3.*
Confisquer, to forfeit Goods to the use of the King. *Vide ante.*
Confreres, Fellows, or Brothers of one Society.
Conquiesre, to overcome, *Conquits*, conquered.
Un coquise, a Hen-roost, also a Kitchin. *4. pt. Coke 86. Inf.*
Confier, to trust, or stand together.
Consolar, to comfort.
Consute, fixed unto, annexed. *p. Coke 5. 41. b.*

Confli-

Constituter, to appoint.
Contenus, contained. *p. le contenu*, by the Contents.
Contamus, we declare, or count.
Conteste, Strife, Contention.
Contrafaites, counterfeited.
Contrairians, being against.
Contraster, to contract, or shorten.
Controve, contrived, *controver*, to contrive.
Neius contristeiant and *uaint contrisfient*, it doth not otherwise appear, notwithstanding.
Conteignes, contained.
Center and *Centre*, against.
Contingencie, happening by chance.
A Contradire, to gainsay.
Counter, to declare, to count.
Contraband, prohibited.
Centremont, upwards. *p. Nro*, Narr. 71. b.
Controver, a contriver of false Reports.
Contrepanel, a counterpart. *p. Parkins* 112. a.
Convenable, necessary, fit, *convenablement*, conveniently.
Convainquus, convicted, *Coke* 9. 121.
Conus, acknowledged, known, owned, *conn*, idem.
Ne conus, not known, *si conus fey*, if he own himself. *Coke's Rep.* 5. 117. b.
A conusier, to know, *pois conusstre*, may know.
Conusans, knowing, acknowledging, *conusant*, idem.
Il owns, he owns, or acknowledgeth.
Le conusans, the acknowledging.
Il conusoit, he may own.
Ne pois conusier, he may not acknowledge.

Consensus, we own, or acknowledge.
Connyng, Knowledge.
Copped, laid in heaps, or cocks.
Cope, a hill.
Bless en coppe, Corn in Cocks.
Contecker, to join in strife, *contectent*, they strive.
Contekours, brawlers. *p. Fitzh. Just.* 201. a.
Contests; Differences, *contakes*, idem. also Suits.
Convenable, agreeable, necessary.
Coperture, a Thicket or Cover of Wood.
A Cord of Wood is by Statute, to be eight Foot long, four Foot broad, and four high.
Un coq, a Cock.
Un cordiner, a Shoemaker.
Coris, Leather, *corye*, idem, *p. R.* 3.
Un cord de laine, a load of Wool.
Corant, a Horn, *corner*, to wind a Horn.
Corbe, hunted. *p. Britton* 33. a.
Cornels, the crown of the Head, also a Crow.
Corodie, a Provision of Dyet and Apparel.
Corage, a Custom of paying certain Measures of Corn.
Condage, Stuff to make Ropes.
Corons, a Crown; *Coronement*, a Crowning, or Coronation.
Corps, a Body, *leur deux corps*, their two Bodies.
Corz, a Body; *il ne cors*, he hath a Body. *p. Britton* 130.
Corps incorporez, Bodies incorporated.
Corfues, corporal, *p. Britton* 142.
Corsepresents, a Mortuary.
Corrupte & brief parlance, by the hasty and short Pronunciation. *p. termes de Ley.*

Corriger, to correct, to chastise.
Corriges and *corige*, corrected.
Corrupter, to break, to violate.
Cosinage, Kindred or Affinity.
Cosces and *Coscesi*, Husbandmen.
p. Coke's Inst. 1 pt.

As Costages, at the Charges, or Costs.

Gastes, fides, *Demicaftas*, the mid-fides.

Cofte, by, present, near.

Eftoit cofte, standing, or being by, also a rib. *p. Fitzherbert's Just.* 21. a.

Cofteins, neighbouring, bordering.

Contenir, to contain.

Contentieux, full of strife.

Contremettre, to lay against, or impose upon.

Contrefte, to withstand.

Contrifter, to be sorrowful.

Cot or *Cote*, and *Cotage*, a House without Land belonging to it. *Vide Stat.* 31 El. c. 7.

Cotfel, a Knife, *Cotfel*, idem.

Coteau, idem, also a Sword.

Cotures, little Houses. *Cotages*, also Coverings. *p. Brit.* 148.

Coquiner, to beg.

Coterelli, Cottagers, 1. pt. *Inf.* 5. b.

Coucher, to set, or lie down.

Coucher de foel, Sun-set.

Couchant, lying.

Couche, lyeth.

Eftre couche, to be laid along.

El couche, she lay.

Coupo, a fault, *coup* idem.

Covenable, fitting.

Covers, hidden, covered.

Fema-Covers, a married Woman.

Terres couvert, Wood-lands.

Couvrir, to cover.

Couverture, the Condition of a married Woman, or continuance in Marriage.

Pound covert, a Pound in a by-Place, or not publick, as in a Man's own Yard, &c.

Pound covert, the Parish-Pound.

Covers, covered.

Chival covert, a Horse arrayed, or harnessed.

Coverment, tacitly, or impliedly.

Covient, it behoveth. or they ought.

Covin, fraud.

Counter, idem ut *conter*, to declare, &c.

Ad count, hath declared, *counta*, idem.

Un count, a Declaration.

Count, also is an Earl, *countee*, idem, *Countau*, idem.

Countenance, a Man's Credit or Estimation. *Contentement*, idem.

Un countour, a Serjeant at Law, or Countellor.

Congee, vide *congee*.

Counterfait, counterfeit.

Counterpalais, A County Palatine.

Countera, shall or will declare.

Countermand, to forbid, to recall.

Countervault, countervailed.

Counterdis, forbidden, denied. *p. Plowd* 68. a.

La counterdis, the forbidding. *p. curd.* 141.

La coupe, the fault. *p. Britton*, 62 & 245. b.

Coups and *recoupe*, cut and cut again.

Coup and *coups*, cut, *couper*, to cut.

Coupes, strokes, blows, or slashes.

Couper le taylor, to dock, or cut off the Intail.

Courir ca & la, to run here and there.

Courre, to run, *course*, idem.
course, running, also ready, *course*,
rage, running, *course*, idem.

Ne course, it runs not, or goes
 not, he shall not, *course* no *course*,
 idem.

Courir a & la, wandering here
 and there.

Court, constrained, forced, al-
 so short.

Un coursaire, a Pirate, *Un cour-
 rasier*, a Horse-Courser.

Courtemont, shortly.

Compables, guilty.

Couper, cutting, lopping, *com-
 paré*, idem.

Courtilage, a piece of Ground,
 or Garden near a House, a void
 Piece, or Yard.

Courant, running, *courante*,
 idem.

En coupant boyes, in cutting
 Woods.

Coyly, gathered, a *coyle*, to
 gather or collect.

Coylours vide *coileurs*.

C R

Cracher, to spit, or put upon
 a Spit.

Craince, to refuse, *crainent son
 Company*, they refuse his Compa-
 ny. *p. Telv.* 150.

Crampus, Lame, *Britton* 36.

Credence, belief.

Cremal, a crimson or purple Co-
 lour. *Vide Scat.* 1. R. 3. c. 8.

Cretaine, fear, *cretaine de eau*,
 fear of Water. *p. Plowden.* *crain-
 te* is fear in modern French.

Cree, Created.

Creance, Belief, Perswasion,
 Trust, Credit, Faith.

Credence, Belief also.

Faux creance, false Faith, In-
 fidelity.

Criest, believe ye.

Creditor and *creancier*, a Cre-
 ditor. *p. Fitz. Nat. brev.* 28. a.

Cresser, to grow, *ne cressers*,
 shall not grow.

Que cressi, which groweth,
cressi doth grow.

Cressant and *cressants*, growing,
cressient, they grew.

Crover, to thrust, *crovus l'Oeil*,
 thrust out the Eye. *p. Coke, Rep.*
 9. 120.

An oye, at the Cry. *W. 1. c. 9.*

Crest, a little piece of Land
 near a Dwelling House, enclosed
 for some particular use.

A croire and *a crier*, to believe,
croire, belief.

Croy moy, believe me. *jeo ne
 croy pas*, I do not believe, *ne croen*,
 not believe, *jeo croy*, I think, I
 take it to be, *ne croyeront*, they
 believe not, *jeo pense que tu se
 croies*, I think that thou believest.

Fuer orible, were debated, *cri-
 ler*, to argue, debate, scan. *p.*
Plowden's Preface to his Com-
 ment.

Un croise and *croisse*, a Cross,
croix, Crosses.

Cressein, idem ut *Cresseine*.

Creve, shook, rattled, also en-
 creased. *p. Fitzh. Just.* 160. b.

Creve, to believe, *rien creve*,
 to believe nothing. *p. Britton*,
 13. a.

C U

Caduslagh or *Conthulagh*, he that
 knowingly received one outlawed,
 which antiently was equally cri-
 minal.

Cueillir, to gather or reap.

Cuer, a Heart, or Mind, vide
cœur.

Cuers, plural, *p. cuer*, by heart,
 or without Book.

Cuir, Leather.

CU

Cale, Dung, Filth.

Carfen or *Courir-fen*, a Bell rang in the Evening, at which by *William* the Conqueror's Command, People were to cover their Fire.

Curnock, a Measure containing four Bushels, or half a Quarter of Corn.

Cal pris, ready to prove the guilt or the issue upon not guilty pleaded.

Conicales and *cunicles*, Conies.

Le cure, the Care.

Cartiver, to plough.

Curir, to run, *currist*, he run-eth.

Curge, run, *curgers*, shall run, or happen.

Ne curroit, hath not run, *curgers* oue *la terre*, shall go with the Land, *Coke* 5. 16. b. *curge*, happeneth, runneth, ariseth with, *curgent*, they run.

Un curfior, an Officer who makes out Original Writs in Chancery, or Writs of Course, the number of such Officers are twenty four.

Curve, crooked.

Cuſſer, Keeper.

Cuttle and *cuttel*, vide *cottel*, a Knife, and *cousteau*, idem.

Cart temps, short Time.

Cumuler, to heap up, to lay together in Heaps or Cocks.

La cuisse, the Thigh.

Cule nuit, the Night Season.

Cartiner, to fence in, to inclose.

Culsiwer, to till.

Curer, to cleanse.

Un cartilage, a backside, or small piece of Ground, near a Messuage, commonly used for Hemp, Flax, Beans, &c. vide *Cartilage*.

Cuſſodire ne peut, may not keep.

12 Hen. 8. 3. a.

DA

C Y

Cy, so, as, here, hereupon.

Cy pris, so near, *cy tout come*, as much as.

Cy insuit, here followeth.

Cy apres, hereafter.

Cy devant, before this, heretofore.

Que cy, that it is so, that is here.

Cy court, so speedy. *Coke* 7. 36.

Cy vivement, so lively. *Plowd.* Abr. 72.

Cy bien, as well.

Sont cy, they are here:

Cy long, as long.

Cy avant, as well before.

Es il dit que cy, and he said it was thus, or so.

Cy eius, here within, in this Place.

Cy ou je suis, here in this Place.

Cygne, a Swan, vide *Cigne*.

Cygnets, young Swans.

Cyel, Heaven, vide *ceole*.

Cyſers, Cutters, *cyſours de boursſes*, Cutpurſes.

Cylindre, a Thing long and round.

Cypreſſe, Cypresses.

D. A

D*A*, a Word affirmative for yes.

Ouy da, yea verily, *da*, idem ut *da*.

D' abatus, to be thrown down.

D' agister, to lay in or take Cattle at Grass, or Hay.

Daiguer, to vouchsafe, to think worthy.

Un dogg, a small Gun, a Hand-gun, vide *baque*.

A Dakir or *Dicker* of Leather, &c. is ten Hides or Skins.

F

D' aler,

DE

D'aler, to go, vide *aler*.
D'alney, Seggs, Rushes, flag
 Ground, also Alder-Trees. *p. Nov.*
Nar. 5. a.

Dam, Loss, Damage, *damsiousse*,
 idem. *p. Britton 54. a.*

Dame, a Lady, also a Doe, or
 Female Deer.

D'amefuer, to go, or bring.

Damner, to condemn.

Damsells, Maidens.

Dans, within, into, vide *deins*.

Darrain, latter, last, *darraigne*,
 idem.

Al darrain, at last, from the
 French Word, *dernier*, i. e. *ultimus*.

Darrein Continuance, the last
 continuance, *Darren Presentment*,
 the last Presentment.

Darreiment, lastly, lately,

Darremment, idem. *p. Fitzh. Just.*
77. a.

Un dague, a Poinard, a Dagger.

D'aventure, perchance.

D'avantage, vide *avantage*.

D'auers, of Cattle, vide *auers*.

D'avoider, to put by, to avoid,
 also to go away, or out of.

Date, dated.

Datif, a Thing in Gift.

D'autiel, of the like or such.

Un dard, a Dart.

Dauphin, a Dolphin Fish.

Un dagge, a Pistol, or short
 Gun.

DE

Debater, to strive, to debate,
Deable, Devil, *diable*, idem.

De, of, for, from, *vien de la*
eglise, I come from Church.

De bene esse, is when an Act or
 Thing done is allowed of for the
 present, but is to stand good, or
 be vacated, as the Merits of the
 Case shall afterwards appear.

DE

De la, from that, beyond,
 over.

Debase, to bring low, *debase*,
les pountes, below the Bridges. *p.*
Crompt. Jur. Cur. 88. b.

Debasse, downwards.

Debonerte, good will, likeing.
p. Britton, 104. a.

Debater, to depose, to deny,
 hinder.

Debote, hindered, denied. *p.*
Britton 104.

Debonche & corns, is by *Brit.*
 put for Hue and Cry. *f. 20.*

Debility, weakness.

Debruser, to break or tread
 down, or throw down.

Debruse, thrown down, *debru-*
ise, idem.

Deca, on this side, *deca & dela*,
 hither and thither.

Decela, discover. *Coke 9. 121.*

Dedens, within, *dedeins*, idem.
 and there within. *dedans*, idem ut
dedens.

Dea le mer, on this side the
 Sea.

Dedier, to deny.

Dedisant, denying.

De la mer, over the Sea. *per*
3 part. Inst. 39.

Decen, deceived, *decharvoir*, un-
 known.

Deceder, to die.

Decess and *decez*, defunct, de-
 ceased.

Decrepute, Lame. *p. Fitzh. Nat.*
brav. 25. b.

Dedire, to gainsay, *ceo ne poi-*
mus dedire, this we cannot deny
 or gainsay.

Ne dedit, it cannot be denied.
p. Plowd. 179. b.

Est dedis, it is denied, *ad de-*
dit, hath denied, *fait dedits*, be
 denied.

Decenes

Decnors and *decinors*, are they who reside within the Tithing or Manor, who ought to swear Allegiance at the Leet, from which Knights, Clerks and Women are exempted, also such as oversee and govern them.

Decenier, a Tithingman.

A doznor, is one who ought to be sworn at twelve Years of Age or above.

Decret, a Decree.

Deciens, since, or in Time past.

Decise, cut off. *p. Plowden.* 252. b.

Deschyre, to tear off, or to fall off. *p. Britton*, 7.

Decbasser, to drive off, to drive away.

Bechasse, driven away, *Decassement*, driving.

Declarissement, declaring. *p. 3 part Inst.* 1.

Decelle, beheaded.

Decouper, to cut down, *decoupe*, cut off, or from, or docked. *Plowd.* 252.

Defaile, Default, *defally*, vide *Postea*.

Defairer, to deface, undo.

A defair, to defeat, to make void, or to reverse.

Defaisera, shall defeat.

Defawcher, to mow, or reap, or cut off.

Defaucher, idem. *p. 12 Hen.* 8. 2. b.

Defcater, to put by or hinder.

Defence signifies to oppose, or answer, as *un plein defence*, a full Answer.

Also *defendre*, to defend, and sometimes to command, or forbid, as *Le Roy defendre*, the King commands; or the King prohibits.

Defeazance, a Deed which gives a Power or Liberty to defeat and make void another Deed.

Deferrer, to put off, *delateur*, idem, and to lay to one's Charge.

A definer, to expound.

Decimes, Tithes, vide *dismes*.

Decorer, to deck or adorn.

Delie, Dedicated.

Defailer, to wear away, to languish, wither, to spoil, *tout defaile*, all spoil'd.

Un defaut, a neglect of appearing or pleading in Court.

Defluer and *deffleur*, to deflower.

Defrisber and *defrischer*, to work by Tilling the Ground.

Defover, to dig up, or dig again.

Defuse, dig'd up.

Deforcer, to put out of Possession by force, also to keep such Possession though without force by him who hath not Title to the same.

Defowler and *defoules*, trod down, spoil'd.

Defower, to uncover.

Neint defeat, undefeated.

Degages, replevined or deliver'd out upon Bail. *p. Nov. Narr.* 53.

Degast, wasted, spoiled, destroyed, *degaste*, idem.

Degaster, to waste, *a fair degast*, to commit waste.

Degasta, shall waste or spoil.

Degata, wasted, destroyed. *p. Fitz.* 24. 2.

Degastement, wasting.

Dehaut, over or above.

Dehors, out, without.

Dieu, God.

Delaisser, to leave, forsake, *de-laisse*, left.

Deia, died. *p. 2. Rich. 3. annal.*
deja idem, also likewise.

Dil-nque, then, there, vide *illong*.

Dejester, to cast off, *dejeste*, cast off, dejected.

Dejet, thrown down.

Dejettement, a casting off.

Deins, within.

Dela, idem ut *de ea*, and from thence.

Delegation, a Power conferred or given to another.

Deliberer, to purpose, to think, to consult.

Is delibera, they consulted.

Delire, vide, *desire*

Delist, an Offence, a Fault.

Delinquer, to commit an Offence, *il a Delinque*, he hath done amiss.

Delasser, to delight.

Demaifnes, *demaimes* and *demesnes*, the Lord's peculiar Lands kept in his Hands.

Ses demeau, his own; *en leur demesne*, as their own. *p. Stat. Glocest. cap. 4. demeau*, idem.

Demaine, to Morrow, *le jour apres demain*, the Day after to Morrow. *5 Edw. 3. 23.*

Demaunder, to ask, request, *demaunda*, asked, *demaundemus*, we require, or ask.

Deme, to be. *p. termes de Ley. 95.*

Delage, a Floud, *deluvie*, idem. *p. Britton. 77. b.*

Demenge, past, gone over, elapsed.

Sen demesne, his own.

Demis and *demy*, the half.

Dementiers, in the mean Time, also forthwith.

Demise, *demist*, let go, let to Farm, to part with.

Demise le Roy, the Abateing or Death of the King, *Que soy il dimist*, for that he is Dead or gone, as by entering into a Religious Profession, he left the World.

Demit and *demitte*, left, *demisferent*, they left. *p. Mirror.*

Demittable, demiscable, or to be letten.

Demitter, to let go, to put away, vide, *dimitter*, to part with.

Democratie, a Commonwealth, or Government by the People.

Demonstrer, to shew.

Demorger, to stay, reside, continue or dwell, *demorgent* and *demorgent*, they reside, dwell, &c. *il demerge*, they remain or dwell. *p. Stat 28 Edw. 1.*

Demurrants, *Idhabitants*, *democrrants*, idem, such as stay or dwell.

Demurrer, to stay, to abide, also a Plea in Law, demanding the Advice of the Court.

Nous demurrons, we abide in Law.

Demurge, left, staid.

Il demurra, he shall remain or stay.

La demurraff, he staid there. *p. Plowd.*

Il ad demurr, he hath dwell'd, or rested, or demurred in Law.

Demeurer, in mod. French, is to abide or dwell.

Demurant, remaining, abiding.

Il demurt, it remaineth or belongeth unto.

Demariata terra, the fourth part of an Acre of Land, which is a *Fardingale* or *Farundale*.

Denie, forbidden.

DE

Dene and *denne*, a Valley or Dale, also a Place inhabited. *p. Coke's Inst. 1. p.*

Un denier, a Penny, *deniers*, Money, *deniers*, idem.

Denommer, to name or nominate.

Densombrer, numbring.

Demeter, to make known.

Dent, a Tooth, *dentes*, Plural.

Denoncer, to declare.

Departir, to divide, also to rejoin in Pleading other Matter than at first pleaded unto, also, to leave.

Departables, dividable; *departissement*, dividing, a Partition.

Deployer, to wound, *deplaye*, wounded.

Depriver, to take away, *deprist*, took away.

Deposer, to testify, also to put down.

Deprimer, to bring one low.

Depeller, to pull down, or thrust down.

Depriver, to put by.

Depuis, since, *depuis le temps*, after the Time, afterwards, lately.

De quoy, wherewith, of which.

Deraigne, dishabited, unapparelled, *deraigner* to displace, to turn out of Order, vide, *darsine*.

Derefeld and *Derefeld*, an Inclosure for Deer.

Au dernier, at last, *le dernier*, the last.

Dernierement, lastly, lately.

Deraign and *derayn*, to prove, try, also to put out of Order, also to recover.

Deroguer, to abrogate, to diminish.

Deruysse, to break, to burst.

Derschef, further, moreover:

DE

Derompement, breaking, bursting.

Derriere, backwards, behind, again, vide *arrier*.

Derire moy, behind me. 2 Hen. VII.

Derise, , mocked, laugh'd at.

Des, from, *des le commencement*, from the beginning, *des Plural* of *de*.

Desaccoustumes, unwanted, not usual.

Desafubler, to undeceive. *p. Britton. 19.*

Desaventure, mischance.

Desarray, to put out of Order.

Desbourser, to expend or lay out.

Deserte, perceived, *deseryer*, to discover.

Deseroistre, to grow less.

Descheuer, to fall out, to happen, *descheur*, idem, also to fall down. *p. 12 Hen. 8. 1. a.*

Desdire, to gainsay, to recant.

Desesperer, to despair.

Desgerger, to vomit.

Desgarnys, unwarned.

Desarmee, disarmed.

Desastre, a hard Chance.

Desjoindre, to separate.

Desheriteur, to disinheret.

Desboucher, to unstop, to set abroad, also to dispart.

Desceint, ungirded.

Deschire, torn, rent.

Descoller, to behead one.

Desempestrer, to get out of a Snare, to untangle.

Deshabiller, to undress one.

Desbonte, without Shame.

Deslier, to choose, elect, also to unbind, or set free, *deslie*, loose, unbound, freed.

Desmaintenant, from henceforth, even now.

Desmettre,

Desmettre, to misplace, to put out of joint.

Desgarnir, to unfurnish.

Desnigrer, to defame, to speak ill of.

Desnuer, to make naked.

Desnue de amies, void or destitute of Friends.

Desoler, to ruin, to make desolate.

in fa *Deformais*, hereafter, compounded of *des* and *Mais*, i. e. from thence, vide *desformes*.

Despendre, to spend.

Desplier, to unfold, to make manifest.

Desous, under, *desorbes*, from under.

Desraciner, to root out.

Despoies, Spurs. p. *Parkins*, 148.

Desroy, to be out of Order.

Le deserte, the Banquet, or After-course.

Desseurer, to put asunder.

Deffus, above, aloft.

Les deffus de tous choses, the uppermost part, or Face of all Things.

Destendre, to stretch out, *destendu*, stretch'd, and sometimes, loosened.

Destiner, to appoint.

Destruere, to destroy, to waste.

Destruit & gaste, destroyed and wasted. p. *Plowd*. 191.

Desordre, confusion.

Desore, from hence, *desore*, idem. p. 2 part Inst 639.

in fa *Desormes*, hereafter.

En despitant, in spight.

Despitousment, despitightly.

En despite le Cur, against the Rule of the Court, or against their Will, in spight of them.

Brit. 223. b.

Desous, beyond, *desous la Mer*, beyond Sea.

Desous p. *Kitchin*, is above, and likewise by him in some Places, for under.

Desous, under, *Mettre desous*, put under and to submit unto. p. *Eudem*.

Destoir, vide *esoir*, to stand to, and to abide by.

Deffus quoy, upon which, *la deffus*, thereupon. p. *Coke Rep*. 9. 120.

Destopper, to open.

Ne destour, not gone back or stirred.

D'estre, to be.

Desurder, to raise.

Desuis, above or before.

Desus, idem. p. *Britton*.

Desuis est dit, aforesaid, above-said.

Il destruit, he destroyeth. *Plowd*.

Desyra, took away, spoil'd. p. *nov. nar*. 47. b.

Desveloper, to unfold, or unwrap.

Desvelope, unfolded.

Desvester, to undress, or uncloath, and by *Coke*, 'tis, to put off or discontinue. *Rep*. 5. 80. idem ut *devester*, *devestre*, idem.

Detenus, with-held, *detence*, kept, with-held.

Determinera, shall end.

Detrahe, withdrawn, or held back.

Devant, before, *va devant jay to say aray*, go before, I will follow thee.

Cy devant, heretofore, before this Time.

Detraher, to backbite, to speak ill of one.

Deu, a Debt, and *ducement*, duly.

Devantq;

DE

Devant; before that, *devant* & *darrer*, before and behind.

Devent que jours, before which days.

Devenir, to become.

Deveign, become, *deveign lys*, become bound.

Devenus, become, *devenent*, they became.

Deveignent, idem, *deviendra*, shall become.

Ils devent, they ought, they came.

Dever estre, ought to be, vide *deves*.

Deveue, ought, *ne deveient*, they ought not.

Devient and *deveyent*, idem. *ne deves*, ye ought not.

Deviser, Shares, Dividends, Divisions. p. Britton 185.

Devers, against, towards, *negard devers moi*, look towards me, *deves*, ye ought, *devers orient*, towards the East.

Deveue, appointed, *deveuer*, to appoint, or to give unto.

Deux, two, *deux a deux*, two by two.

D'eux, of them, *deulx*, idem, also, from them.

Devestre, to put off, *devest*, put off.

Devis and *devia*, dieth, *devier*, to dye.

Devient, they die, *devientent*, they are dead.

Devierient, they should dye.

Le devisem, the Division.

Devises ouster, put forth, put out.

Sont devises, are given or devised.

Ne devestus, shall not be put by. p. Greg. 288.

Deveyer, endeavour.

Dew and *dieu*, God. p. Brit. 1. a.

DI

Devolute, happened, became, devolved. per *Nou. Narr.* 61. b.

Dextre and *dexter*, the right Hand.

Dextrement, nimbly, aptly.

Devent, they ought, idem ut *devient*. p. Britton 27. b.

DI

Diable, vide *deable*.

Diametre, the middle.

A dicelle, from henceforth.

p. *Stat. sup. Chart.* 28 Edw. 1.

Die, say, declare. p. Britton 8. b.

A dire, to say, *jeo die*, I said, *dit*, doth say.

Discourir, to uncover, *discouvertes*, uncovered.

Est ditx, it is said, *vous direz*, ye shall say.

Jeo aye dit, I have said, *diomus*, we say.

Difont and *dient*, they said, *voir dire*, to speak truly.

Distressable, which may be distressed.

Est ditx, it is said, *vous direz*, ye shall say.

Jeo aye dit, I have said, *diomus*, we say.

Difont and *dient*, they said, *voir dire*, to speak truly.

Dillonques, from thence, from that time.

Diſt, a Word.

Dirra and *dirray*, shall speak or say.

Dis tu, speak thou, *difant*, saying.

Il diſt ainſi, he said so.

Dicel, of this fame.

Un dilapidier, a Lapidary.

Dimitter and *dimeter*, to leave, *ne dimit*, doth not leave.

Dimetter, also, to leave out.

Dirute,

Dirute, thrown down, destroyed.

Disseme, unsowed.

Dieu, God, *dieu tres puissant*, Almighty God.

Dieu te gard, God save thee.

Differer, to delay, to put off, *differer de jenn en jour*, to put off from day to day.

Digerer, to digest.

Dign, worthy, *dign de Loyer*, worthy of reward, *dignement*, worthily.

Digit, a Finger.

Dimanche, Sunday, *dimanches*, Sabbath Days, *dimence* and *dimanche*, Sunday. *p. Mirror Justice. cap. 5.*

En dimentiers, in the mean Time. *p. Britton, 10. b.*

Demisout, they demise, or lease out, or let go.

Dimittant, Leasing or letting go.

Dilectours, of Electors. *p. Plowd. Abr. 23. a. vide illors.*

Diminuer, to lessen, or take away from.

Dicy, from hence, *de icy*, idem, *dicy en avant*, from henceforward.

Diriger, to direct, *directres*, ye direct.

Directe, directly and directed, *directement*, directly.

Dirept, took away.

Disrupt, broke down.

Descendre, to go down, descend.

Descendus, descended, *descendus*, idem.

Descendist, doth descend.

Disceint, ungirded, unbound.

Discerner, to discover.

Disliver, to displace, *disliver*, displaced.

Disavaille, disadvantage. 35 H. 57. a.

Discomoder, to make unprofitable, to do damage.

Discovered, not within the bands of Matrimony, also a Woman unmarried, or Widow.

Disannuance, unjoyined.

Discontinuer, to cease.

Disconus, unknown. *p. Hen. 8. 26. 2. b.*

Discretement, prudently, or wisely.

Discrepance, variance. *p. Plowd. Com. 190. b.*

Discombrances, Disturbance. *i. Hen. 7. 7. b.*

Discowerer, to cleanse.

Discrifier, to discover. *p. Fitzh. Nat. br. 42. b.*

Est discerna, is seen.

Discasse, decided.

Disdainance, despising.

Disetteuse, Poverty, Want, Beggary. *p. Coke's Rep. 11. 53.*

Disgrade, degraded.

Disjoinctive, not jointly.

Dissemblable, unlike.

Dismarried, unmarried. 35 H. 6. 40. b.

Dismer, to tithe.

Dismer, Tithes.

Le dise, part of the Tithe, or tenth Part. *p. More 485.*

Disoient, vide *antea*, and *dyfait*.

Come disoi, as I said, 2 Rich. 3. ann.

Disoitisme, the 18th part. *p. 18 Edw. 3. 6. p. 7.*

Disfist, ye said. *p. Plowd.*

Dispenser, to distribute.

Dispencer, to discharge, or acquit.

Dispenser le loyes, to dispence with the Laws.

Dispensu, put off, hindered, avoided.

Dispend, depend. *p. Coke Rep. 8.*

Disputamus, we will dispute, 43 Hen. 3. 23. b.

Disputuy,

Dispany, unpunished, *dispanis*, idem.

Disfetteux, destitute.

Disfemuler, to dissemble.

Disper, to spread abroad.

Disperne, diverted. *p. Kitchen.*

21. b.

Dist, said. *p. Britton*, 38. b.

Sen dist, his Speech. *p. Plowd.*

Distre, idem ut *de estre*, to be.

Distreiner, to take by distress.

Ne distreiners, shall not distress.

Distraire, to draw back, or withdraw.

Distress, the Bounds of a Territory, wherein the Lord hath Right to distress.

Distresse, restrained or hindred.

p. New Narr. 16. b.

Distruer, to destroy.

Disturber, to hinder.

Dises co, speak it, or speak ye.

p. 26 Hen. 7. 5. annual.

Diviner, to foretel, *divinances*, foretelling.

Diveller, to throw off, to pull off.

Divelle, pull'd or thrown off.

Diviser, to separate, or divide.

Divorter, to turn away, also to fix one's Thoughts on new Matter.

Divers, differing or different.

Divers mouls, differing much.

p. Termes Ley.

Diversement, diversly, severally.

p. Plowd. Com. 378.

Diverfer, to separate from Marriage by a Spiritual Sentence.

Un diverse, such a separation.

Divulguer, to declare openly, or publish Secrets.

Divulguer, the Thing so published.

Dix, ten, *dix* idem, and *dixs* idem.

Dix sous, ten Shillings.

Dix quarter, fourteen.

Dizeime, the tenth, *dixisme*, idem.

Disme, idem.

Disoitisme, the eighteenth. 2 *pt. Inst.* 639. *tempore Edw. 3. en le aB p. dismes.*

Dizaine, containing ten.

Le Dixisme, the tenth.

Dix fixe, sixteen.

Dix trois, thirteen.

Dix neufisme, the nineteenth.

Dixesquin, fifteen.

Dix butiesme, and *dix busieme*, the eighteenth.

Diminus, lessened. *p. Plowden.*

Dixs, ten. *p. Plowd.*

La dixs, the Tenth. *p. Coke.*

D O

Dochter, to cut off, to dock or bar.

Doe, the back, *doi*, idem. 2 *H. 7. 8. a.*

Doet, he ought, *doet* and *poet*, he should, may, or ought.

Doet a moy, he oweth to me.

El doet, she ought.

Dogget, a Ticket or short Note, or Abstract of some Matter elsewhere entred more at large.

Docket, idem.

Doit, oweth, and ought.

Doit demurver, he must stay.

Doit and *Dutkin*, the same as *Dutkin*.

Dole, a Part, Share or Portion.

Doyes, do ye.

Vous doyes, ye ought.

Doient, *doient* and *doivent*, they ought, or are bound, *doint*, idem.

Ne doit, he owes not.

Docile, easy to be taught.

Un document, a Precept or Institution.

Un Doigt, a Finger, idem ut *digit*.

D O

Del, grief, also deceit.
Doler, to grieve.
Doleur aver, to have grief.
Doleur, pain or grief.
Dolence, grieving.
Doles, Hogheads. *p. Fitzh. Nat. Breu.* 88. a.

Un decenary and *decever*, one admitted as a Resiant in a Manor to be sworn.

Dumbuck, a Book of Laws or Judgments.

Domesman, a Judge, one that giveth Sentence.

Domage, Loss, Damage.

Porter domage, to bring, or suffer loss, or hurt.

Domageable, hurtful.

Domer, to tame.

Domestic, tame Things. *p. Stat. West.* 1. 20.

Donaifew, vide *denizen*.

Donative, a Benefice given or collated by the Patron, without any Presentments to, or Institution by the Ordinary.

Doner, to give, and *doner*, idem.

Donout, giving.

Si nos doneremus, if we should give. *p. Plowd.* 97. b.

Dons and *dones*, given.

A donier un don, to give a Gift.

Donners, shall give.

Donement, giving.

Esteant dons, being given.

Dontz, given.

Dons and *donques*, then, therefore, *donques*, idem.

A toy donques, to thee therefore, *adieu dont*, farewell then.

Un denizen, a Gift. *p. Nov. Narr.* 17.

D'out, whereof.

Dont il appiert, by which it appeareth.

Dont, also whence, and whergby.

Doons, a Judgment, Sentence or Decree.

D R

Dormir, to sleep.

Dormis, slept and sleepeth.

Dormant, sleeping.

Dorp and *Therp*, a Village.

Dors, a back, idem ut *dorcs* and *dorse*.

D'or, Gold.

Dore and *dorco*, gilded.

Dorra, would give, or do.

Joo te doray, I would give thee.

p. Britton, 62.

Doffes, Shoulders, also Backs.

Dotkins, an old Coin about a Earthing value.

Doubles, Lat. *diploma*, the same as *duplicates*, vide 14 H. 6. c. 6.

Dout, fear.

Doutent, they feared.

Doutens, doubtful, or doubted.

p. Fitz. Nat. breu. 222.

Douze, twelve.

Douzin, a dozen.

Doudize, twelve.

Doudize deniers, twelve Pence.

Douze milliares, twelve Miles.

p. Termes de Ley.

Doufter, vide *oufter*.

Douns, Gifts.

Joo doy, I owe thee. *p. Brit.* 174.

Dots, Dower.

Breve de dots, a Writ of Dower.

Doutense, doubtful.

Deux, gentle, tractable, also smooth.

Un doyn, a Dean.

Doyennes, a Deanship, or Deanry.

Te doyne, I give thee. *p. Britton.* 94. b.

Ne tu doynes, thou dost not give. *p. ouidem.*

Ne doynt, they ought not. *p. Plowden.*

D R

Dragne and *drachme*, a drama weight.

Drap.

Drap and *draps*, Cloth.
Seant de soubz drap de estate,
 sitting under a Cloth of State.
p. 13 Hen. 7.

Drap bien drappe, Cloth well
 wrought.

Drappes, Plural.

Un drappier, a Clothier.

Dras, Wares. *p. Brit. 38 &*
33. a.

Drenches and *Drenges*, Tenants
in Capite, or Free Tenants of
 Manors.

Dreit dreit or *droit droit*, a
 double Right, *viz.* of Posses-
 sion, and of Property or Interest.

Droit and *droit*, right, *droiture*,
 idem.

Mers droit, a direct, or meer
 right.

Droitement, directly, rightly.

Droitural and *droiturel*, right-
 ful.

Sans droitural, indirectly, with-
 out right.

Droiturement and *droiturelment*,
 rightely.

A droiture, to do rightly.

En droiture, in doing right.

Dru, a Tooth, *vide dent*.

Dru, a Thicket of Wood, *dru*,
 idem.

Drusden and *drosden*, idem.

Du, from, of, out, by, in.

Du chemin, by the way.

Du cost d'orient, from the
 East.

Du Arabie, from Arabia.

Du tout, in the whole.

Du quel, of which.

Duc, a Duke, or Leader, or
 General.

Duche, a Dukedome.

Dunum, *dune* and *dun*, a Hill.

Duplicate is a second Patent,
 Deed or other Writing, *verbatim*,
 the same with a former.

Durisse, hardness,

Dur, hard, *dure*, hard.

Durer, to last, to continue.

Durer jusque a la fin, to continue
 to the end.

Durette, hardness, *durement*,
 hardly, continually, also fiercely.

Dureste, force, also hardship.

Durham, in the Year-Books
 called the *Franchise de work*.

Duis, he ought.

Duis estre, it ought to be.

Il duit me, he hath killed.

3 Hen. 6.

Duissit, he ought.

Duissaient, they ought.

Ne duit mitter, he ought not
 to send, or put.

Que duit, who ought.

Dulce, fresh, sweet.

Dumes, brambles, thorns. *p.*
Fitzh. Nat. brev. 59. b.

Uff duy, had died. *p. Coke's Rep.*
8. 76. a.

Dycel, of this, of it.

Dyker, to ditch. *p. Fitzh. Just.*
75. a.

Dykerewe, a Bailiff or Officer
 having the Oversight of Dykes
 and Drains in fenny Countries.

Le dyf, the said.

Lyfent, they said.

Dysant, saying, *dysant*, idem.

E *Age*, age, *vide aage*.

Eau and *caus*, Water, *vide*
ens.

Eauet, Waters.

Ealdorman, Sax. an Elder of the
 People; *viz.* a Senator or Lord
 of Parliament; hence our Al-
 derman.

Ealra, all, a Saxon Word.

Ealra witenas gemot, a Council,
 or Court of all the Wisemen.

Eare, to plough.

E G

Enfranchisement, a Convenience claimed in another's Land, where no Profit is annexed, as a Way, Sink, Water, &c.

Ebrie and *ebrius*, drunk.

Ebrietas, drunkenness.

Ebullition, boiling, bubbling up.

Echelle, a Ladder.

Elypser, to vanish, to hide.

Ely, Urine.

Edict, an Ordinance, or Command.

Edita, set forth.

Edouart, Edward.

Edifier, to build.

Ees, Bees. *p. Britton*, 85.

Effacer, to blot out, to deface.

Effacement, defacing, obliterating.

Effet, Force, Vertue.

Effoder, to dig up, *effoda*, dug up or out.

Effrayer, to affright, *effre* *effray*, to be frightened.

Effraye, fear, terror.

Effunder, to shed, spill. 3 Hen. 7. 1 b.

Effundes, spilt or shed.

E G

Egal, equal, *sont egales*, are equal.

Egal, idem in mod. French.

Egaler, to make equal.

Egalite, equality, *egalite*, idem.

Egalement and *egalment*, equally.

Eglise, the Church, vide *Eglise*.

Egalisement, making equal.

Egrotant, sick.

Eguifer, to happen.

E L

E I

Eide, aid.

Eant, having, vide *Eyant*.

Eins, in, within, and by *Telo*. but, 113 1 H. 7. 6.

Eins conceal, but hide, or conceal.

Vous vient eins, come ye in. *p. Parkins*.

Eus, within. *p. Gregory* 281.

Sey itens ens, kept himself in. *p. Coke's Rep.* 8.

Einsf, being, vide *ainsf*.

Einsf oustre, being ousted, or outed. *p. Fitzb. Grand Abridgment.* 152. a. *ce o vindra eins*, this shall come in. *p. Coke's Rep.* 5. 69.

De eins, the Eyes. *p. Nov. Nar.* 116.

Eis, forwards. *p. termes Ley*, 156.

Eign, old, eldest, *plus eign*, older.

Eignesse fille, eldest Daughter, *einess*, idem. *p. Britton*, 57. b.

Eirant or *Errant*, the same as *Itinerant*, as Justices *eirant*, travelling Judges, *i. e.* such as ride the Circuits.

Eire, an Iter, Journey, Circuit, &c.

Eirie, to hatch, or sit over.

Eirie de espereons, a young brood of Hawks.

Eisne, eldest.

Il eis, he hath, *eient*, they have.

Eis, may have. 2 Hen. 7. 15.

Eyant and *eyant*, they have.

E L

El and *sa*, she and her.

Elle, her and she, *els*, idem. *p. Parkins*.

Eliser, to choose, *post elyer*, may choose.

Elisort,

E M

Elisors, electors, alien, chosen
elcus, idem.

Eloigner, to filch, to imbezil,
esloigner, idem.

Eloignement, filching, stealing.

Eloignement and *elongation*, a re-
moving a great way, from, or
off.

Elopement, is when the Wife
leaves the Husband, and goes
with the Advouterer.

Ellapse, idem ut *elope*.

E M

Emanciper, to set free.

Un emancipe, he that is set or
made free.

Embellies, set forth, shewed,
also decked or trimmed. *p. Mir.*
Just.

Embring Days, Days of Fasting
and Abstinence, from Embers or
Ashes then put on their Heads.

Emer, to buy, *un emer*, a buyer,
Le emer, the buyer.

Eme, brought, *ema*, idem. *e-*
ment, they bought, or they
buy.

Emanet, he came forth, he
arose from.

Emailer, to enamel.

Embas, below, *ou en bas*, or
below.

Un ambassade, a Message.

Embler, to steal, *ad embles*, hath
stolen.

Emblefiter, to filch, idem ut
esloigner.

Embiller, to deck or trim.

Embl. ments, Profits of Land.

Embler, stealing, *embles*,
stolen.

Ad embleai, hath sowed, *em-*
bles, idem. *p. Hen. 6. annal. em-*
bles, idem. *p. Coke's Rep. 5.*

Embleys, shall sow. *p. Parkins*
109.

E M

Un embleer, a Seedsman, or
Sower.

Le embleyer, the sowing. *p.*
Parkins. 109.

Embler, to sow, *emble & ere*,
to plough and sow.

Emblement, sowing, *embley-*
ment, idem.

Emblements and *emblements*,
Corn, Grass, and other Profits
of Lands, vide *antea*.

Per embles, by stealing. *p. ter-*
mes de Ley, 131.

Emblest, *p. Brook's Grand A-*
bridgment, is, stolen, 320.

Embeir, to drink up.

Embraser, to burn, vide *arfer*.

Embrase, burned.

Un embraser, he that labours
in a Cause in Law without Fees,
also one that informs or per-
swades Jury-Men.

Embu, distained, dyed, drunk
up.

Emmarrer, to wall about.

Emolluments, Profits, Advan-
tages.

Emont, they bought, *p. Plowd.*
379. a.

Emparka, impounded, *Empar-*
kes, idem.

Emperkment, impounding.

Emparlance, Liberty and Time
to advise upon, or together.

Empire, to make worse, *Em-*
pere, idem. *p. Britton, 143.*

Emporcel and *emporcel*, in Pig,
or great with Pig.

Empeschement hindrance.

Emporter, to carry, or bring,
emport, carried away.

Emporta, idem, *emportees*, ye
carried.

Jeo emport, I bear or carry.

Emprendre, to take upon.

Emprant, took, also borrowed,
p. Termes, 246. b.

Empront,

EN

Emprunt, comprehended.
Il emprist, he took upon him,
 or undertook.

Empris, taken in hand.

Emprisonner, to put in Prison.

Emprisonant, taking, also they
 took. *Plowd.* 91. a.

Emprisonner soi mesme, to put
 himself in Prison.

Emprisonnera, shall imprison.

Emprister, to take upon him.

Empriterent sur eux, they took
 upon them. *p. Parkins*, 115. a.

Empraunt, borrowed, or bor-
 rowing.

Emption, buying.

Emsemblement, in like man-
 ner, together with. *p. Nov. Nar.*

7. b.
Empêche, hindered, also accused.

Empeschement, hindring, *em-
 peshements*, hindrances. *p. Coke
 Rep.* 9. 121.

Emplir, to fulfill, *emplet*, fulfil-
 led.

EN

En, in, by, within.

En ce, in this or that.

En chemin, by the way, and in
 the way.

En apres, hereafter, afterwards.

En oultre, furthermore.

Enchason, by the reason of, or
 cause.

Encepper, to take again. *Br.*
 125. b.

Enapres illeot estre icy, there
 may be hereafter.

Enbeverer, to water, *droit de
 enbeverer*, right of watering, or
 taking Water for Cattle. *p. Britton*,
 456. b.

Enbrever, to write down in
 short, also put into writings. *p.*
ound. 7. a.

Enuy, therein. *Plowd.* 80. a.

EN

En quoy ay jea offence, wherein
 have I offended.

En quater ans, within four
 Years.

En pu temps, within a little
 Time.

Enblai and *enbles*, idem ut *em-
 blae*.

Enbleier, to steal, *pour le en-
 bleier*, for the stealing. 26 Hen. 8.

Encavoir, to beware.

Enchaser, to hunt, drive, or
 course.

Enchaseamus, we hunted, &c.

Enchasa, *enchaca* and *enchasea*,
 hunted, drove, chased, *enchas-
 siastes*, ye chased.

Encharger, to give in Charge
 or Command.

Par enchason, vide *encheson*.

Enchison, idem, or for which
 Cause or Matter. *p. Coke Rep.* 5.
 100. b. & 8 Rep. 39. a. *Reasonable
 Encheson*, reasonable Cause.

Auter encheson, other Cause.

Enchison, *p. Coke Rep.* 5. hap-
 pened.

Encombre, to hinder, disturb,
 also to possess a Church.

Encombant, he that possesseth,
 the Parson or Vicar thereof.

Enclaiement, claiming.

Encient, with Child.

Encoupe, accused, charged with,
 also indicted, appealed. *p. Britton*,
 11, 12.

Encloze, pricked by a Nail in
 shewing a Horse.

Enclume, an Anvil. *p. termes
 Ley* 164.

Encountree, to be against.

Enclore, to impark, inclose.

Encore, vide *uncore*.

Encrochement, fencing in build-
 ing upon enclosing, or over-
 charging the Commons, also where
 the Lord doth overcharge the
 Tenants in Rents, or Services.

Encro

Encreu, encreased, raised.
Encur, to run into, happened.
Endebter, to owe.
Endeges, wanting Age. *p. Brit-*
ton, 62.

Endowment, giving, settling up-
 on.

Endocer, to endorse, or write
 upon the backside.

Endect, endorsed.

De enfenter, to be with Child,
 or breeding.

Enferer, to put in Irons, or
 Fetters.

Enformer, to teach.

Par enformer, for teaching.

Enfranchiser, to make free.

Enfreinder, to break.

Enfreint, broken.

Enfreind, breaking.

Enfrenge, broken.

Enfuer, to run, or fly away.

Enfua, shall fly, or run.

Enfues, driven away. *p. Crompt-*
on, 168.

Enfus, fled. *p. Crompton*, 141.

Enfuent, they fly.

Enfuant, flying, or running a-
 way.

Se enfuyoit, he was fled. *Coke*
Rep. 9. 120.

Enfuis, have been, *enfuis*, idem.

Engornies, with-held. *p. Mir-*
ror cap. 5. 2.

Engendre, to beget.

Que engender, who begot.

Engendrure, begetting, also
 having Issue.

Engendrure a nestre, Issue to be
 born. *p. Britton* 91.

Engendre, is also begotten.

Engetta, ousted or outed.

Engette, cast out.

Engettment, putting out of
 Possession. *p. Brit.* 93.

Engette, *Engetter*, to eject,
 or throw out, also to lay or
 put.

Engettment le mains, laying on
 of Hands.

Engleterre, England.

Englois, an English Man.

En englisheirie, in English. *p.*
Brit.

Enhabler, to enable.

Par enginer, to beguile. *p. Stat.*
Westm. 1. *cap.* 29.

Enhaunte and *enhausen*, to raise
 up.

Enhaunte, exalted, set up.

Enhauls, on high.

Enheriter, to inherit.

Enheriters, shall inherit.

Enere, Ink.

Enjoint, enjoining.

Enjoindre and *Enjoinder*, to en-
 join, to command.

Enjetter violentz mains, to lay
 violent Hands.

Enjetter ascus ordeurs, laying,
 or throwing dung or filth. *p. Fitzh.*
Nat. brev. 176. b.

En lieu, instead of.

Enlever, to advance higher, to
 lift up.

Enmbrager, to shadow, hide,
 or cover.

Enneyter, to annul, to make
 void, to alter. *p. Brit.* 1. a.

Enpantes, carried away. *p. 13*
Hen. 7. 9. b.

Empire, made worse, vide *Em-*
pire.

Emprendre and *emprander*, to take
 upon one.

Empraine and *Empoin*, in Hand,

Empissant, taking in Hand, or
 upon one.

Emprower, to improve, also to
 enclose.

Jes vous enpris, I desire you.
Park. 170. a.

Enfreindre and *enfrenindre*, to
 break.

Enlever, to lift up.

Ennobler, to make noble.

Enracier,

Eracier, vide *postea*.

Eracive, rooted, vide *erace*.

Le enquest, a Jury to enquire into.

Les enquest, their Verdict.

Vous enquires, ye shall enquire.

Enquis and *enquise*, enquired.

Par enquirer, for enquiring.

Equerage, enquiry.

Enquer, ask, enquire.

Enquerger, they shall enquire.

Stat. Gloucest. c. 15.

Eracer, to pull up by the Roots, to demolish.

Enrollment, entring upon Record.

Ensent, being with Child, *insent*, idem.

Ensent engrossment, great with Child.

Ens, within, *ains*, idem, *ens ey*, here within.

Ensemble, in like manner, also together.

Ensment, also.

Ensuer, pursuing.

Ensuer, to pursue.

Ensures, locked.

Ensemblement, uniting together.

Ensment, likewise, in like manner.

Ensevelir, to bury.

Ensvelis, buried.

Soit cors enseveli, let the Body be buried. *p. Britton. f. 18.*

Enserve, kept, reserved.

Ensier, to mow, or reap.

En sy, in it self.

En est ensuiui, in what followeth. *p. Coke Rep. 9.*

El ensuits, it followeth.

Cy ensuiant, they here follow or pursue.

Ensuer, shall follow, or shall happen.

Entant que, inasmuch as.

Entend, conceive, understand.

Enterrey, to lay, or bury in the Earth.

Enterre, buried.

Entermont, burying.

Entre, between, among.

Entre deux, between two.

Entrelasser, to put between, to interline.

Enterlase and *enterleass*, and *enterlesse*, omitted, left out. *p. Plowd.*

Ens, thereupon. *Nas. brev.* also of them.

Entant, so that, forasmuch, *entent*, idem.

Enterlassment, interlining.

Enterlase, also mingled.

Entendre, to understand, to think, to be mindful, also to attend. *W. 1. c. 10.*

Soit a entendre, it is to be understood *p. Lit.*

Entend, a purpose to do.

Entende, understood.

Vous entendes, perceive ye, mind ye.

Entendment, waiting, also understanding.

Entremella, mingled, mixed.

Entermellent, they use, occupy.

Entrepnient, they consulted among themselves, enterprizing. *Coke 2, 120.*

Enterspend, purposed.

Entegris de tanners que font, of Tanners who use fresh Bark and old Bark together, and deceitfully tan Leather. *p. Britton, 33.*

Entier, the whole, *entiertie*, idem, *Entiement*, wholly.

Entour, round about, *entours*, idem.

Entourer, to go a Compass about. *p. Kirchin.*

Entromitter, idem ut *intromitter*, to meddle with.

E Q

Entourer, to walk about.
Entourment, wholly. *p. Brit.*
Entour les vures, about their works.

Entrer, to enter in, *entrent*, they enter.

Entrerment, we entred.

Entrader, he who wrongfully enters upon Tenants, or Lands upon the Death of Tenants for Life, or Years. He who so enters upon the Death of Tenants in Fee is called an *Entader*.

Envenimer, to poison, *envenime*, poisoned.

Envers, against.

Enveigleroit, my prepossess, or enveigle.

Environer, to compass about.

Envoyer, to send one a Message.

Ad envoye, hath sent, *envoyes*, Messengers, Ambassadors.

Envoyerent, they sent forth. *p. Mirror. cap. 2. Sect. 15.*

Emmer, to work to the use.

Emern, shall work to the use.

Emurent, they work, or enute.

Envolope, wrapped, folded.

Environ, about.

Earle, Sax. an Earl, formerly an Associate, or Companion of the King, and Ruler of a County.

E P.

Epiphania, the Day when the Star appear'd to the Wise-Men at Christ's Nativity, generally called Twelfth-Day.

Epitomis, an Abridgment.

E Q

Equitare, to ride.

Equinoce, equal Day and Night.

Equivoque, a double understanding.

Equivalent, of like value.

E S

Equipollent, idem. *p. Coke Rep. 5. 89. b. and 8. 93. b.*

E R.

Eracer and *eracer*, to root out.

Erace, rooted out, vide *erace*.

Eraiment, leaving off, or avoiding. *p. Telv. 153.*

Erberge, Provision for Cattle, Victuals, vide *herberge*.

Error, to go astray.

Il erroer, he travelled, *erroer*, idem, or journeyed. *Mirror cap. 2.*

Errance, wandering, *Errassent*, they should wander.

Erer, to plough. *p. 2 Hen. 8. annual.*

Ere, idem, *p. eund. sicut* *will ere*, if I will plough. *p. 12 Hen. 8. 2. b.*

Erreur, Error.

Ert, it shall be, also it is.

Ert estable, it shall be firm. *Brit. 49 b.*

Un ermit, a Hermit.

Erberger, to lodge, or harbour one. *Herberger*, idem.

Eriger, to raise up.

Erudit, learning, *erudite*, learned.

Erudition, Learning, *erudier*, to learn, *les erudits*, the learned.

E S

Es, signifies, in, plurally, *p. 3. pt. Inst. 39.*

Es, thou.

Esceppe and *eskep*, shipped, vide *eskepper*.

Escrie, known or proclaimed as Felons, or *Lords apertement useries*, Felons openly proclaimed. *2 Inst. 177, 188.*

Escheat, a Forfeiture to the King or the Lord of the Manor, in a criminal Cause, also for want of Heirs. *Eschea*, happened.

H *Escheatour*,

Eſtoür, he that ſeizes for the King in ſuch Caſe, by vertue of his Office.

Eſchaper, to eſcape.

Eſchuter, to fall or happen unto.

Eſchever, idem.

Eſchevins, Sheriffs.

Eſchier *Don Eſhuar*, *eſhire* and *eſhure*, to fall or happen, or fall out, *eſtuera*, ſhall fall out, alſo to avoid or ſhun;

Eſpie and *eſby*, happened, beſell.

Encheſt and *enchuiſt*, hath happened or beſell.

Eſcaléſt, ſealed.

Eſhavier, to fall out, in mod. French.

Eſkippe, ſhipped.

Eſcient, knowing, alſo they knew. p. Britton, 4, 6.

En eſhuant, in avoiding.

Eſchande, famiſhed, alſo choaked. p. Britton, 4.

Eſclander, to deſame.

Eſcoe, Scotland, *eſcoffe*, idem.

Eſcoter, to contribute unto.

Eſcowrer, to cleanſe.

Eſclairces, cleared.

Eſcriptz, Writings,

Eſcrier, to write, *eſcrie*, written.

Eſcryeurs, Writers.

Eſcriera, ſhall write.

Eſcrie, written, *eſcript* in *le cuer*, written in the Heart. per *Kitchin*.

Eſcrit, written, *eſcriptura*, writing.

Jeo eſcivera, I have written.

Eſcriemus, we write, *eſcript*, they write:

Eſcrivener, a Scribe.

Le eſcrier, the writer, in *eſcrivant*, in writing.

Eſcrias, diſcovered, known. p. *Ritab. Juſt.* 146. b.

D'eſcocher, to ſhoot.

Eſcale, a School.

Eſclaves, Slaves.

Eſclairces, cleared.

Eſchorceours, they who ſlay Cattle for their Skins. p. *Brit.* 63.

Eſcrout, a ſcrowl.

Eſcreme and *eſcrewle*, a Writing which is not to take effect, but on ſome Condition or Act to be performed.

Eſchues, Shields.

Eſchems, Wind-fallen Trees.

Par eſhure, for avoiding, alſo befalling.

Un eſcoffis, a Scotch-Man, or Scottiſh.

Eſkipper, to ſhip, *eſcpte*, *eſkip* and *eſippe*, ſhip'd, *eskirpe*, idem. p. *Crompt. Jur. Cur.*

Eſkippeſon, ſhipping.

Eſgliſe, a Church, *eſglis*, idem.

Eſtier, to chooſe, to elect, *eſliem*, choſen.

Eſtins, idem, *eſtiens*, ſhall chooſe.

Eſtiers, electors. *eſtiant*, chuſing.

Eſtoigner, to take away privily, to embeziſl.

Eſpignes, ſtrayed, embeziſled.

Eſtoignement, ſtraying, or making away.

Eſtus, *eſtus*, *eſtiens* and *eſtics*, choſen, elected.

Eſmarveiller, to wonder, to admire.

Eſneey, a Right of Primogeniture.

Eſpoſent, they married.

Eſpandue, ſhed, ſpilt, *ſauke eſpandus*, Blood ſhed, ſauke *eſpant*, idem.

Eſpecialment, chiefly.

Eſpee and *eſpe*, a Sword.

Eſpee, by *Britton*, a Thigh, and ſometimes a Leg.

Esperer, to hope, to trust in.

Espier, hope, trust, *espoier*

idem, *on espere*, it is hoped.

Espiritual, Spiritual, Divine.

Espereux, a Hawk, *esperoux*,

Hawks.

Espereux in mod. French, is a Hawk.

Espereux, Spurs, *esperoux de Or*, gilt Spurs. *p. Coke Rep. 7. 13.*

Espine, a Thorn.

Espingles de boys, pins of Wood.

Espirit, a Spirit.

Que espier, who informs, *1 Hen.*

7. 3. a.

Esples and *esples*, are the Profits of Lands, and generally taken for the whole Profits.

Esples le Huis, Bolt or Lock the Doors.

Esploir, to request earnestly with Tears.

Espoier, to hope, to wish, to trust to.

Mon espoir, my Trust or Hope.

Espoirant, hoping, *avoiet espoir*, he had hopes.

Essay, a Proof or Trial.

Essarter vide Assarter.

Espouser, to wed, to marry.

Espousels, Marriage, *espouseln*, idem.

Le espoux, the Bridegroom.

Espousee, the Bride, *espouse*, married.

Essoyn and *essoin*, to have a further Day given for Appearance in Court, *essoin* idem, excused.

Essient and *essoint*, they had been.

Etablissements or *establisments*, Statutes or Acts of Parliament. *2 Inst. 156.*

Estagn, a Pool or Pond, *estrang* *p. termes Ley* idem.

Estable, made firm, *establie*, idem, *establie*, to confirm.

Estandard, the Chief Ensign in War.

Estaince, Tinn, *estagne* and *estagne*, idem.

Un, estrange, a stranger, *Estrange*, idem.

Est, he is, *estre*, to be, *estoit*, he was.

Essoient, they were, also, they stood, *ad estre*, hath been.

Essoir, standeth, *estoir*, to stand, or abide.

Essoierent, they would stand, *estoirois*, should stand or be.

Esloit de cost, he was near.

Est tant adire, 'tis as much as to say.

Esseant, being, *essaint*, idem.

Esse, been, *il ad esse*, he hath been.

Esse, ye be, *ad son esse*, hath his being.

Ne est de estre, not to be, or not so accounted.

Esse, Summer. *p. Nov. Nar.*

La mi esse, Midsummer.

Estatute, is that which is made a Law by King, Lord and Commons.

Estende, to be, also to extend.

Esteven, Stephen.

Estreynerye, Tinworks. *p. Plowd. 328.*

Estemans, liking, esteeming, valuing, *estimans*, idem.

Estimures, Robbers, Rovers, Pyrates.

Esuyer, to stand to, idem *ut fier.*

Esuyera, shall stand, *poit bien esoir*, may well stand, *esoyent*, they stand.

Esseyse le brief, let the Writ stand or be. *p. Plowd. 287.*

Esseyent, they should remain or be.

Il esleyt pris, he was arrested.

Estopper, to bar, stop, *estopper*, idem.

Destopper, to throw open.

En estoppel, in stay, *estoppel*, is an impediment in an Action proceeding from a Man's own fact.

Estroiles, Stars. *p. Brit. 42.*

Estoyels, idem. *p. Lambard*, *estoyers*, idem.

Estovers, are the Advantages of Hedg bote, Fire-bote, Flow-bote, Commoning.

Estovers, *en user & vesture*, the benefit of eating and clothing. *p. Stat. Glouc. cap. 4.*

Estranger, to alien or sell.

Un estrange, a Pool. *p. termes de Ley, 177.*

Estray or *estrey*, any Beast not wild, wandering within a Manor, the Owner unknown.

Estreets, Extracts of Penalties set in Court to be levied by the Bailiff, or other Officer.

Il estreyste, stop it. *p. Hen. 7.* also streightned.

Estreitz, Streets. *p. Fitzh. Nat. brev. 185.*

Haut estrete, the High Street, or Way.

Estrier, writing. *p. Crompton Jur. Cur.*

Estreints, they wander, or go astray.

Estraintment, strictly, *estraitment*, streightning.

Estreps, pulled down.

Estopier, to spoil or waste, hence *estrepement* and *estrepement*, Spoil made in Houses, Lands or Woods in prejudice of him in Reversion.

Estrepes, stript, pulled off.

Estrayed, forced. *p. 9 Hen. 7. Annal.*

Estrait hors, drawn out. *Plomb.*

Estreit de haut Chimin, streightned the High-way.

Estudier, to study; *un estude*, a Study.

Esturgen, a Sturghion.

Estancher, to stop, to staunch or stay.

Estancher le sang, to stop the Blood.

Estanchement de soif, quenching the Thirst, or allaying Thirst.

Estendus, stretched forth.

Mains estendues, open Hands.

Le estinuel, the Spark. *p. Plowden's Preface.*

Estruier, to instruct.

Estues and *estudes*, the hot Houses or Stews, also Bawdy Houses.

Es, and, *& ainsi*, and also.

E U

Evacuer, to make void, or empty.

Evader, to escape, to slip away, to put by.

Evagation, wandring abroad.

Le ewangel and *ewangile*, the Gospel.

La lumiere ewangelique, the Light of the Gospel.

Eucharist, the Sacrament, also Thanksgiving.

Evesque, a Bishop, *ewesquerie*, a Bishoprick, *eweschery* and *eweschis*, idem.

Eust, had been, *cour eusts*, these being.

Euf, vide *uf*, an Egg.

Eviser, to shun, avoid.

No eust estre pris, had not been taken. *p. Coke Rep. 9. 145.*

Eviser, to throw back.

Ewe, Water, vide *ean*.

Ewe, had, *ad ewe*, hath had, *d'este ewe*, to be had.

En ewer, in doubt.

Ewelles, Geese.

E X

Ux mltis: ceteris, a Water-mill.
p. Nov: Nov.
Exe, them, out enemies, amongst them.
Exe: Exe, themselves.

E X

Sin excois, his Excois.
Excoisage, excommunicated.
Excoisment, Excommunication, a Censure of the Church.
Excois, Funerals.
Excois, York, *Excois*, Yorkshire.
Excois, to bewail, also to make diligent search, *excois*, a Scout or Spy.
Excois, to press.
Excois, to put out by force, vide *descois*.
Excoisment, directly, expressly.
Excois, to fall down, to avoid, vide *escois*.
Excois, to end; to go out, to dye.
Ne exte, should not extend to, or exceed.
Excois, to put out, to avoid.
Excoisment, extinguishing.
Excois, idem.
Excois, to extinguish.
Excoisment, extinguishment.
p. 2 p. Fitzb. gr. Abr. 112. b.
Excois, vide *escois*.
Excois, to draw out.
Excois, put out.
Excois, to make worse, to aggravate.
Excois, shut out, *excoisment*, not including.
Excois, a Freedom or Liberty.
Excois, banishment.
Excois, a Conjuror.

F A

Excois, vide *Escois*.
Excois, excellent, *excoisment*, exactly.
Excois, ye have. *p. Fitzb. gr. Abr. 27. a.*
Excois, a Court of Itinerant Judges, also a Court of the Forest, *excois*, idem.
Excois and *Excois*, having, *excois*, idem.
Excois, help, vide *escois*.
Excois, ye have. *p. Britton, 99.*
De excois, to sit, broud, or hatch.
Excois, he hath, vide *escois*.
Excois, to plough, also to hatch or bring young Birds, chiefly of Goshawks.
Excois, they shall have, *excois*, ye have.
Excois, shall hatch or sit upon Eggs.
Excois, a watery Place, also Watery.
Excois, but, *p. Plowd. 231.*

F A

F *Ablesse*, weakness, *lib. Affus 6.*
Fabes, Beans, vide *fabas*.
Un fable, a feign'd Thing.
Fablaire, to devise stories, to prevaricate.
Fablaire, the likeness, the fashion.
Fablaire, failed.
Fablaire, Deed, *on fait*, in fact.
Fablaire, easy, *facilement*, easily.
A fair, to do, *face*, made, *face*, ye made.
Je face, I made, *face*, they made.
Si face, if I made, or should do.
Faisance, making, *faisance*, making or doing.
A ceo fair, to do this, *Fair asca-*
vir, to give notice.

Jes fair icy feverer, I will have you to know.

Fair vous veil estre fait, do ye as you would be done unto, *faïres*, ye make or do.

Fait cemisé, a Deed done, *fait* and *faït*, a Deed.

Faïture, making, doing, *faïteurs*, evil doers, so in the Stat. 7 R. 2.

Un Faïsaunt, a Pheasant.

Faïssance, doing, *faïssance*, idem.

Faïssier, to do falsly, also to adulterate.

Faïx, a burthen, or load.

Faïzime, deceit.

Nief de faïx, a Ship of Burthen.

Faïssie and *falaïze*, a Bank, or Hill by the Sea-side. *Coke's Inst.* 5.

Fatigue, weariness.

Far and *Fare*, to go, as fare-well, go you well.

Un farse, a Comedy, an idle Story.

Faïragineux, Massin, or mingled Corn.

Faron, pig'd, farrowed.

Un fardel de terre, a fourth part of an Acre.

Fardedel, *fardingdeale*, *fardingdale*, idem.

Faut, omitted, wanted, needful, *Faut forme*, wants form.

Un Fou, a Beechen Tree, *fais* in modern French, idem.

En fany, in the manner, *ove le fany*, with the manner, or in the taking.

Faunatio, fauning.

Faucher, to cut, to mow.

Fauchement, cutting, mowing, *Fauche*, mowed, cut.

Faud, a Fold, or Pen for Sheep, *fauide*, idem, and *fraud*, idem.

Faux, false, *fauuifra*, shall falsify.

Faulter and *faulder*, or default.

Que faundra, who make default.

Faudra, wanteth, or needeth.

Faudroit, should want, or it behoveth.

Faultent, complaining.

Faulser de foy, to break his trust, or faith.

Fausser, to falsify, or counterfeit.

Fausine, falsly, *fauveours*, counterfeiters.

Ne fault, it needs not, *faut* want, *fauts*, idem.

Cest ma ist te faut, this mine, that is thy fault.

Faut date, wanting date.

Fauvins, faulty, *fauvisme*, falsity, *fauviment*, idem.

Fauxiers de seal du Roy, counterfeiters of the King's Seal, *fauvity* and *fauvitis*, falseness.

Fauxep, to counterfeit.

Foyroit, they should do.

Foyteurs, Vagabonds, idle Persons.

F E

Faïl, faithful, *faïlement*, faithfully.

Faïste, fealty.

Faïty, faithfulness.

Faïth, idem.

Faiblement, weakly, feebly. *West.*

1. c. 9.

Febns, Beanes.

Faïssors, Doers, Makers.

Faïssants, idem ut *faïssance*.

Faïssoit, he hath done or made, *faïssoyent*, they have done or made.

Faïssent, they forbear, *West.*

1. c. 9.

Fell, cruel, so to *Fell*, is to cut down, or overthrow, hence,

Felo and *Felen*, one that cruelly overthrows or destroys.

Faint,

F E

Feint, feigned, slackned.
Ferne and *fene*, Hay, Grass,
foine, idem.
Felle, gall, bitter.
Felon, a Felon, *feloniffement*, feloniously.
Felo de se, he that kills himself.
Femme, a Woman, *Feme-covert*, a married Woman.
La femme and *la feme*, the Wife
Femeles, Girls.
Fendue, strook, *feru*, idem.
Fence-month, the Month where-
in young Deer fall.
Fenestre, a Window.
Ferme, a Farmer or Lessee. *Stat. Glouc. c. 4.*
Ferre, Iron, *en ferges*, in Irons,
ferres, Irons.
Ferrure, Iron, also shoeing
Horses.
Soub ferrer, under lock.
Fermals, shut up, *ferist*, strook.
Par ferrer, to shoe.
Fere, to be mad, distracted, also
to be done.
Ferra, shall do.
Feries, Marts, Fairs.
Fermer, to shut, to close up,
ferme and *ferme*, closed, or shut
up.
En fermes, close in, shut up
close, or in. *p. Britton.*
Feres, wild Beasts, Beasts of the
Forest.
Ferra, shall make or do.
Ferra vous vassire fait, do your
Suir.
Ferroit, he should make or do,
also might strike, *ferromus*, we
do.
Ferent, they do, *feroyent*, they
should do.
Ferres, ye make or do.
Soit fery, be struck or wound-
ed. *p. 4- Hen. 7.*

F E

Ferus, struck, wounded. *p.*
Plowd. fern, idem.
Ferve, great heat.
Ferions, they struck or assault-
ed, *fiereront*, they are assaulted or
struck.
Feruist, struck, *feruist al terre*
struck to the Ground.
Fesors, vide *seasors*, Makers,
Doers, *seasome*, doing.
Ferious, Assaultors.
Fesist, he would make or do,
fesoyent, caused or made.
Fesors de draps, Clothworkers,
or Clothmakers.
Fesient and *fesoyent*, they would
or should, make or do, *fesomus*,
we make.
Jeo fesey, I made it.
A fexer, to make. *12 Hen. 8.*
Annal.
Il que fesoit, he who made.
Par voyer fesaunt, for true
making.
Feste, a Feast-day, *le feste de*
tous saints, the Feast of all
Saints.
Festination, hastening, *fesine*,
quick, speedy.
Fet ascevoir, to be made know
or understand.
Fewe, late. *p. Coke Rep. 9. 121.*
Fetie, idem, in mod: *French.*
Fve, Zeal, *p. Coke Rep. 9.*
Un feut, a Fee or Reward.
Le feu, the Fire, *fewe*, idem.
Feverer, the Month of Fe-
bruary.
Favier, idem.
Fve, late, *fewe*, burned, *fewes*,
a sort of light Wood.
Fwes, Pulse. *p. nov. nar.*
Fester, to keep Holy-day, to
feast.
Un fieur, a Smith, vide *Fai-
goren.*

Piance, Truth, Faith, Affiance, Assurance.

Piancer, to wed, to betroth.

Pief, a Fee, a Freehold.

Piant fant, or *fyant*, not trusting. *p. Plowden's Preface.*

Pieftes, ye had made, *fiſtes*, idem.

Piger, to fasten.

A que fies, to which you may put trust.

Fien, Fire, *fiew*. idem. *p. 1 Hen. 7. 10. vide Hen.*

Finer, to end, to conclude, determine.

Le file, the Thread, *filer*, to spin, or twist.

En fin, in the End, *al fin*, at last.

An fin, to the end, *finiſt*, ended.

Finie, ended, *finiſment*, laſtly.

Filacetum, a Place wherein Brakes and Fern grow.

Fious, hay, vide *foyne*.

Fiew, Fire, *fieu*, idem.

Fins, in the Terms of the Law, 340, is put for force, or of neceſſity.

Fier, to truſt to, to put, alſo to be arrogant.

Figuree, deſcribed.

Fiy, ended, *fiyment*, ending.

Un fil, a Bank. *p. Brit. 111.*

Fimes, mud. *p. Fitzh. Nat. brev. 185.*

Finez, a Drain or Pit.

Filoſer, an Officer who makes Proceſs in the Common Pleas Court, who are in Number 14.

Fils, Sonnes, *file* and *ſille*, a Daughter. *ſi*

Firma, vide, *Firma*.

Firma le huis, ſhut the Door.

Firmer, to ſhut, *le firme*, the ſhutting, *done Firmitis*, gave ſtrength.

Firm, kept and maintained, *p. divers Authors.*

Fiſt, made or done, *fiſt fait*, he hath made a Deed, *ſit*, he made. *p. Coke Rep. 5.*

Vous ne fiſte, ye may not make. 16 Hen. 8.

fi

F L

Flair, to blow. *p. Crompt. Jur. Cur.*

Cornefire flaye, a Horn to be blown. *p. eund.*

Un fleche, an Arrow.

Flecher, to bend, vide *poſſea*.

Flawie, a River, *flawe*, idem.

Fley, a River. *p. 16 Hen. 7. f. 14.*

Flecher, to bend, *ſicher*, idem, alſo a Bowyer.

Flouris, flouriſhed, *un fleur*, a Flower.

Flemensfreme or *Fleemensfrent*, the Goods and Chattles of ſuch as fly for a Felony. 3 Juſt. 181.

Le fleur, the foyle or foyne. 9. Rep. 120.

A flurver, to flow, alſo to flower.

Un flambeau, a Torch or Link.

Flot, a flood, *la flot de la mer*, the flowing of the Sea.

Flot and *reſlot*, ebbing and flowing.

Flux and *reſlux*, idem.

Flotter, to ſtote or ſwim, *me ſtatement*, ſtoting or ſwimming on the top of the Water.

Flotages, ſuch Things as ſo ſwim.

Fliche de lord, a Side or Flichin of Bacon, *ſleiche*, idem.

Fledwite, a Muſt for freedom of Fugitives.

Flempſt wite, a Liberty to chalenge Goods of a Fugitive.

Feder,

Fodder or **Fether** of Lead, contains 1000 l.

Foder, to dig, also digging.

Foyder, to dig.

Foder, also is to feed, *par foder* de dames, for feeding of Deer.

Pour Foder, idem, thence foddering of Cattle.

Foible, feeble, weak.

Foine, vide *Foyne*.

Fois, Times, *un fois*, once, *sont fois*, at all Times, *quelque fois*, sometimes, *par fois*, by times, *fois*, idem ut *fois*, *astu fois*, sometimes, *sevent fois*, oftentimes.

Fol, a Fool, an Idiot.

Folier, to do foolishly.

Foils, Leaves, *foiles*, idem.

Folement, foolishly, madly.

Folkland and **Fildland**, Copyhold Lands, so call'd by the Saxons.

Folkmoor, the County-Court; or Sheriff's Turn.

Un Amd, a Ground, or Land-Tax.

Fang, before, fore Teeth.

Fondeur, a melter of Metals.

Fant and **fount**, they made, or did.

Furbanir, to banish, or exile.

Foreprise, except, saving to himself.

Ben foreprise, a good exception. *p. Parkins 135.*

Forepris, excepted, saved, *forpris*, idem.

Un foreolet, a Fort, or small Castle. *p. Stat. Westm. 1. c. 17. 2 Nov. 192.*

Foresfaller, to obstruct or stop the Way. 3 Inst. 181. (or rather the Misset or Stall.)

Formage, Cheese.

Formee, formed.

For, with its Compounds, for most part, signifies out, as;

As Forbarre, barred or shut out, *forclose*, idem, so

Forjadge or **forejudged**, barred or shut out by Judgment.

Forfait, forfeited, *forfaitera*, shall forfeit.

Forjurs, to renounce, forswear.

Fors, but, *fors sey*, but only thee.

Fort bien, very good, *forisque*, except.

Un fort latron, a strong Thief.

Furtivement, by chance.

Forger, to frame, to fashion.

Forgeron, a Smith.

Forisque, only, until, but.

Forisque seulement, but only.

p. Fors mains, by strong hand.

Fortment, strongly, forceably.

Un fosse, a Ditch, a Pit, *fessis*, plural.

Fosse sous terre, a Current under Ground.

Un fossier, a digger or delver, *fossyeur*, idem.

Un foss debruse, a Ditch thrown down, or into.

Un foster, a Park-Keeper, or Ranger, *forster*, idem.

Fouddre and **foundas**, founded, or cast.

Estre found, to be melted, cast. *p. Plowden 313.*

Le founder, the Occasion, Original, Ground or Cause.

Ils fount, they do, or did, or make.

Foucher, to delay, put off, *prolonge fouch*, idem.

Fourches, Stocks, or Pillory, *fourche* in modern French is forked.

Fouvoir, to dig, vide *foder*, idem.

Jes fewdra, I shall dig, *fewe*, digged.

Gager contra ascum, to fight, also to lay a Wager.

Gages, Fees or Wages, as *pris ses gage*, took his Fee. *Hill. 3 Hen. 6. & Fitzh. Just. 158. a.*

Gages, Sureties. *p. Gregory.*

Gaigner and *gainer*, to get, to obtain by Husbandry.

Il ad gaigne, he hath gained, *p. Parkins, 146.*

Est gaine, is gotten, *p. Coke Rep. 6. 25.*

Qui gaine, who plough or till. *4 Rep. Coke 37.*

Gainage and *mainage*, Things belonging to the Plough and Cart, *gaignage*, idem, or the Benefit arising by Tillage, also Arable. *p. Crompton 200.*

Gaignarie or *gainery*, Husbandry, also Profit by Tillage.

Gainure, Tillage, *gaignours*, they get, or manure.

Galiges and *Galloches*, a sort of Shoes worn in foul Weather.

Gales and *galeys*, Wales, *galots*, Welsh. *p. Plowd. 126.*

Gales gents, Welsh Men, *per eundem, fol. 23.*

Ungaille, a Jail or Gaol.

Galines and *Galynes*, Cocks, or Capons. *Gelines*, Poultry.

Gallihalsens, a sort of base Coin prohibited by 3 H. 5. c. 1.

Gants and *Gaunts*, Gloves, *Gau-tier*, a Glover.

Gerbes, Sheafs of Corn, and sometimes the same as *Herbas*.

Un gerbe, a Sheaf or Bundle. *p. Termes de Ley, 170.*

Garbles is the Dust or Filth separated from Spices and other Wares.

Garder, to keep, to beware, to look to.

Gardes, kept, *Gards*, idem. *Fait gard*, doth keep. *per Coke's*

Report. 5. 89. Garders, shall keep.

Gardes, look ye to, beware, have a Care.

Bien soy gard, let him take care, or heed well.

Prignes gard, take heed. *per Coke 5. Rep. 25.*

Bien gardas, well kept. *per Crompt. Jur. Cur. 165.*

Un gard, a Ward. *Un gardien*, a Warden or Guardian.

En le gardure, in the keeping. *Plowd. 373.*

En le gardeiner, idem. *per Termes Ley.*

Cur de Gardes, the Court of Wards.

Le Gardes, the Keeper. *per Coke Rep. 7. 36.*

En garde, in Custody, or Wardship.

Seigneur garden, the Lord Keeper.

Un Gardrobe, a Place for Apparel, a Wardrobe.

Gardes vousfre challenges, look to your Challenges; the which the Clerk of the Crown, and Clerk of Assizes say to the Parties, when the Jury is about to be sworn.

Gare, a course sort of Wool growing about the Sheeps Shanks.

Garner, to warn, *est garnee*, is warned, or summoned, *garnisher*, to warn. *p. Kitchin 6.*

Garnishment, summoning, *gar-nye*, idem, *Garnis*, idem.

Est garniss, he is summoned or warned.

Garnished, idem, also kept.

Ne garnie, not kept or warned, *garnishes*, is he in whose Hands Money is attached.

Garnons, warning, summoning, *garnement*, idem.

Gar-

G A

Garrantly, warrantly, *un garrant*, a Warrant.

Garranterent, they should warrant.

Garrein, a Warren for Conies, &c. *p. Kitch.* 59.

Garen and *garens*, idem. *p. Coke Rep.* 7. 23.

Garrayne, idem. *p. 12 Hen. 8. f. 9.*

Garniture, Furniture, Trimming.

Garson, a Boy, or young Servant.

Garson, idem. *per Fitzb. Just.* 25.

Garsons Chauntement and *Garsons Choutant*, singing Boys, *p. Coke Rep.* 8. 45.

Garsettes, Girls.

Un Garth, a Yard, Garden or Backside, also a small Homestall. *p. Blount.*

Garfment, they draw, as in Fishing.

Seit gerant, let it be granted, *gerant*, idem.

Gartier, a Garter.

Gasou, in modern French, is a Turf, or piece of Earth.

Gaster, to waste, to spoil.

Les gastes, the Waits, *gastines*, waste Ground.

Gastment, wasting, spoiling, Depredation.

Gascher, to row, as in a Boat.

Gauche, the left side. *p. Coke Rep.* 9. 120.

Gauche manelle, they left Pap or Dug. *p. pind.*

Gavel, Tribute, Toll, vide Gabel.

Gavelkind, Lands partable among Kindred of the next Degree.

Un gay, *un geay*, the Bird called a Jay.

Geyner, to sow or till, or the Profit thereby.

G E

Tu Geynes ma terre, thou dost sow or plow my Land. *p. Britton* 142.

G E

Un geast, a Guest. *p. Kitchin*, 176. *Geffer*, Guests.

Geld, *Gelt* and *Gilt*, Money paid as a Tax or Tribute. Hence *Gildable*, whatever is chargeable with such a Tax; so

Gild or *Gyld*, now taken for a Society or Company, is from *Gyldan* (Sax.) to pay, because every Member paid his share.

Generallement; generally, *gentilhomme*, a Gentleman.

Geners, Kinds, Species.

Un geant, a Giant.

Geler, to freeze, *vide glace*.

Gelos, Frost, *gels blanche*, white or hoary Frost.

Gelement, Freezing, *gelure*, Ice.

Geline, a Hen, also a Capon. *p. Brit.* 151.

Gelines, Poultry.

Gentes, *Genes* and *Gens*, Common People, Lay-men, also a Country or Nation.

Gens de mestier, Handy-crafts Men.

Gens de Eglise, Churchmen, the Clergy.

Genus and *genues*, Knees.

Il ne genuera, he shall not kneel.

Gentilhomme, a Gentleman.

Gentifeme, a Gentlewoman.

Gentillesse, the Nobility.

Geule, a Cave, a Prison.

Geolier, a Jayler.

Germines, young Branches, or Sprouts of Trees.

Ils germines, they spring, or sprout out.

G P

Gettes and *germaine*, Stock, Kindred.

Engendre de mesme germe, came of the same Stock, or Kindred or Root.

Germier, to bud, to sprout.

Germenent, budding, sprouting.

Les gentils, the Heathen.

Gesir, to lye, vide *gisir*, *gesine*, lying.

Gersum and *Gersgive*, a certain Fine, Rent or other Income.

Le geste, the behaviour, *gesté*, put, cast in. p. *nov. nar.* 47.

Gette, idem. p. 21 *Hen.* 7. 40. Also cast from.

Il post gette, it may lie, *Post este gette*, it may be gotten. p. *Fitzh. nat. brev.* 28. *gettes*, idem.

Gerbes de blee, a Sheaf of Corn, vide *garbe*.

Gervement, grieving. p. *Stat. Westm.* 1.

Genres, kinds. p. *Plowd.* 332.

Gest, vide *gust*.

G I

Gigner, to beget, *Gignets*, begetting.

Gild, a Fraternity combined in Orders, &c.

Gildable, Tributary, or liable to Taxes and Orders.

De gilours, of such. p. *Britton*, 24. a.

Cy gist, here lieth, *pur giser*, to lay or expose, *gisir*, to lye, *gisant*, lying.

Girdland, a Saxon Word for Yard-land. p. *Coke*.

Gisent en agait, they lie in wait.

Gisoient, they lie. p. *Parkins*, 19.

Gira, shall or will lie. p. *Coke Rep.* 5. 13.

G O

Girra, idem. p. *cund.* 6. 25.

Girrait, should lie.

La git, there lies. p. 20 *Hen.* 7. 9.

Pott giser les deniers in le Court, may lay or bring Money into the Court.

Gisure, Lodging. p. *Termes de Ley.* 77.

Gisants, lying. p. *Parkins*, 91.

Gisaunts, idem.

Gist, lyeth.

G L

Glacer, to freeze, *Glace*, Ice.

Glace de tous costes, iced, or frozen about.

Un glaive, a Sword; vide *Espée*, p. *Coke Rep.* 5. 122.

Glaire, Gravel, Sand.

Glaire de un Oeuf, the White of an Egg.

Glauc, Mast, Acorns. p. *Brit.* 143. also all manner of Nuts, Haws, Hips. p. *Stat. Glouc.*

Glebe, a piece of Earth, or Turf. p. *Broke's Abr.* 303.

Gleab-lands, Church-Lands.

Glisser, to slide, or slip, *glissant*, slippery.

Glissement, sliding, slipping.

Glaunts, swimming. p. *Brit.* 6.

Gloir, Glory.

Glu, Glue.

Glyn, a Valley.

G O

Gors, a Stream or Pool, *gort*, idem.

Gorse, a watery Place; and by such a Name a Weare or Soil may pass by Deed. p. *Plowd.* 111. Also a Pool or Fish-pond. p. *cund.*

Gote, a Ditch, Sluice, or Gutter. p. 23 *Hen.* 8.

Gorse

Gers, lewes en ewes, Ditches
thrown or cast up in watry Pla-
ces. Also Pits, *p. Britton*, 32.

Goule d'ouff, vide *Gule d'ouff*.

Gomme, Gum.

Un Gorre, a Sow.

Le goust, the Taste, *Gouster*; to
taste.

Gourt and *Geor*, a watry Place.

Un goutte, a Drop.

Goutteux, Gouty.

Goule, vide *Gule*.

G R

Graces, Thanks. *p. Plowd.* 307.

Graine, Corn of all sorts.

Graier, to till, or sow, *gray-
ner*, idem.

La Grammaire, the Grammar.

Graffer, a Notary or Scrivener.
p. Stat. 5. Hen. 8.

Grange and *grange*, a House or
Farm of Husbandry.

Grangier, a Farmer.

Grave, a Wood or Grove, pro-
perly a little Wood.

Grand, great.

Grand fair, much a-do.

Grandement, greatly, very
much, *grandeur*, greatness.

Nul grand, no Lord or Gran-
dee. *p. Kitch*, 203.

Grantier, to grant, *gratus* and
gratus, granted.

Al grantant, at the granting.

Grantastes, ye have granted.
49 *Edw. 3.* 1. 2.

Grants, given. *p. Brit.* 4.

Grais, freely for Thanks.

Gree and *gre*, consent, good-
liking, also satisfaction.

Sans gre, without agreement.
p. Coke Rep. 8. 125.

En bon gre, in good part.

En contre son gre, against his
Will. *p. 494. nov.* 21.

Que il pait fair gre, that he
might make Agreement or Satis-
faction, *ast fair gre*, he had given
satisfaction or made agreement.

Grievousment, grievously.

Le greff or *greve*, an Officer
who hath the Power of a Sher-
riff or chief-Constable.

Geresa, idem, *Greve* in *Sauve*
is a Bush.

Sheregreve, *Portgreve*, Chief Of-
ficers.

Grith, Peace. *p. termes Ley.* 178.

Grith breach, breach of the
Peace. *p. end.*

Grithstole, a Sanctuary.

Griseboys, a great Wood. *bris*,
gr. idem.

Greit, greeteth.

Greinder and *greyder*, greater.

Greinder enquest, the Grand
Jury.

Greinders and *Meinders*, Lords
and Commons. *per West.* 1. c. 5.

Griev, grievous, *greuer*, to
grieve.

Greindement enfant, great with
Child. *p. Coke* 6. 35.

Gressume and *Gressume*, idem ut
Gersuma, *p. vid.* *Plowd.* 271, 285.
vide *Jerisuma*.

Que est greue, who is damaged.
p. Hen. 6. 5.

Ne greivment, they grieve not.
p. Stat. Westm. 1.

Greue, great or grievous. *West.*
1. c. 5.

Greue, Forfeitures, grievous
Fines and Imprisonment.

Grithbreche, a Breach of the
Peace within a Forest.

Gro, fat, *grossier*, to grow big,
le grosse, the greatness, bigness.

Grosses Disme, great Tithes,
i. e. of Corn and Hay.

Gressement enfant, great with
Child, *grosse de enfant*, idem.

Grosses,

G Y

Groffene, a Fine at Entrance.
p. lib. off. fol. 64. a.

Grosses myeste and *myeses*, great Ships.

Grot, a Den or Cave, also a shady woody Place, with Springs of Water.

Gresler, to hail, *gresle*, Hail.

Griffe, Claws, or Talons of Birds, &c.

Grue, a Crane.

Gruarii, the chief Officers in a Forest.

G U

Guerre, War. *Rep. 8. 166. a.*

Guerdon, a Reward, *vide Guerdon*, *idem.* *p. Coke Rep. 9. 121.*

Guse, a Pit. *p. termes de Ley 176.*

Gurge, a Pond or Pool.

Gurgite, a watery Place, *gurgies*, *idem.*

Guerre, War, *guerres*, plural.

A leve guerre, to raise or make War.

Guerrine, Warlike.

Gust, *Bracton* useth it for a Stranger that lodges the second Night, a Guest, *gest*, *idem.* *p. Lombard.*

Guises, Fashion, Usages.

Le gule, the Throat, *trenchu luy en la gule*, cut his Throat.

Gule de aoust, the first Day of August, which is *St. Peter ad vincula.*

Le guelle and *gucule*, the Wind-Pipe or Gullet.

Guetter, to watch.

Un guydon, an Ensign or Standard-bearer.

G Y

Gyser, to lie, *gyent*, lying, *gi-fait*, it lieth.

H A

Gyzer, to lie or sit, as a Swan to hatch.

Gyser, Geese, 10 Hen. 8. 2.

H A

H*A*, hath, *qui ha*, who have.
Habile, able and fit, *habile idem.*

Habiltie, aptitude, hability.

Habiller, to dress, to array.

Habilliment, Clothing, Arraying.

Habile de corps, light of Body, active.

Habiter, to dwell, to inhabit.

Habite, inhabited.

Des habits, the Inhabitants.

Habitue, used, accustomed.

Hache, an Axe, also hewed, cut.

Hada, a Haven or Port.

Hables, Havens, Ports.

Haga, a House in a City or Borough.

Hairs, lively, active.

Un hale, a Hall.

Haine, hatred, spite.

Hair, to bear Malice.

Qui hait, who hateth.

Haies, Hedges, Mounds.

Haies levees, *en abatu*, Hedges made up or cast down.

Halerer, to breath.

Hallage, a Fee or Toll paid for Cloths brought to Blackwell Hall.

Hallamsstre, a part of Yorkshire, where *Sheffield* now stands.

Ham, a Habitation or Town.

Un hamel, a Hamlet or Village. *p. Plowd. 337.*

Hamsel and *Hamsel*, an ancient Messuage in decay, or a Toft, i. e. a Place where a House had stood.

Hanap, a Cup, Pot, or Tankard, *Hanapper.* *p. Perkins, 43.*

Hanap, *idem*, a Hamper.

Hand.

H A

Handboren, a lesser or under Pledge, or Surety of a Tithing or Borough.

Headboren, the chief Pledge or Head-Surety of the same.

Hausen, to accuse.

Hauter, to frequent or use.

Happe, obtained, gotten. *per Crompt. Jur. Cyr. 48.*

Happerot, should chance or happen.

A happer, to chance or fall out.

Happe, shall chance or befall.

Ceo happe, it fell out. *p. Coke*

Rep 7 10.

Haquene, an ambling Nag, or pad Nag.

Un baque, a small Gun not a Yard long.

Haquetut, a bigger Gun.

Un harangue, an Oration.

Harasser, to tire, to weaken.

Harosse, tired, weakened.

Halimote, a Court-Baron.

Haver, to stir up, move or provoke.

Havir, to importune, to urge, also to provoke.

Havist and *herist*, is that which is given or paid to the Lord of the Fee upon the Tenant's death, and is commonly the best Good or Best, vide *herist*.

Harnis, Armour, Furniture of Arms.

Hassards, Gamesters, Lottery-Men.

Haster, to make haste, *hastiviti*, *hastiness*.

Hastif and *hastive*, presently, quickly.

Hastiment and *hastiment*, idem.

Habiger, vide *herberger*, *herberger*, idem.

Un hart, a Stag of five Years old.

Le boumke, the Hip.

H A

La haute, the Point, also high. *Hault*, high, *plus hault*, higher.

Hau, a Voice of calling.

Haut, a Draught, *haut de service*, a draught of Beer.

Havre, a Haven or Port, *per Termes Ley 95.*

Haut way, the High-way, *haut frent*, idem.

Hautement and *hautment*, proudly, arrogantly.

Haultment, idem. *hautlement*, highly.

Hauteneffe, highness, greatness, *hautesse* and *hautness*, idem. *hautain*, lofty.

Tres haut and *treshaut*, most high.

Lever en haut, to raise up on high.

Hauuge, contrivance. *p. Brit. 48.*

Hauement, greedily.

Hautainment, loftily.

Haulteur and *hauteur*, height.

Haulser, to set up.

Haulser le prix, to raise the price.

Havoir and *avoir*, to have.

Haw, a small piece of Land near a House, and sometimes a Mansion-house.

Haugh, a Valley. *p. 1. pt. Inst. 5.*

Un hay, a Hedge, Mound or Fence.

Hayson, the fencing or hedging Time.

Un camp bien hay, a Field well hedged.

Hoyes, plural, *en hoye*, in ranks, or rows.

Haybats, necessary stuff for Hedging.

Hoyne, vide *hain*, hatred, *hay*, envious, malicious, *effre hay*, to be malicious.

Hedge.

Fiance, Truth, Faith, Affiance, Assurance.

Fiancer, to wed, to betroth.

Fief, a Fee, a Freehold.

Neint fant, or *syant*, not trusting. p. *Plowden's Preface*.

Fistles, ye had made, *fistles*, idem.

Fixer, to fasten.

A que fies, to which you may put trust.

Fieu, Fire, *fiew*. idem. p. 1 Hen. 7. 10. vide *Hou*.

Finer, to end, to conclude, determine.

Le file, the Thread, *fler*, to spin, or twist.

En fin, in the End, *al fine*, at last.

Au fine, to the end, *finist*, ended.

Fine, ended, *finalment*, lastly.

Filacatum, a Place wherein Brakes and Fern grow.

Fiene, hay, vide *Hayne*.

Fiew, Fire, *fieu*, idem.

Fine, in the Terms of the Law, 240, is put for force, or of necessity.

Fier, to trust to, to put, also to be arrogant.

Figuree, described.

Finy, ended, *finyment*, ending.

Un fil, a Bank. p. *Brit.* 1 LI.

Fimes, mud. p. *Fitzh. Nat. brev.* 185.

Fimez, a Drain or Pit.

Filafer, an Officer who makes Process in the Common Pleas Court, who are in Number 14.

Fils, Sonnes, *fle* and *fille*, a Daughter. *fild*

Firma, vide, *Firma*.

Firma le huis, shut the Door.

Furper, to shut, *le ferme*, the shutting, *done Ermitis*, gave strength.

Firmus, kept and maintained p. *divers Authors*.

Fist, made or done, *fist fait* he hath made a Deed, *fit*, he made. p. *Coke Rep.* 5.

Vous ne fiste, ye may not make 26 Hen. 8.

fi

Flair, to blow. p. *Crompt. Ju Cur.*

Cornestre flays, a Horn to be blown. p. *cund.*

Un fleche, an Arrow.

Flesher, to bend, vide *postea*.

Fluvis, a River, *flows*, idem.

Floy, a River. p. 16 Hen. f. 14.

Fleehir, to bend, *flesher*, idem also a Bowyer.

Flouris, flourished, *un fleur*, Flower.

Flamenesfreme or *Flaemensfrent* the Goods and Chattles of such as fly for a Felony. 3 *Just.* 181

Le fleuret, the foyle or foil 9. *Rep.* 120.

A florerer, to flow, also flower.

Un flambeau, a Torch or Light
Flot, a flood, *la flot de la mer* the flowing of the Sea.

Flot and *reflot*, ebbing and flowing.

Flux and *reflux*, idem.

Flaster, to flote or swim, *flotement*, floating or swimming the top of the Water.

Flotages, such Things as swim.

Niche de lord, a Side or Flit of Bacon, *fleiche*, idem.

Flodwite, a Must for freeing of Fugitives.

Flapnest wite, a Liberty to challenge Goods of a Fugitive.

H O

Holt, a Wood, *Saxon*.

Holm, an Island or grassy Ground compassed with Water, also a River-Island, *Saxon*.

Honor, a more noble sort of Seigniorship or Lordship, whereon divers other Lordships or Manors depend.

Hoo, a Hill, *Sax*.

Heir, mod. *French*, for Heir.

Homesken, an Immunity from forcible Entries.

Hont and *honte*, Shame, Disgrace. *p. Coke 4. Rep. 5.*

Sans hont, impudent, *par hont*, for Shame.

Ne fuer honte, were not ashamed.

Honteux, blushing, *estre honteux*, to blush or be ashamed, *chose honteuse*, a Thing causing shame or blushing.

Horingeld, a Tax or Payment for horned Beasts in a Forest.

Hors, out, without, *hors de service*, mad.

Hors de temps, untimely.

Hors date, bearing Date.

Un horologe, a Clock. *p. Coke Rep. 5. 1.*

Hofstalle, the Hopshold,

Hofstall de Roy, the King's Hopshold.

Un hofstaller, an Inn-keeper, also an Hostler.

Hoch-pot, to mingle together, so where a Man dies and leaves several Children, some of whom are preferred in his Life-time, what they have had of their Father is to be put and valued with what is left in *hoch-pot*, and all equally to be divided amongst all the Children.

Hofstille, Enemy-like.

Hoeuement, digging, or delving.

Un houe, an Iron Instrument to dig or delve.

H U

Hoyau, so called in mod. *French*.

Hough, a Valley, *British*.

Huckster and *hucksteur*, a Knight of the Post, a decayed Man.

H U

Hu and *hute*, an Outcry.

Huets, idem. *p. Fitzb. Just. 200*

Hure, an Hour, vide *heure*, also Time. *p. Plowd. Abr. 32.*

Hui and *huy*, to Day.

Huile, Oyl, *Huile*, idem. *p. Coke Rep. 7. 37. a.*

Hules and *hewlet*, an Owl.

Huis, a Door or Porch.

Huis and *hufe* overt, the Door open.

Huisse, idem.

Huissier, the Usher, or Porter.

Huit and *huiff*, eight.

Huiff cens, eight Hundred.

La huitieme partie, the eighth Part.

Huiffime, idem.

Humectier, to moisten

Humier, to suck or draw in.

Humeurs, *Plein de eau*, full of watery Humours.

Le humble, the Belly.

Hurf, a Wood or Grove of Trees.

Un hunter de tavernes, a Haunter or frequenter of Taverns. *p. Coke Rep. 5. 58.*

Hurfassus, a Tenant of a House which had Land annex'd, or adjoining.

Hustings (*Sax*) a House where Things or Causes are heard and adjudged, properly a Court held before the Mayor and Aldermen of London, York, Lincoln, Winchester, &c.

Hustum and *hustum*, a Hue and Cry. p. *Fitzh.* 17.

Hustum, is also an Outcry, or Proclamation, from thence *hustum*, the Hustings in London, where Proclamation is made upon Exigents, &c.

Huyer, to cry out, or proclaim.

Huys, idem ut *huis*.

Hay, to Day in mod. *French*.

De huys en huis, from Door to Door.

Un hutte, a little Cottage.

Hydropique, Dropsical.

Hypocrier, to dissemble.

Hythe, a Wharf, little Haven or Port, as *Queenhyth*, *Lambhyth*, &c. p. *Blount*.

Hyver, Winter. p. *Britton*, vide *Icer* and *Tuer*.

Hulm vide *holm*.

Huscarle, a Domestick Servant, *Saxon*.

Huscars, Buskins, from *houfcar*, a kind of Boot, or any Thing worn over Stockings.

J A

*J*A, now, already, or from hence.

Jactious, he that is cast, or loses by Default in pleading.

Ja demains, furthermore. *Stat. Glouc.* c. 8.

Ja deux ans, now two Years since.

Ja fait que, although, that.

Ja faillie, I have fail'd, thence *Jeoffailes*.

Jades, lately, even now, also heretofore.

Jadis, idem. per *Coke Rep.* 6. 23.

Jealous, Jealous.

Jealmanes, however, notwithstanding, nevertheless, *Jealmaney*.

us, idem. p. *Plowd. Com.* 304. p. *Plowd. Abr.* 57.

Jalemens, always. p. *Brit.* 4. 2.

Jammes and *jamais*. per *Stat. Westm.* 1. 20. never, and per *termes de Ley* 6. presently, and p. *cond.* 84. file.

Jamais, a jam & magis, at this Time and further.

A jamais and *a jammes*, for ever, perpetual, always, still. p. *al. Authores*.

Jammes devant, never before.

Jambes, Thighs.

Jampnam, fursle, gorse.

Les jareds, the Hams, also Thighs. p. *termes Ley* 179.

Janvier, the Month of January.

Jarcer, to cleave, also cleft.

Un jardin, a Garden.

Jaulne, Yellow Colour, per *Blowd.* 339.

Je joy, I have, *jeoveré*, I shall have p. 2 *Blowd.* 7. 11. b and by *Crompton's Jur.* 22. I may have.

Ja ent ad Cest, thence it hath been passed, or gone, or Times past, also hath forborn doing. per *nov. nar.* 56. b.

Jaun, idem ut *jampnam*, i. e. fursle.

I C

Icel, this. per *Coke Rep.* 8. 157.

De icelx, of them. p. *Plowd.* 270. b.

Icelay, he, the same Man.

Icelle, She, or the same Woman.

En icelle, in these same. *Plowd.* 349.

De icel, of it, per *Coke Rep.* 6. 26. also of the same, per *Crompton.* 221.

J E

Jee *will* *icy* *dire*, I will here tell you, *icell* is generally taken for it, and the same.

Idest, one that is a Fool from his Birth.

J E

Jeter, thrown, cast, vide *jette* and *jets*.

Jetement, throwing, casting.

Jetter de Mouldes, cast in Moulds.

Jes Commandemens, his Commands.

Jesday, the Day, also *Thursay*.

Jeo, I, *jeo* *ayt*, I have.

Jeo *ne* *pey*, I cannot.

Jeo *soy*, I be, or am.

Jeo *soy*, I have been, also *Tam*.

Jesfautes, Faults, Mistakes, Missions, Oversight in Pleading, vide, *joy* *failli*.

Jesperdis, hazard.

Jesman, a Yeoman, *Saxon*.

Jesq, and *jesques*, to, unto, or until, *Jesques*, idem.

Jesuma or *Jeresgive*, properly a Fine or Income paid on one's Entrance into any Estate, Place or Office.

Jesday, Tuesday, vide *Juisde*.

Un jeu, a Play or Game.

Jean, John.

Jenner, to fast.

Jendi and *jeumidis*, Thursday.

Jenne, young, *Jenne* *Garsin*, a young Fellow.

Jenne, young Persons.

Un jeune fille, a young Maiden.

Leur jeunesse, their Youth, *Jenne*, Youthful. per *Coke* *Rtp*. 11.

Jerint, they have gone.

Jesun and *jesun*, Goods, or Things cast into the Sea to preserve the Ship.

Jetter, idem ut *jeter*.

I L

Jette and *jette*, idem.

Ille jeteront, they drew down. p. *Plowd*.

I G

Ignitogium, the Time of covering the Fire, vide *Curfew*.

Ignote, unknown.

Igniter, to burn, *ignier*, idem.

Ignys, fired, burned.

Ignorer, to be ignorant of, not to know.

Ignorance, ignorantly.

Ignominieux, reproachful, dishonorable.

Ignominieusement, reproachfully, shamefully.

Jit tout tes fair, all this was. p. *Termes de Ley* 24. b.

I L

Il, he, and it, *Il sera*, it shall be.

Il est ainsi, it is so.

Il ja, they are.

Ou est il? where is it, or where is he?

Il puisse, he may have.

Il y ad sicome sont, as if there are. 1 p. *Inst*. 167.

Illoques, thither, also there and thence, *deilloques*, from thence.

Il Faut, it behoveth.

Illec, thither, there. p. *Illec*, that way.

Illegitime, unlawful.

D'illours, Electors. p. *Plowd*. 23.

Illusion, deceit, beguiling.

Illoyal, unfaithful.

Illustre, famous, eminent.

Illustrer, to make clear, of evident.

Imbue

Imbatler, to enclose. *p. Moore's Rep.* 119.

Imbasse, made worse.

Imbu, instructed, endued, also wetted.

Imbuent, they drank, or they swallow'd.

Imbexilar, to steal, pilfer.

Impanel, to write down in order, as in returning Jurors Names.

Imparker, to impound, *imparks*, impounded,

Impeach, to accuse one of Crimes, to hinder.

Impediment, (Lat. *Impetitus*) an impediment or restraint.

Impachment (Lat. *Impetratio*) is the preferring of any Request or Demand, also to sue or prosecute.

Imperer, to command.

Imperite, unskilful, unlearned.

Imperites, idem.

Impedier, to hinder.

Implicative, implicitly.

Implead, to commence a Suit, to sue for.

Implier, to fill up, by *Pisab. Nat. Brev.* 88. also to fulfil, by *Brake's Abr. gr.*

Par impleer, for the fulfilling.

Implede, filled. *p. Crompt. Jur. Car.* 223. b.

Impartir, to communicate.

Imbecile, weak, also to purloin.

Immeubles, Goods not removeable.

Immonde, unclean.

Impiteux, unmerciful.

Immunitie, Exemption, Privilege.

Impersonae, one inducted to a Benefice Ecclesiastick, also a Dean and Chapter are Persons *impersoned* of an Impropriation or a Benefice appropriated to them. *p. Blounts.*

Imploer, to ask or desire earnestly.

Impierment, prejudicing, impairing.

Implements, Things necessary for a Trade, or Furniture of a House, or used in Husbandry.

Improvement, making better, or of more value.

Imposer, to put upon. *p. Coke Rep.* 5. 49.

Import, brought in, carried.

Imprender, to take upon one.

Imprendra and *imprendera*, shall take upon him.

Imprise sur lay, took upon him. *p. Coke Rep.* 5. 13. b.

Imprisoner, they took upon them, also they put forward.

Imprugnant, filled with, containing, or being with Child.

Imprime, printed, *imprim*, idem.

Impropriation, Tithes in Laymen's Hands, but *Appropriations* are such in Spiritual Persons Hands.

Impudique, without Shame.

Imputer, to charge with, to impute.

Impunes, unpunished.

Imprimeur, a Printer.

Imposure, deceiving, *un imposteur*, a deceiver.

Imprecation, cursing.

Ne impedire, shall not hinder.

Impropement, improperly.

Impliquer, to entangle.

Impost, Tribute, Tollage or Customs.

Imprimerie, the Art of Printing, also an Impression and a Printing House.

Enaptes, then after, also from thence.

Inacoustume, not used, unaccustomed.

Inadvertence, unadvisedness.

Inanere, to make void or null, to defeat.

Incapacitie, inability.

Incident, are set forth or published. *p. Coke Rep. 8. 19. a.*

Incender, burn, or set on Fire.

Incessant, always, or continually.

Incongruities, unagreeableness.

Inchase, drove. *p. Coke 8. 66. b.*

Incident, a Thing not to be separated, as a Court-Baron from a Manor, also a Thing happening or falling out of necessity.

Inciter, to stir up, or to provoke

Inciser, to cut.

Incite, provoked.

Incumbent, encumbering.

Incumbent, he who is possessed of a Church with Cure of Souls, who bends all his Study to his Cure

Incurgers, shall forfeit, shall incur.

Quere incurgers, which shall happen or fall out. *p. Coke 5. 118. b.*

Incurse, happened, also increased. *p. Moore Rep. 116. incurse*, idem.

Ne incur, run not into.

Inden, indebted.

Inclusivment, comprehending, exclusivment, the contrary.

Incogn, unknown.

Incommoder, to hinder.

Inchaunter, he who sings Verses to charm.

Inclashed, ensnared, intangled, in modern French *inlasse*.

Inconsiderant, rashly.

Incontinent, immediately.

Incorrectment, faultily.

Inditer, to strike, as *voil inditer*, will not strike. *p. Fitzh. Just. 11. a.*

Indire, to declare, also to endite, *indire*, endited.

Indices, Signs, Tokens.

Indolent, unlearnedly.

Indomit, boisterous, untameable and ungovernable. *p. 1. part Just. 124.*

Inducer, to bring in.

Infise, undone, not accomplished. *p. Plowd. 250. b.*

Infreint, broken.

Infantes, Children.

Ingen, wrong, deceit, *pur Ingen*, for wronging or deceiving. *p. Kitchin 144. a.*

Ingenie, Wit, Ingenuity.

Indecis, undetermined, undecided.

Indeune, saved harmless.

Indignement, unworthily.

Individu, not to be divided.

Per indivis, as not divided.

Indivisum, in Law, is when two or more hold in Common without Partition.

Injustement, wrongfully.

Indult, Young, not of Age.

Ineffable, unutterable.

Infreinder, to break, *infreint*, broken.

Mal ingene, ill Will. *Coke 3. Rep. 83.*

Inique, wicked, *iniquement*, wickedly, *les ingenys*, their wits, *Plowd. 82. a.*

Ingendres, begotten.

Inhabite, unfit, unable.

Inhiber, to forbid.

Inhumor, to bury.

Injurieux, hurtful, or wrongful.

Ing, a watery Place. *1 part Just. 5.*

Ingyss,

G Y

Groffne, a Fine at Entrance.
p. lib. off. fol. 64. a.

Grosses myffs and *myfes*, great Ships.

Grot, a Den or Cave, also a shady woody Place, with Springs of Water.

Gresler, to hail, *gresle*, Hail.

Griffs, Claws, or Talons of Birds, &c.

Grus, a Crane.

Gruartii, the chief Officers in a Forest.

G U

Guerre, War. *Rep. 8. 166. a.*

Guerdon, a Reward, *vide Guerdon*, *idem. p. Coke Rep. 9. 121.*

Guse, a Pit. *p. termes de Loy 176.*

Gurge, a Pond or Pool.

Gurgite, a watery Place, *gurgies*, *idem.*

Guerre, War, *guerres*, plural.

A leve guerre, to raise or make War.

Guerrine, Warlike.

Gust, *Brasem* useth it for a Stranger that lodges the second Night, a Guest, *gest*, *idem. p. Lambard.*

Guiset, Fashion, Usages.

Le gule, the Throat, *trancha luy en le gule*, cut his Throat.

Gule de aoust, the first Day of August, which is *St. Peter ad vincula.*

Le guelle and *guelle*, the Wind-Pipe or Gullet.

Guetter, to watch.

Un guydon, an Ensign or Standard-bearer.

G Y

Gyser, to lie; *gyfent*, lying, *gi-fait*, it lieth.

H A

Gyzer, to lie or sit, as a Swan to hatch.

Gyses, Geese, 10 *Hens. 8. 2.*

H A

H*A*, hath, *qui ha*, who have.
Habile, able and fit, *habile idem.*

Habilitie, aptitude, hability.

Habiller, to dress, to array.

Habilliment, Clothing; Arraying.

Habile de corps, light of Body, active.

Habiter, to dwell, to inhabit.

Habite, inhabited.

Des habits, the Inhabitants.

Habitue, used, accustomed.

Hache, an Axe, also hewed, cut.

Hada, a Haven or Port.

Hables, Havens, Ports.

Haga, a House in a City or Borough.

Haits, lively, active.

Un hale, a Hall.

Haine, hatred, spite.

Hair, to bear Malice.

Qui hait, who hateth.

Haies, Hedges, Mounds.

Haies luyes, *en abatu*, Hedges made up or cast down.

Halter, to breath.

Hallage, a Fee or Toll paid for Cloths brought to Blackwell Hall.

Hallamshire, a part of Yorkshire, where *Sheffield* now stands.

Ham, a Habitation or Town.

Un hamel, a Hamlet or Village.
p. Plowd. 137.

Hamfel and *Hamstal*, an ancient Messuage in decay, or a Toft, i. e. a Place where a House had stood.

Honap, a Cup, Pot, or Tankard, *Honapper. p. Parkins, 43.*

Honap, *idem*, a Hampet.

Hand-

Haudborow, a lesser or under Pledge, or Sprout of a Tithing or Borough.

Headborow, the chief Pledge or Head-Surety of the same.

Hanser, to accuse.

Hanter, to frequent or use.

Happe, obtained, gotten. *per Crompt. Jur. Cap. 48.*

Happeroit, should chance or happen.

A happer, to chance or fall out.

Happe, shall chance or befall.

Cee happe, it fell out. *p. Coke Rep 7 10.*

Haquene, an ambling Nag, or pad Nag.

Un haque, a small Gun not a Yard long.

Haquibus, a bigger Gun.

Un harangue, an Oration.

Harasser, to tire, to weaken.

Harosse, tired, weakened.

Halmets, a Court Baron.

Harer, to stir up, move or provoke.

Harier, to importune, to urge, also to provoke.

Harist and *herist*, is that which is given or paid to the Lord of the Fee upon the Tenant's death, and is commonly the best Good or Best, vide *herist*.

Harnais, Armout, Furniture of Arms.

Hossarders, Gamesters, Lottery-Men.

Haster, to make haste, *hastiviti*, hastiness.

Hastif and *hastive*, presently, quickly.

Hastiment and *hastiment*, idem.

Harbiger, vide *herberger*, *harberger*, idem.

Un har, a Stag of five Years old.

Le hauche, the Hip.

La haute, the Point, also high. *Hault*, high, *plus hault*, higher.

Hau, a Voice of calling.

Haust, a Draught, *haust de ser-vois*, a draught of Beer.

Hayre, a Haven or Port, *per Termes Ley 95.*

Haut vey, the High-way, *haut frest*, idem.

Hautement and *hautment*, proudly, arrogantly.

Haultment, idem. *hautement*, highly.

Hauteneffe, highness, greatness, *hautess* and *hautuss*, idem. *hautain*, lofty.

Tret haut and *treshaut*, most high.

Lever en hault, to raise up on high.

Hauuge, contrivance. *p. Brit. 48.*

Hauement, greedily.

Hautainment, loftily.

Haulteur and *huteur*, height.

Haulser, to set up.

Haulser le prix, to raise the price.

Havoir and *avoir*, to have.

Haw, a small piece of Land near a House, and sometimes a Mansion-house.

Haugh, a Valley. *p. 1. pt. Inst. 5.*

Un hay, a Hedge, Mound or Fence.

Hayson, the fencing or hedging Time.

Un camp bien hay, a Field well hedged.

Hays, plural, *en hays*, in ranks, or rows.

Hayete, necessary stuff for Hedging.

Hain, vide *hain*, hatred, *hay*, envious, malicious, *effre hay*, to be malicious.

Hedge.

H E

Hedgebote, a Privilege of taking Wood for repairing Hedges and Fences.

Houfbote, the like of Timber, &c. for Repair of Houses.

Heint, hate.

Heriot and *heriot Service*, is a Duty from Tenant in Fee, to the Lord, payable at the Death, and is usually double the Annual Quit-rent, vide *heriot Custom*, *antea*.

Herauld, a Herald at Arms.

Herberger, to lodge, harbour or entertain.

My herberger, to lodge me. *p. Fitzh. Just. 209.*

Herberge and *herbage*, Victuals, Provision or Entertainment. *p. Coke Rep. 5.*

Herberger ne voet, would not entertain. *p. 5 Edw. 4. pas An. lib.*

Soit herberge, be entertained, lodged. *p. Coke Rep. 8. 23.*

Un herberger and *herbiger*, an Inn-keeper. *p. Kitchen, 126.*

Heritage, an Inheritance

Heredisaments, such Things as go with the Inheritance, to the Heir, and not to the Executor.

Helas, Alas.

Herbetta, dull, blockish.

Healder, an old Saxon Word for Tenant, or Occupier.

Heure, an Hour, *heures*, plural.

Bon heure, a good hour, good luck.

Mal heure, the contrary.

De le heure, from such Time, or that Time; also forasmuch.

A cest heure, at this Time present, *al heure*, in Time, *del heure que*, since, 42 *Edw. 3. 20.*

Le heynesse, the heinousness, *p. 2 R. 3. 23. h.*

H O

Heureuxite, happiness, blessedness. 1 *Rep Coke 1.*

Heureux, happy, fortunate.

Heire, an Heir, *ses heires*, his Heirs.

H I

Hibou, an Owl, *bulotte*, idem.

Hideux, horrible, dreadful.

Hier, Yesterday.

Hinefare (Sax.) the going away of a Hine or Servant.

Hirft, a Wood, vide *hurft*.

Histoire, History.

Un hide de terre, is a Plough-Land computed to be 100 Acres. *p. Crompt. Jur. Cur. fol. 200.*

Hideage, anciently a Tax upon every Hide of Land.

Hime, a Servant in Husbandry.

Hidel, a Place of Sanctuary or Protection.

Hirelscanda, a Division of Inheritances among Heirs.

H O

Hobilers and **Hoblers**, certain light Horsemen, who by Tenure were bound to scour the Sea-Coasts, and give notice of Invasions, &c.

Hogenhine (Sax.) one that tarries above three Days and Nights in a House, and thereby becomes one of the Family.

Home and *homme*, a Man.

Homicide, Man-slaughter.

Home de guerre, a Soldier or Man of War.

Homage, Obedience, and by Tenure to be true to the Lord of whom Land is held.

Homs-hine, idem ut *Hogenhine*, properly a Household Servant.

Holt,

H O

Heit, a Wood, *Saxon*.
Helm, an Island or grassy Ground compassed with Water, also a River-Island, *Saxon*.

Honor, a more noble sort of Seigniorship or Lordship, whereon divers other Lordships or Manors depend.

Hoe, a Hill, *Sax*.

Heir, mod. *French*, for Heir.

Homesaken, an Immunity from forcible Entries.

Hont and *bonte*, Shame, Disgrace. *p. Coke 4. Rep. 5.*

Sans hont, impudent, *par hont*, for Shame.

Ne fuer bonte, were not ashamed.

Honteux, blushing, *estre honteux*, to blush or be ashamed, *chose honteuse*, a Thing causing shame or blushing.

Horingeld, a Tax or Payment for horned Beasts in a Forest.

Hors, out, without, *hors de sens*, mad.

Hors de temps, untimely.

Hort date, bearing Date.

Un horologe, a Clock. *p. Coke Rep. 5. 1.*

Hofello, the Household.

Hofel de Roy, the King's Household.

Un hofelier, an Inn-keeper, also an Hostler.

Hoch-pot, to mingle together, so where a Man dies and leaves several Children, some of whom are preferred in his Life-time, what they have had of their Father is to be put and valued with what is left in *hoch-pot*, and all equally to be divided amongst all the Children.

Hofile, Enemy-like.

Houement, digging, or delving.

Un houe, an Iron Instrument to dig or delve.

H U

Hoyen, so called in mod. *French*.
Howgh, a Valley, *British*.
Hokestor and *hocketeur*, a Knight of the Post, a decayed Man.

H U

Hu and *hute*, an Outcry.

Huiss, *idem*. *p. Fitzh. Just.*

200.

Hure, an Hour, vide *heure*, also Time. *p. Plowd. Abr. 32.*

Hui and *hay*, to Day.

Huile, Oyl, *Huile*, *idem*. *p. Cobb Rep. 7. 37. s.*

Hulet and *hewlet*, an Owl.

Huis, a Door or Porch.

Huis and *hufe* *ouvert*, the Door open.

Huisse, *idem*.

Huissier, the Usher, or Porter.

Huit and *huiff*, eight.

Huiff cens, eight Hundred.

La huitieme partie, the eighth Part.

Huitieme, *idem*.

Humectier, to moisten.

Humet, to suck or draw in.

Humers, *Plein de eau*, full of watery Humours.

La humble, the Belly.

Hurf, a Wood or Grove of Trees.

Un hunter de tavernes, a Haunter or frequenter of Taverns. *p. Coke Rep. 5. 58.*

Hurfstus, a Tenant of a House which had Land annex'd, or adjoining.

Hurfings (*Sax*) a House where Things or Causes are heard and adjudged, properly a Court held before the Mayor and Aldermen of London, York, Lincoln, Winchester, &c.

Hutefurn and *hustefurn*, a Hue and Cry. p. *Fitzh.* 17.

Hutefurn, is also an Outcry, or Proclamation, from thence *hustefurn*, the Hustings in London; where Proclamation is made upon Exigents, &c.

Huyer, to cry out, or proclaim.

Huys, idem ut *huis*.

Hay, to Day in mod. *French*.

De huys en huis, from Door to Door.

Un hutte, a little Cottage.

Hydropique, Dropsical.

Hypocrier, to dissemble.

Hythe, a Wharf, little Haven or Port, as *Queenshyth*, *Lambhyth*, &c. p. *Blount*.

Hyper, Winter. p. *Britten*, vide *Iser* and *Tver*.

Hulm vide *holm*.

Huscarle, a Domestick Servant, *Saxon*.

Huseans, Buskins, from *houfeau*, a kind of Boot, or any Thing worn over Stockings.

J A

J, now, already, or from hence.

Jactious, he that is cast, or looses by Default in pleading.

Ja demains, furthermore. *Stat. Glouc.* c. 8.

Ja deux ans, now two Years since.

Ja fait que, although, that.

Ja faillie, I have fail'd, thence *Jeoffailes*.

Jader, badly, even now, also heretofore.

Jadis, idem. per *Coke Rep.* 6. 23.

Jealoux, Jealous.

Ja lemanes, however, notwithstanding, nevertheless, *Jalemaney*.

nes, idem. p. *Plowd. Com.* 304. p. *Plowd. Abr.* 57.

Jalemanes, always. p. *Brit.* 4. 2.

Jammes and *jamaiss*. per *Stat. Westm.* 1. 20. never, and per *termes de Ley* 6. presently, and p. *cond.* 84. file.

Jamaiss, a jam & magis, at this Time and further.

A jamaiss and *a jammes*, for ever, perpetual, always, *Bill.* p. al. *Ashores*.

Jammes devant, never before.

Jambes, Thighs.

Jampum, furse, gorse.

Les jareds, the Hams, also Thighs. p. *termes Ley* 179.

Janvier, the Month of January.

Jarce, to cleave, also cleft.

Un jardin, a Garden.

Jaulne, Yellow Colour, per *Blowd.* 339.

Jeo joy, I have, *jeovera*, I shall have. p. 2 *Blow.* 7. 11. b. and by *Crompton's Jur.* 22. I may have.

Ja ent ad Cesi, hence it hath been passed, or gone, or Times past, also hath forborn doing. per *nov. nar.* 56. b.

Jaun, idem ut *jampum*, i. e. forse.

I C

Icel, this. per *Coke Rep.* 8. 157.

De icem, of them. p. *Plowd.* 270. b.

Iceluy, he, the same Man.

Icelle, She, or the same Woman.

En icelle, in these same. *Plowd.* 349.

De icel, of it, per *Coke Rep.* 6. 26. also of the same, per *Crompt.* 221.

J E

Jes will say dire, I will here tell you, *icell* is generally taken for it, and the same.

Idiot, one that is a Fool from his Birth.

J E

Jester, thrown, cast; vide *jetté* and *jetté*.

Jettent, throwing, casting.

Jetté in *Moules*, cast in Moules.

Jets Commandements, his Commands.

Jetty, the Day, also *Thurs*.

Jes, I, *jeo* *ayt*, I have.

Jes *ne* *py*, I cannot.

Jes *soy*, I be, or am.

Jes *fur*, I have been; also *Tam*.

Jesfautes, Faults, Mistakes, *Missprisons*, Oversight in Pleading, vide, *jay* *failli*.

Jesparde, hazard.

Jesman, a Yeoman, *Saxon*.

Jes; and *jessus*, to, unto, or until, *Jessus*, idem.

Jesuma or *Jesgive*, properly a Fine or Income paid on one's Entrance into any Estate, Place or Office.

Jesday, Tuesday, vide *Juisde*.

Un jeu, a Play or Game.

Jean, John.

Jenner, to fast.

Jendi and *jeauodie*, Thursday.

Jenue, young, *Jenue Garçon*, a young Fellow.

Jennes, young Persons.

Un jeune fille, a young Maiden.

Leur jeunesse, their Youth, *Jeneste*, Youthful per *Cais* *Rtp* 11.

Jerint, they have gone.

Jessen and *jessen*, Goods, or Things cast into the Sea to preserve the Ship.

Jetter, idem ut *jettier*.

I L

Jette and *jette*, idem.

Ille jettoront, they drew down. p. *Pleud*.

I G

Ignitigium, the Time of covering the Fire, vide *Carfen*.

Ignote, unknown.

Ignier, to burn, *ignier*, idem.

Ignys, fired, burned.

Ignorant, to be ignorant of, not to know.

Ignorement, ignorantly.

Ignominieux, reproachful, dishonorable.

Ignominieusement, reproachfully, shamefully.

Ille tout tes fait, all this was. p. *Termes de Ley* 24. b.

I L

Il, he, and it, *il sera*, it shall be.

Il est ainsi, it is so.

Il ja, they are.

Où est il? where is it, or where is he?

Il puisse, he may have.

Il y ad sicome sons, as if there are. 1 p. *Inst* 167.

Illoques, thither, also there and thence, *deilloques*, from thence.

Il faut, it behoveth.

Illec, thither, there. p. *illec*, that way.

Illegitime, unlawful.

Dillours, Electors. p. *Pleud* 23.

Illusion, deceit, beguiling.

Illoyal, unfaithful.

Illustre, famous, eminent.

Illustrer, to make clear, or evident.

Imba

Imbatler, to enclose. *p. Moore's Rep.* 119.

Imbasc, made worse.

Imbu, instructed, endued, also wetted.

Imbuens, they drank, or they swallow'd.

Imbexilar, to steal, pilfer.

Impanel, to write down in order, as in returning Jurors Names.

Imparker, to impound, *imparks*, impounded,

Impeach, to accuse one of Crimes, to hinder.

Impeachment, (Lat. *Impetitus*) an impediment or restraint.

Impeachment (Lat. *Impetratio*) is the preferring of any Request or Demand, also to sue or prosecute.

Imperer, to command.

Imperite, unskilful, unlearned.

Imperites, idem.

Impedier, to hinder.

Implicative, implicitly.

Implead, to commence a Suit, to sue for.

Implier, to fill up, by *Pisab. Nat. Brev.* 88. also to fulfil, by *Brake's Abr. gr.*

Pur implear, for the fulfilling.

Impleas, filled. *p. Cromp. Jur. Car.* 223. b.

Impartir, to communicate.

Imbecile, weak, also to purloin.

Immuebles, Goods not removable.

Immunde, unclean.

Impiteux, unmerciful.

Immunitie, Exemption, Privilege.

Imperseue, one inducted to a Benefice Ecclesiastick, also a Dean and Chapter are Persons *imposed* of an Impropriation or a Benefice appropriated to them. *p. Blount.*

Implorer, to ask or desire earnestly.

Impierment, prejudicing, impairing.

Implements, Things necessary for a Trade, or Furniture of a House, or used in Husbandry.

Improvement, making better, or of more value.

Imposer, to put upon. *p. Coke Rep.* 5. 49.

Import, brought in, carried.

Imprender, to take upon one.

Imprendra and *imprenders*, shall take upon him.

Imprise sur lay, took upon him. *p. Coke Rep.* 5. 13. b.

Impristerous, they took upon them, also they put forward.

Impregnant, filled with, containing, or being with Child.

Imprimee, printed, *imprime*, idem.

Impropriation, Tithes in Laymen's Hands, but *Appropriations* are such in Spiritual Persons Hands.

Impudique, without Shame.

Imputer, to charge with, to impute.

Impune, unpunished.

Imprimur, a Printer.

Imposure, deceiving, *an imposteur*, a deceiver.

Imprecation, cursing.

Ne impediero, shall not hinder.

Improprement, unproperly.

Impiquer, to entangle.

Impost, Tribute, Tollage or Customs.

Imprimerie, the Art of Printing, also an Impression and a Printing House.

Diapres, then after, also from thence.

Inacustume, not used, unaccustomed.

Inadvertence, unadvisedness.

Inanere, to make void or null, to defeat.

Incapacitate, inability.

Incident, are set forth or publish'd. *p. Coke Rep. 8. 19. a.*

Incender, burn, or set on Fire.

Incessment, always, or continually.

Incongruities, unagreeableness.

Inchase, drove. *p. Coke 8. 66. b.*

Incident, a Thing not to be separated, as a Court-Baron from a Manor, also a Thing happening or falling out of necessity.

Inciter, to stir up, or to provoke

Inciser, to cut.

Incite, provoked.

Incumbent, encumbering.

Incumbent, he who is possessed of a Church with Cure of Souls, who bends all his Study to his Cure

Incurgera, shall forfeit, shall incur.

Quæsi incurgera, which shall happen or fall out. *p. Coke 5. 118. b.*

Incurra, happened, also increased. *p. Moore Rep. 116. incurra*, idem.

Ne incurra, run not into.

Inden, indebted.

Inclusionement, comprehending, exclusionement, the contrary.

Incognæ, unknown.

Incommoder, to hinder.

Inchanter, he who sings Verses to charm.

Inclased, ensnared, intangled, in modern French *l'assa*.

Inconsideration, rashly.

Incontinent, immediately.

Incorrection, faultily.

Inditer, to strike, *no veil innoter*, will not strike. *p. Fitzh. Just. 11. a.*

Indire, to declare, also to endite, *indire*, endited.

Indices, Signs, Tokens.

Indolent, unlearnedly.

Indomit, boisterous, untameable and ungovernable. *p. 1. part Just. 124.*

Inducer, to bring in.

Infest, undone, not accomplished. *p. Plowd. 250. b.*

Infreint, broken.

Infantes, Children.

Ingen, wrong, deceit, *pur Ingen*, for wronging or deceiving. *p. Kitchin 144. a.*

Ingenie, Wit, Ingenuity.

Indecis, undetermined, undecided.

Indeune, saved harmless.

Indignement, unworthily.

Individu, not to be divided.

Per indivis, as not divided.

Indivisum, in Law, is when two or more hold in Common without Partition.

Injustement, wrongfully.

Indult, Young, not of Age.

Ineffable, unutterable.

Infreinder, to break, *infreint*, broken.

Mal ingene, ill Will. *Coke 3. Rep. 83.*

Inique, wicked, *iniquement*, wickedly, *les ingenyas*, their witt. *Plowd. 81. a.*

Ingendres, begotten.

Inhabile, unfit, unable.

Inhiber, to forbid.

Inhumor, to bury.

Injurieus, hurtful, or wrongful.

Ing, a watery Place. *1 part Just. 5.*

Ingys,

bugg'd, thrown out. *p. Fitzb.*
Gr. Abr. 1 pt. fol. 238.

Injure le Maine, laying
 Hands on one.

Injurer astus, to wrong one.

Injunction, a Prohibition, or
 Command, also a Writ so called
 out of the Court, forbidding to
 do.

Inocer, vide *Iguerer*.

Inocer, vide *ensient*.

Inscient, pregnant, quick with
 Child.

Inscient privement, newly with
 Child.

Inscient grossment, great with
 Child.

Inraser, vide *enraser*.

Inrocera, pull'd down, thrown
 down.

Inquise, enquired into. *per*
Kitchin 4.

Al inspection, upon View or
 Sight. *p. Fitzb. 134.*

Insamer, to scandalize.

De infame, of ill Name.

Inegal and *inequal*, unequal.

Inslainment, presently, vide
maintainant.

Insurge, rose up.

Inapte, unfitly, foolishly.

Instruist, instructed.

Inster, to pursue or follow.

Insuist, following, and he fol-
 lowed.

Insuera, shall follow or pursue.

Intant, forasmuch, inasmuch.

Intromit, meddled with, *intromit-
 ter*, to meddle with, and,
 come jee intend, as I think or con-
 ceive.

Intendement, thinking, conceiv-
 ing.

Intelligence, Knowledge.

Interliser, to put between, al-
 so to leave out or omit.

Interlesse, left out, omitted,
interlessant, interlined.

Inven, to invent a-new, to
 change.

Inspino, sudden, unlook'd for.

Instrument, ignotantly, with-
 out one's Knowledge.

Instigateur, a provoker, a stir-
 rer up.

Insolu, unpaid.

Interjecter, to cast or put be-
 tween.

Intermettre, to discontinue, *in-
 trometer*, idem.

Interroguer, to question, to de-
 mand.

Intervalle, a space between,
 also a space of Time, &c.

Les intestines, the Intrails, or
 Bowels.

Intime, inwardly, *mon intime*
amie, my dear, or inward Friend.

Intrication, intangling.

Intrusion, unlawful entry into
 Possession.

Intruder, vide *Entruder*.

Inveigneur, to find, *inveigne*,
 found.

Inveigneur, finding, *terra in-
 veigne*, shall be found.

Inventer, to find out.

Investe, possessed.

Invenigne, vide *envenigne*, Poi-
 son.

Inviter, to shun, to be unwill-
 ling.

Ipso invito, against his Will.

Inviter is also to provoke.

Inviromer, to compass about.

Aler inviron, to go about.

Invalider, to weaken, to make
 void.

Inventorier, to inventory, or
 write Particulars.

Inutile, unprofitable.

J O

Joncaries, the Place where
 Rushes grow. *Co. Lit. 45.*

Joss,

Joue, played. *p. Coke Rep.* 9.
120.

Jouant, playing. *p. eund.*

Joindre, to join, to couple.

Joiaux, Jewels. *p. Stat. Art. sup. Chart. cap.* 20.

Joignant apres, joining unto, or hard by.

Joins, joined.

Joue, play'd.

Jouges, Yokes. *p. Plowd.* 276.

Un jouc, a Rush, *juncaria*, rushy places, *juncaria*, idem.

Jour, a Day, *tous jours* for ever.

Ce jour, to Day, *en quel jour*, in what Day, *le jour demain*, to morrow, *tous les jours*, daily, *journement*, idem.

Journante, Day breaking. *p. Britton* 209.

Journellement and *journement*, daily. *p. Plowd.* 378.

De jour en jour, from Day to Day.

Jour is also an Oath, *que appent a la journee*, which belonged to their Oath. *p. Coke Rep.* 8 34.

Poit estre jouree, may be sworn. *p. eund.* 9. 40.

Joitement, Wording. *p. Coke* 5. 99. a.

Joyusement, merrily, cheerfully, *p. eund.* 7. 17.

Un jou, a Cock, *jo*, idem.

Joung, a Yoke, vide *Juge*.

Jouste, hard by, joining, *jouste*, idem.

Joyeux, merry, joyful.

Joytenants, they who hold by the same Title without Partition.

Joesdie, Thursday. *p. 1 Hen.* 7. 5. a.

Jouudi, idem in mod. French.

Joyaux, Jewels. *per Stat.* 18. Edw. 1.

Jouison, vide *Jouison*.

Jouissement, joyfully.

I R

Ire, Wrath, Anger, *iracund*, angry.

Qui est ire? Who is angry?

Ire, Also to go, to pass, to journey.

Ire ad largum, to go or be set at liberty, to escape.

Ira, shall go, or journey. *p. 19 Hen.* 8. 10. b.

Irra, idem. *p. 21 Hen.* 7. 27. a. from *aler* to go.

Ne irrait avant, he should not go or pass before this Time. *per Plowd.* 21r. 22. b.

Irrout, they go, &c.

Irruer, to pull, or throw down.

Irreprehensible, blameless.

Irrite, unjust, unlawful. *p. Coke Rep.* 8. 56.

Irrites, void. *p. a. port Institutes* 665.

Irriter, to provoke, to stir up.

Irruption, breaking in.

Irrevocablement, not to be revoked.

Irreformable, unreformed.

Irrepleviable, not to be delivered upon Sureties, or Pledges, a distress to remain.

I S

Un Ise, an Island.

Isser and *issu*, to go forth.

Issera, shall issue.

Isserois, should issue forth.

Issist, he went forth, or issued out, *Issuist*, idem.

Issuent, they spring forth, or issue out.

Issuants, issuing, *issuant*, idem, *issout*, idem. *p. Coke* 8. 27. & *p. Parkins* 125.

J U

Issuantes, idem.

Issus, 10. p. *Fitzb. Nat. Br.* 40.
also they be. p. *Parkins* 125. a.

Issi, thus, and 10. p. *termes de Ley* 55. b.

Issus, Children.

Item, also, it being an Article.

Istiera, shall choose. 32 *Hen.* 6.
20.

Iffer, to issue out, to go.

J U

Col jugo, this Yoke.

Un juge, a Judge.

Juliet, the Month of July.

Juises, p. *Fitzb. Justice* 201.
seems to be Nufances, or Stranks
to turn the Water out of its
Course.

Juiff, a Jew.

Jusue, young. p. *Coke Rep.* 11.
53.

Junes, young People. p. *cund.*
Leur jeunesse, their Youth. p.
Phred. 303. b.

Jument, a breeding Mare, a
Coke, also a Bullock. p. *Gregory*
30. & p. *cund.* 323. b.

Jugum terra, is taken to be half
a Plough-Land, or as much as
a Yoke of Oxen can till.

Juncaria, rushy Places, *juntaria*,
idem.

Juns, a Man's Scull. p. *Nov.*
Nar. 69.

Jure, sworn, also an Oath.

Jumpna, a waterish Place. 1 pt.
Inst. 5.

Jures, ye are sworn, also Oaths.

Pur jurer, for to be sworn.

Jurement, swearing, *Jurye*,
sworn.

Serra jure, shall be sworn.

Esre puent jures, ye may be,

Juries, idem ut *Jures*.

K A

Jurgent, they shall swear. p.
Brit. 9. a.

Jurisdie, vide *Jensaye*, Tuesday.
p. *Nov. Nar.* 53.

Jubile, a Pardon, a Year of
Rejoicings given every fiftieth
Year by the Pope.

Juriconsultes, Counsellors in
the Civil Law.

Jusques, until, unto, *Jesques*,
idem.

Jusques a ce lieu la, unto this
place, here.

Jusques a maintenant, till this
present.

Justement, uprightly.

Justes, Contentions in Arms,
and with Spears on Horseback.
Justs, in modern French.

Se justifier, to purge himself of
a Crime.

Justicements, all Things belong-
ing to Justice. 2 *Inst.* 225.

Justifions, they justified or main-
tain'd.

Juvences, Heifers, also Steers.

Juvence, a Steer.

Jusue, younger.

Junet, young ones. p. *Brit.*
169. a.

Juvent, young, *juvents* and *ju-
vens*, idem.

June shovellers, young Quoisls
or Pigeons.

Juvenches, Calves. 39 *Hen.* 6.
22. b.

K A

K *Alendar Month*, is 30, or 31
Days, but saying twelve
Months, it shall be computed
according to 28 Days per Month.
Coke Rep. 6 61. b. a Twelve-month
singularly is all the Year. p. *cund.*

Kantref, in Wales, includes a
hundred Villages.

Karlo,

L A

Karle, a Man-Servant, or Clown.

Karrata feni, a Cart-load of Hay.

Koy, a Wharf to land Goods.

Koyage, Toll paid for such landing, or loading.

K E

Keins and *Kiens*, idem ut *kyne*.

Kernelata domus, a Castle.

Un kerwer, a Carver. *p. Parkins*.

Kernes, idle Persons, Vagabonds.

Keyns, Oaks, also young Saplings of Oaks, the modern French is *chênes*.

Krynex, Oaken Trees. *p. Plowd. Abr. 75*.

K I

Kidells, Wears where Fish are caught. *p. Coke 2 pt. Inst. 38. lepen*, idem.

Kingsilver, Money paid on levying a Fine, in respect of the King's Licence for that purpose.

K N

Knel, a Hill. *1 pt. Inst. 5*.

Kneur, a Knight. *p. Britton. 200. b*.

Un kne, idem ut *knel*.

Knave, anciently a Man-Servant, also a male Child. *p. 14. Edw. 3. Stat.*

L A

L, is a sign of the Feminine Gender, for the, as *la feme*, the Woman.

La, is also an Adverb of place, as, *la ou tu es*, there where thou art.

L A

La, is also, a Relative, rehearsing the Thing spoken of, but most often stands for there.

L, the Letter is very often used for *Le*, the, before any word, as *L'espousels*, the Marriage, *L'issus*, &c. *L'adite*, *L'adiſt*.

Si la, so long, until. *p. Brit. 136. a*.

Labourer, to labour, *labour*, labor.

Labourage, Hushandry work, Tillage.

Your labour, Day-work.

Laiſt, Milk, *lac*, idem, also a Lake.

Laborieux, painful, laborious.

Lacerer, to tear in pieces.

Lacerta, a Fathom. *p. 1 pt. Inst. 4*.

Laces, Gins, Snares.

Laches, negligence, slackness, default, omission.

Lacher, to be idle, negligent, lazy, to loiter.

Lacheſte, idem, neglect.

Lache, idleness, laziness, from *laſche*, modern French, careless, slothful.

Lader, to ship, or lade on Board.

Laffrent, they belong.

Lais gentz, Lay-Men, *lays gentz*, idem, i. e. they who are not of the Clergy.

Laga and *Lage*, Law.

Laganes, Gallons, *Lagons*, idem, *Crompt. Juſt. 33. ut lagen*, a Gallon. *p. Coke Rep. 6. 61*.

Lai, where.

Laghlite, a Mulct for Breach of the Law, *Saxon*.

Lagen, Goods at the bottom of the Sea.

Lagon and *Ligon*, idem.

Lairur, breadth. *p. Fitzh. Nat. Brev. 225. b*.

L A

Laisent, leaving, *lature* and *lasterure*, idem.

Lain and *lane*, Wool.

Leynes peals, Wool-fells. *p. Stat. Westm.* 1. 59.

Layser, to leave, *laisse*, left, *laiser*, idem, and to relinquish, and forsake, *p. Coke* 7. 15. and 6. 76.

Laisser la femme, to put away the Wife, or leave her.

Laisse le huis ouvert, left the Door open.

Est laisse, is set forth or left.

Laysé, idem ut *laisé*.

Un laiz and *un laiz*, a Legate.

Every laisé, I had left. *p. Plowd. Preface.*

Lamena, led, carried.

Lancheap, a Fine paid on the Sale or Alienation of Lands.

Il langue, the Tongue.

Couper la langue ascenn, to cut out one's Tongue.

Languer and *languar*, weakness, sickness.

Languir, to languish, *languissant*, languishing.

Languorusement, faintly, languishingly.

Lannewannus, the Lord of the Manor. *1. pt. Inst.* 5. a.

Un lapidaire, a Jeweller.

Laps de temps, loss of Time.

Laps, a slip or fall, used for an omission of the Patron to present his Clerk within six Months.

Lath, a great part of a County containing divers Hundreds.

Lays gens, vide *laies gens*.

Lay poier, Lay-power.

Laysonus, let us rest, or leave off. *Coke Rep.* 10. 37.

Larges, encreased, enlarged.

Larges ou estraits, encreased, or diminished. *p. Britton* 143. b.

Large, wide, *fort large*, very wide.

L E

Large ouster, over measure.

Largeffe, a Gift, or Reward.

Mettre large or *vast*, to let go at large.

Larroneux, Thievish.

Larceny, Theft, *Laron* and *Larven*. a Thief, or Felon.

Larcyns, Thefts.

Un Last, one of the Lessees. *p. Coke Rep.* 5. 9. a.

Laser, a Leprous Person.

Lasser, to tire, to make weary.

Las, weary.

Lasse, wearied, *Lafesse*, weariness.

Lastals, Dunghills, or Places to throw Filth, or Dung.

Lastels, stays, hindrances, stops.

Latras, the side.

Latrine, a Sink, Jakes, or House of Office.

Laten, Bras.

Lature, breadth, *Leure*, idem.

L'autre, the other.

Laver, to wash.

Lave, washed, *Lavement*, washing, *Lavera*, shall wash.

Lawe, a Hill, *lawnd* and *lound*, a Plain between Woods.

Lagette, a Chest, Box, or Drawer.

Layusse, greatest, largest, biggest. *p. Nov. Nov.* 61.

Layseront, they leave. *Coke Rep.* 6. 12. b.

Lay gentz, common People.

L E

Le, is an Article before the Masculine Gender, signifying, the, as *le homme*, the Man.

Les is put as a plural, as *le un*, the one, *les autres*, the others.

Le quel, the which, *lesquels de deux qui que ci soit*, which of the two soever it be.

Lea

L E

Lea and *Ley*, Pasture Ground.
Leal, vide *Loyal*, i. e. faithful,
 &c.

Lealmēt, faithfully, lawfully.
p. Brit. 184.

Lealmēt, idem. *p. cand.* 18.

Leas, within. *p. Stat. Westm.* 1.

Leasre, the breadth. *p. nov.*
nov. 68. b.

Un lease, a Leath wherein Gray-
 hounds are led.

Leaz, leasēd, demisēd.

Lecherwīse, *Legrewīte*, *Lothwīte*,
 &c. a Fine paid for Adultery and
 Fornication. 3 *Inst.* 206.

Lechergeld, *Lagergeld* and *Lagre-*
geld, idem.

Leſſer, reading, also read.

Leger, to read, *bien poit leer*,
 could well read. *p. Coke Rep.* 11.
 35.

Leſſe, a Bed.

Lede, hurt.

Legierment, lightly, or easily,
 vide *Leigermēt*.

Leicher, to lick, *licher*, idem.

Leide, Aid.

Un leaz, a Lease. *p. Parkins*
 157. b.

Leger and *legier*, sudden, hasty,
 also violent and notorious. *p. Fitzh.*
Just. 147. a.

Legerſe, hastily, suddenly, vio-
 lently. *p. Brit.* 237.

Leigermēt, lying. 1 *Hen.* 7. 1.
 and 31. also easily. *p. Rep.* 3. 26.
 also dormantly, or by the By.
p. Plowd. 303. b.

Rowle legerment, a standing
 Rule.

Un legion, a number of Armed
 Men, containing by some 6500,
 by others 12500 Men.

Un legat, an Ambassador.

Legiſſature, a Declaration of
 the Laws in Writing or Print.

Legitime, lawful.

L E

Le lendemain, the next Day
 after, or the morrow.

Leigue, the eldest.

Deſſer en lendemain, to put
 off till to morrow.

Lendemain, is sometimes used
 for out of hand; and presently,
 and afterwards.

Lee, read, *lee* plural, *leisure*,
 reading.

Leigue and *leigue*, the Elder.

Leubleier, to steal.

Lenir, to mitigate, to assuage.

A lenvoy, to convoy, or send.
p. Brit. 19.

L'envers, the inside, or within.

Lendrait, without, outwards.

Leſer, to hurt.

Leſus, hurt.

Leſe, let.

Leſe a bail, let to bail. *Rep.* 10.
 99.

Leſion, hurting, also wound-
 ing.

Ad leſi un a large, hath set one
 at liberty.

Leſſa, left, leasēd, let out.

Leſſe, idem.

Ne leſſent, they leave not. *p.*
Brit. 204.

Ne leſſes, ye shall not fail, or
 omit. *p. cand.*

Leſſeſt, letteth or leaseth.

Ne leſſons, they omit not, or
 fail not. *p. cand.* 9.

Lenroſe, vide *enroſe*.

Lentier, the whole.

Lerra, shall hinder, omit, or
 let.

Lerent, they lie. *p. Coke* 9. 66.

Lepre, a Lepet.

Leſchewes, Trees fallen by
 chance, windfalls. *p. Braks's Grand*
Abr. 341.

Leſcheker, Exchequer.

p. Leaſer, by falsifying, lea-
 sing.

Leſſe,

LE

Leffe, a Mainprize, let out upon bail.

Leffance, bailing, *lessant*, idem.

Leff alor, let go, a *lessor hors*, to let out.

Lesnes and *Lesnes*, Pasture-Ground. p. 1 pt. *Inst.* 5.

Ne pur lesser ascun arrest, nor for staying any Arrest. p. *Fitzh.* Just. 193.

Lesglise, vide *eglise*.

Un lettre, a Letter, *bailler lettres a porter*, to deliver Letters to be carried.

Lever, to raise, or set up.

Se lever du lit, to raise one's self up in Bed.

Par lever un mase plus haut, for building a House too high. p. *Fitzh. Nat. brev.* 184.

A lever un molin, to build a Mill.

Leve, lifted up, *leva le main*, hold up the Hand, *leve en le nuit*, rose in the Night.

Le court leve suis, the Court rose.

Levant & Couchant, uprising and down-lying.

Levain, Yeast, Barm, Leven.

Leve, built, *leva le faisant*, spring the Pheasant. p. *Kitch.* 99. b.

Leu, a Bed, vide *leſt* and *liſt*.

Leverer, a Lurcher, or small Grey-Hound.

Levers, idem, *lewiers*, Gray-Hounds, *lowers*, idem.

Un leveret, a young Hare, *leural*, idem.

Leus, raised.

Lewer, a tumbler Dog. p. *Kitch.* 59 b.

Levesque, a Bishop, vide *Evesque*.

Leveschie, a Bishoprick.

Lewes, a Mile, sometimes taken for a Furlong.

LI

Lewkes, Miles. p. 2 Hen. 7. 10 a.

Lewke, idem. p. *Coke Lib.* 10, 72. but is more properly *leagues*. p. *Phillips*.

Alor tres lewes entour, to go three Miles about. p. *nov. nar.* 52. b.

Tient lew, held, or took place. p. *Crompt. Jur. Cur.* 57. b.

Leuwad, a Forest, or Park, *lewued*, idem, *lewue*, idem, and *lence*, idem. p. 1 pt. *Inst.* 5.

Leyre, the Heir. 4 Hen. 7. 1. a.

Leyed, hurt, vide *leds*.

Ley gager, Wager of Law, is where the Plaintiff wanting Proof, the Defendant's Oath is taken that he owes not the Money or Thing demanded.

Leyn, Woollen Cloth. p. *nov. nar.* 31.

Leynes, Wool, *pealtz lewnts*, Wool-Felts. p. 3 pt. *Inst.* 39.

Ley, Law, *leyes*, plural.

Leyt gens, Lawyers. p. *Brooke's Gr. Abr.* 288.

Liz and les, those, these.

Liz, is also nigh, or near unto.

LI

Liſt, a Bed, vide *Leſt*.

A lier, to read, *lia*, read, *lie*, idem.

La lie, the Dregs, the Lees.

Lie, bound, *lye*, idem, also read. 2 Rep. *Coke* 9.

Lier, to bind, knit, tie.

Liera, shall bind, &c. *lyera*, idem.

Qui lie, who bind, *liant*, they bind, *liens*, idem.

Lieison, bound, *liemens*, binding, *lien*, idem.

Lieges,

L I

Lieges, Miles or Leagues. *per Fitzb. Jusf.* 146.

Liemer, idem. *p. Britton.*

Lievre, a Hare, *Lievres*, Hares.

Lien, a Cord or String, or Line.

Lief and *loef*, rather, *Saxen.*

Liera, shall bind.

Ne poit lier, could not read.

Lieu, places, *seant en leur lieu*, sitting in their Places. 13 Hen. 8. 11. b.

En auter lieu, elsewhere, in another Place.

Lieux, *p. 2 Hen. 7. Westm. b.* Places.

De lieu a lieu, from Place to Place.

En lieu, instead, in place of, *au lieu*, idem.

Un lieue, a Place. *p. Greg.* 202.

Lieux, Miles. *per nov. nar.* 53. b.

Lieuux, idem. *p. Plowd.* 87. b.

Lige and *ligue home*, a Vassal, a Subject, *liege*, idem.

Liger, to tye, *lige*, tied. *p. Fitzb. Jusf.* 23. a.

Lignage, Parentage, Kindred, Lineage.

De mesme lignee, of the same Blood, Kindred, &c.

Ligen, vide *Lagen*.

Licher, to lick.

Limiter, to bound, define, limit.

Liquer, to leave, *linguy*, left, *linguist*, leaveth.

Lin, Flax, *lino*, idem, *linarium*, a Flax-Ground.

Linge, Linen, *linches*, Sheets. *p. Cramp.* 32.

Lingues, Tongues.

Il lirrois, it should be lawful. *p. Moors Rep.* 27.

Bien lirrois, well lawful. *per Plowd. Abr.* 9. a.

L O

Bien list, idem.

Lite and *lyre*, a Bed, vide *list*.

Ligne, a Line, *fait a la ligne*, on cordeau, made with a Line and Level.

Lign, is also a League.

Un linier, a Flax or Hemp-dresser.

Vestu de linge, clothed with Linen.

Liqueur, Liqueur.

Un lis, a Flower-de-Luce.

Liste, strife, debate, *Listigens*, contentious.

Livery of Seizin is the delivery of the possession of Lands, &c.

Livrer, to deliver, *livre*, delivered.

Livre, a Book, *lieur*, idem.

Un liver, a Pound-Weight, *livers*, plural. *p. Moor* 648.

L O

Loin, far off. *a lib. Off.* 100. a.

Lore, hire, reward, *lower*, idem, also a bribe: *p. Fitzb. grand Abr.* 199. b. vide *W. 1. c. 9. 2. Inst.* 171.

Pour leur loier, for their Fee. *p. Mirror.*

Londres, London.

Loggis, a Lodging, *logis*, idem, *au loge*, a Lodge, or Cabbin in a Ship, *loggis*, also is, it behoves.

Il est loisible, it is lawful, *loist*, lawful, legal.

Loin plais, very far.

Longue, length, *a la longue*, at length.

Longueur, idem ut *longue*.

Longayne, a Sheep-walk, or Fold-course, *longaine*, idem. *p. nov. nar.* 16. b.

Cy longement, thus long, as long as. *p. Plowd.*

Plus longement, longer, more long.

Loft

L U

Loftel and lofteil, vide hoftal.
Lore, then, at that Time. per Stat. Wafm. 1. cap. 20.
Lorſq; and then.
Low, where.
Louage, hiring.
A louer, to praife.
Lovers, Rewards or Bribes. Wafm. 1. c. 32.
Loup, a Wolf.
Lotoix, a Waſher-woman, la- ſure, waſhing.
Latur, gives Suck, fuckles.
Lothens, quaſi lecherwit, A- mends given for lying with a Bond-woman.
Sans loyer, without Reward or Fee. 2. Nov. 171. 185.
Lovers idem ut Lovers, alſo Fees or other Gains. Brit. 38. a.
Louargury and Louderie, In- humanity, alſo any villanous Act.
Lour, their, theirs, loer, idem.
Louer, in modern French, is to praife.
Louanger, idem.
Louage, Poſſeſſion, ex louage de Meſe en teſt, in Poſſeſſion or Occupation of the Houſe or Toft. p. nov. nar. 2. a.
Loyal, faithful, true, lawful, loyaux, idem.
Loyalment, faithfully.
Loyes, Laws, loyx, idem. per Nat. brev. 42.
Loyntines and loyntens, a Colla- teral Heir. p. Brit. 91.
En plus loyntime degree, in the more collateral degree. p. eund. 189.
Un loyer, a Reward, or Gratuity, Lex, Praiſe.

L U

Lu and leu, Light, lever, Light- ning.

L Y

Luce, a Pike, a Jack-Fiſh.
Es luce eſt and luſe eſt, the Uſe is, or the Cuſtom is. p. Coke 5. 39. b. and p. Plowd. Abr. 21. b.
Lucratif, profitable, gaining.
Luire, to ſhine, Luminere, idem.
Luiffant, ſhining, alſo Light- ning.
Lue, read, luas, idem. p. Brit. 9. ſuit lus, be it read. p. eund. 101. a.
Lumiere, Light, lumineux, giv- ing Light.
Lunatique, Frantick.
Lune die, lundy and lundie, the Day called Munday.
Le lune, the Moon.
Lunettes, Spectacles.
Lung and lune, the one.
Un lupo, a Wolf, vide loups.
Luder, to play, tiels que lude, ſuch who play.
Luſe, playing Cards.
Luy, him, he, the ſame Man, el, her. p. luy, by it ſelf, or him- ſelf, ſur luy, upon him.
Luy, is alſo, who and where. p. Coke Rep. 5. 39. b.
Luy is ſometimes taken both for him and her.
A luy and de luy, to and from him and her.
A luy ceaux, to him or them.
Lupulicerum, a Hop-Yard, or Ground where Hops grow.
L'une & l'autre, the one and the other.
Lut and lute, Dirt, Clay.
Luter, to dawb with Clay, or Mortar, or Lime.

L Y

Lye, read, vide lte.
Lye, p. Fitzh. Juſtice 176. is bound or tied.

Lyon,

M A

Lyent, vide *liant*.
Lyera, shall bind, or tye.
Lyerous, they are bound.
Lyer, p. *Brooke's grand Abr.* is to tie, bind or fetter, and by *Kitch.* 26. b. 'tis to read.
Lyuge, Linnen, idem ut *linge*.
Ne lyst, not lawful. p. 13 *Hen.*
 7. 9. b.
Lyte, by some Authors is a Bed, idem ut *liſt*.
Lyre and *lyer*, to alledge, to declare for, also to oblige, or bind.
Lyst, lawful, idem ut *liſt*.
Lyver, idem ut *livre*, and p. *Dyer* 6. b. and *Plowden's Preface* *Lyew*, is a Brook.
Lyvers, is also Pounds.
Un lyre, a Harp.
Lyeges, Subjects. p. *Fitzh Just.* 149. a.

M A

M*A*, my, feminine, *mon*, my, Masculine, also mine.
Ma amie, my she Love, *mon amie*, my Lover, or he Love.
Mahecollata domus, a Castle. p. 1 pt. *luff.* 5. a.
Machiner, to devise Evil, or go subtilly or cunningly about it, *machination*, devising Evil.
Marifme, Timber, *marifme*, idem.
Macegriſs and *macegreſs*, such as buy and sell stolen Fleſh. p. *Blount*.
Un magicien, a Diviner, Magician.
Maign, great, *magnifique*, ſtately, ſugult.
Magie, the Art of Enchantment.
Un machine, an Engine.
Maimed, maimed,

M A

Macular, to ſpot or blot.
Mahim, a hurt, whereby one loſeth the uſe of ſome Member.
Maines, Hands, *le maine dextre*, the Right Hand.
Maines eſtendues, open Hands.
Ouſtre le maine, out of Hand.
Ma mainy, my Family. p. 19 *Hen.* 6. fol 1.
Bailler ſes maines, to give his Hands.
Mainx, idem ut *maines*, per *Dyer* 7. a.
Maignaſium, a Braſier's Shop.
Mainperneur, a Surety.
Mail, a ſmall Coin leſs than a Penny. p. *Kitchin* 12 and 61.
Un mail, is a Half-penny. per *termes de ley.* 331.
Mainprize, Bail, *maindpernable*, bailable.
Leſs ad mainpriſe, let to Bail. p. *nat. br.* 299. b.
Maindrable, tenable, demifeable, alſo habitable.
De main in main, from Hand to Hand.
Maincraftes, Handicraftes.
Mainourer, to manure, *meynovers*, ſhall manure. p. *termes ley.* 174. b.
Mainour, handy-work, p. *Brit. cap.* 62.
Maintenant, now, at this preſent.
Makement, contrivance, practice. 42 *Edw.* 3. 2. b.
Maintenir, to hold, to keep, to maintain.
Maintenera, ſhall keep, &c.
Maintes foitz, often, divers Times.
Jesque maintenant, hitherto.
Maintenus, held, kept.
Maintainer, he who maintains or ſeconds a Suit in Law.

Maisne, vide *puisne*, Younger.

Mainorants, remaining.

Un Maire, a Mayor of a Town.

Maisur, idem, in modern French.

Mais, but, vide *Mes*.

Mais, is also more, *Il a mais de quarante ans*, he is more than forty Years.

Maisenner, to build.

Maison, a House.

Maisonnement, Building.

Maistre, Sir, Master.

Malade, sick, diseased, *estre fort malade*, to be very sick.

Un maladie, a Sickness.

Maladif, sickly, sick.

Male, evil, mischief, hurt. *males*, plural.

Malene, evilly, or mischiefously.

Maladif, afflicted. *p. Moor's Rep.* 378.

Maladventure, ill Fortune.

Maladvise, unwary, imprudent.

Male issues, Sons.

Male denier, a Half-peny. *p. Termes Ley* 157. b.

Maléfisant, ill doing, *Malifice*, idem.

Malgré, against one's Will.

Malveist ouvert, an open Offence. *p. Stat Westm.* 1. 15.

Malveis and *Malves*, ill will, *malvesnes*, idem. *per Plowden*, 360.

Malavis, unadvisedness.

Malvois, Evil. *p. 3 part. Inst.* 39.

Malediction, a Curse.

Malfacture, guilty of doing ill. *maléfisance*, idem.

A la mal heure, at an ill Hour.

Malveifnes, illness, wickedness. *p. Plowd.* 75: b.

Malvoillance, ill Will, Malice.

Malleable, pliant to the Hammer.

Maltoit, and *maltaule*, Toll, Import, but properly any unjust exaction. *per Stat. Westm.* 1. 58.

Menasser, to threaten, *par menasser*, for threatening.

Menas, threatened, *menasses*, threatnings.

Menassera, shall threaten.

Manche, a Sleeve or Glove.

Mamelles, Breasts, Dugs.

Mander, to send, *il mandra*, he sent.

De mander, of bringing, *per Fitzh. Nat. brev.* 23.

Mandement, a Command.

Mande, vide *maunde*.

Un manque, a Maim, a wound. *p. Coke* 9. 120.

Manger, to eat, to feed.

Bailler a manger, to give Food.

Mange, eateth, *mange*, eat, *ils mangent*, they eat, *puis manger*, after Dinner. *p. Hen.* 7. 26.

Un manteau, a Cloak, or Mantle.

Manoir, a Lordship, or Manor; also a chief Dwelling.

Manſion, the chief House.

Manning, a Days work. *p. Blount*.

Manſe, a Farm.

Manſes, Hides of Land.

Manumiffe, set free.

Manumissor, to enfranchise or set free.

Manner, to dung, soil, or fold upon Lands, to order Husbandry.

Manuſter, to ſiſh or take away privily, also to thieve.

Manuſtes, thievings.

Un marche, a Market, *march* and *marche*, idem.

Marches, Markets. *per Britton* 52.

Marces, Marks in Tale of Money.

Marchet and *merches*, Money paid the Lord in ransom of Virginity, or for Licence of his Tenants Daughters to marry.

Marcher, to walk, go or march.

Marier, to marry, *marie*, married.

Si vous mariez, if ye marry. *p. Plowd.* 203.

Marlerium and *Marlettum*, a Marlpit.

Maryeres, ye shall marry. *p. eundem.*

Marisdie and *mardie*, Tuesday, vide *Tuisdie*.

Marischal, an Officer, or Keeper of the King's Bench Prison; also the Earl Marshal, Knight Marshal, Judges Marshal, &c.

Maries, Marsh-Ground.

Marittum, idem, from *mares*, French.

Marys, idem. *p. nov. nar.* 2. a.

Masle, Male-kind, *petit masles*, Boys.

Marquer, to note, or set down in writing.

Manieles, Gyves, Fetters.

Manie, madness, *un mannique*, a Madman.

Marches, the Bounds and Limits of a Country; also Markets. *p. Britton* 53.

Le marge d'un livre, the Margent of a Book.

Mare, the Sea, *la marine* and *marin*, of, or belonging to the Sea.

Maritime, the Sea-Coast.

Jure maritime, the Rights or Laws of the Sea.

Un marquis, a Marquis.

Mois, a Month.

Le mois de Mars, the Month of March.

Martyre, Martyrdom.

Masfacs, killing, or murdering of any.

Massener, to sing Mass.

Masure terre, Ground containing about four Oxgangs.

Matin and *matin*, morning, *matutine*, early.

Matine, early, *le matyne*, the morning. *p. Fitzh. Just.* 86. b.

Mature, ripe, come to Perfection, *matures*, idem, *per Parkins* 109.

Matrimoine, Marriage.

Magre and *mangre*, in despite of, against.

Mangre sa sein, against his Will.

Mangre son test, whether he will or no.

Malgre, idem, in mod. French.

Manger, notwithstanding. *p. Hen.* 7.

Maulx, Evil.

Maunder, to send, *maunde*, sent. *Ont maunde*, they have sent.

p. Termes Ley 87.

Maundera, shall send. *p. Plowd.* 313.

Per maundement, by command.

Mauuger, to eat, also Food.

Mauuge, eat ye, also eateth.

Mauvresse, guilt, fault. *per Britton* 10.

Mauvaise, ill, base, bad, *per eundem.* *Maus*, idem.

Mauvaise garde, ill kept, *per Coke* 11. 49.

Par mauvesseure, for avoiding ill. *p. Brit.* 2.

Mauvesement, maliciously. *p. Britton*, 37. b.

Mauvaisement, idem, and wickedly.

Un mat, a sot, a fool.

Maxime, a Rule in Law, a Principle not to be disputed or denied.

Maynurable, Tenantable; also tillable, vide *mainorable*.

Mayhem, the loss of some Member of the Body. *p. Coke Rep. 5. 50.*

Le mât d'un navire, the Mast of a Ship.

M E

En la manere, in the manner. *p. Plowd.*

Meun, vide *Mesne*.

Un meuse, a Messuage, *meuse*, idem, *mees*, idem.

Le maison, the House. *p. Greg. 336. a.*

Maison duc for *Maison de Dieu*, a House of God.

Medlesse, affrays, strife, quarrelling.

Medsee, a Reward or Bribe, something in compensation.

Meer, the Sea, *mer*, idem.

Meen and *mesne*, the Tenant between the Lord and the Under-Tenant. *p. Britton 58.*

Melieur, better, *melions*, best.

Meinder, fewer, lesser. *p. Kitch. 7. a.*

Meins, less, *meindre*, idem.

Meintfoits or *Meinsfoits*, seldom. *2. West. l. c. 18.*

La meigne, the Family, or Household. *p. Stat. Art. sup. Chars. 28. Edw. 1.*

Mein mine, *miens* and *mines*, somewhat, *meint meins*, nevertheless.

Al meins and *au meins*, at least, *al meinst*, idem. *Kitch. 7. a.*

Meir, Mayor. *p. Plowd. 36. b.*

Meime, a Family, Household.

Meistre, Matter or Cause, also the means.

Meister, requisite, necessary.

Meit, the one half, the Moiety.

Mel and *miel*, Honey.

Du miel celeste, Manna.

Que nul se meillera, that none shall meddle, *p. Plowd. 313. b.*

Melieur, better, also Knowledge, *melieur*, idem.

Le melieur, the middle.

Per le melien, through the middle.

Menacer, to threaten.

Menaceur, he that threatens.

Menacement, threatening.

Mendica, begging, *un Mendicant*, a Beggar.

Soit menant, they be dwelling or residing.

Mene, a Household Servant, also a Family.

Menial, idem.

Meient menas, they are brought. *p. Britton 10. b.*

Menfanges, lies. *p. Crompton, 35. b.*

Mener, to walk about, to lead.

Mene, lead or drove, *menes*, go, plurally.

Menus, small, *menus*, idem, slender.

Mengent, they eat. *per Britton 10.*

Un mesonger, a liar, *menteur* and *mentour*, idem.

Le mesoigne, the lie, *mesonges*, lies.

Ment, a Mind, *ove un ment*, with one Mind.

Sans ment, a Sport, a Fool.

Eyent mentu, they have lied, *mentent*, they lie.

Menterie and *mentery*, slander, false reports.

Mentir, to speak falsely, to lie.

Mehme, *mehime*, vide *Mayhem*.

Menage, Carriage, Burthens.

Per le menu, by small Parcels, by Retail.

Merchander, to traffick, to commerce.

Mere and *mere*, only, absolute.

Mere droit, chief Right, meer Right.

Mercie, Thanks, also Pity.

Jes vous mercie, I give you Thanks.

Mercredi, Wednesday, *mercredi*, idem.

Merkedy, idem, *merdis*, Tuesday.

Mere, Mother, *mere de ma femme*, my Wife's mother, *ma mere grand*, my great Grandmother.

Also *mere*, the Sea, as

Le mere bank, the Sea-shore.

Merger, to drown, *merging*, drowning.

Merge, drown'd, *mergers*, shall drown,

Meridinal, Southward.

Meruesettes, Monkeys. 12 H. 8. 4. b.

Merisime, Timber, vide *maerisime*.

Moremium is the Latin in Law us'd for Timber.

Merrlage, speaking of Martyrs. 9 Hen. 7. 14.

Meriter, to deserve.

Un merneur, a Looking-Glass, *merneur*, idem.

de ce merneur, of this matter. Coke 9. 121.

Merveille, wonder, *merveilleux*, wonderful.

Mes, but, sometimes, and also.

Mesfayre, to mis-do, or do ill.

Mesaveuir and *mesaveign*, to come amiss, to mishappen, *mesaventure*, an ill chance.

Mescreant, a faithless Person, an Unbeliever, vide *Miscreant*.

Mesconster, to misunderstand, *mesconstre*, idem.

Mesdire, to speak amiss of one, to backbite.

Messuage, a dwelling House, but by this Name may pass a Curtilage, Garden, Orchard, Dovehouse, Mill, Cottage, Toft, &c. as Parcel thereof.

Mesquardie, Wednesday.

Messe, mingled.

Meseaus, Leprous. p. *Briston* 88. a.

Meseaux, idem. per *Mirror Just.*

Meschet, it fell amiss, or contrarily. p. *cund.* 191.

Meslange, Mixture.

Mes is sometimes put for my, as *mes ouers*, my Cattle; also for mine, *de mes reports*, of my Reports. p. *Coke* 9. 36. b.

Messarius, a Mower. per *Fleta* 2 cap. 75. a Harvest-man.

Messer, idem.

Mesile, Munk-corn, *Maslin*, Wheat and Rye mingled.

Se meaignostre, he knows not himself.

Meservu, suspected or fled for fear, also guilty.

Meservu, idem, and mistrusted, per *Briston*, 4. d. and 2 part *Just.* 633.

Mescreables gens, People denying, or not believing the Faith in Religion.

Mesnage, Household, *mesnage-ment*, Housewifery, also Thriftiness.

Mesprendre, to mistake, to do amiss.

Mesprenants, mistaking. *Coke* 9. 121. *Misprison*.

Mespriser, to do amiss, to condemn.

Le messe, the Mass, *messas*, plural.

Le mesme, the same, *luy mesme*, himself.

Eux mesmes, themselves, *ce mesme*, this very same.

Enux

ME

Eux mesme, they themselves. *p. Greg.* 231.

Le enfant mesme, the Infant himself.

Que j'eo mesme, than I my self. 2 *Hen.* 7. 15. a.

Mesme in *Termes de Ley*, is sometimes put for although, vide f. 267. b.

Le mesme, vide *meen*.

Etre mesme, to be carried, brought. *per* 3 *pt. Inst.* 39.

Jan. 251. c. *Mesq*; albeit, although.

Mesaventure, mischance.

Meste, mingled, *meslange*, mingling. *p. Plowd.* 339.

Messurer, to move.

Messignes, lies, false Stories. *per Termes de Ley* 104.

Mestive, Harvest, *en temps de mestives*, in Time of Harvest.

Mestiver, idem ut *messarius* and *messer*.

On mestier, where it needeth, or is requisite. *W. 1. c. 9.* also need. *per Kitch.* 17. b. and needful.

Mester and *mestre*, idem, i. e. need.

Si mestier fait, if need be.

Meyes, a Month, *messe*, idem. *per Brit.* 62. b.

Met, sent, put, *mette*, idem. *per Crompt.* 56.

Mettre and *mettor*, to put, *de mesire*, of putting.

Mettre hors de son heritage, put out of his Inheritance.

Metter, to shew forth.

Mettre aucun, to rest one, or take repose.

Se met, doth put himself. *per Brit.* 232. b.

Mettre en contraire, to oppose or set himself against. *p. Plowd.*

Met, he put or brought, *met-tent*, plural.

MI

Ne mettre, did not bring. *per Hen.* 6.

Mettre en Dieu, put himself upon God. *p. New. Nar.* 3. b.

Mettre a fin, brought to an end. *Meurs*, Demeanour, Manners, Behaviour.

Meure, Ripe, ready. *p. Plowd.* 36. b.

Soit men, he moved or stirred up.

Mens, moved, stirred up. *per Brit.* 240. b.

Meurs, Murther. *per Coke* 9. 121.

Meurtre, idem. *p. eund. meurtre*, idem.

Meurtrier in modern French, is a Hangman.

Meux, the best, *meulx*, better, also rather.

Meindre, lesser, smaller, *meindre*, idem.

Meys, idem ut *meis*.

Meyn, a Hand. *p. Parkins* 161. vide *maine*.

Avant maine, before hand. *per Britton* 106.

Meyney, a Family. *per Lambard*,

Meynovers, shall manure or dress in a Husbandlike manner.

Meynorable, vide *mainourable*, sometimes 'tis put for Tillage.

Mebles, Moveables, Household stuff.

Meurir, to ripen.

Meindre, vide *meinder*.

MI

Mi, the half, the moiety, also the middle, vide *my*, *permi*, amongst. *Coke* 9. 120.

Mi, mix'd, also put. *p. termis de ley* 75. a.

Milieu, the middle Place.

Mis and *my*, a negative Note, or denying.

Es midi, Noon, Mid-Day, *midy*, idem.

Midivuit, Midnight. *Coke* 9. 110.

La mi est, Midsummer.

Miel Honey; *miellux*, sweet as Honey.

Michaelm, Michaelmas.

Al mieu, at least, *mois*, idem.

Miendre, vide *meinder*.

On miefter sera, where need shall be. *p. 3 pt. Inst.* 39.

Mier, Mother, idem ut *mare*.

Micula, *mieux*, vide *moux* and *meula*.

Mieux engendres, better reconciled or agreed with. *Coke* 5. 34. 2.

Le milieu, the middle. *p. Cramp.*

Mien, *elle est mien*, she is mine.

Mient, better, best.

Minevery, Trespass done by the Hand, as by cutting Wood in a Forest or the like.

Mainoverer, by Britton, is to manure Lands. *cap.* 40.

Misaventure or *misadventure*, is the killing of one partly by chance, and partly by (wilful) negligence.

Mise, in *French*, is any Expence or Disbursement, but with us, is it seems, some Gift, Profit or Payment by way of Benevolence.

Mise, put.

Mile, a Thousand, and also a Mile.

Le millieme partie, the thousandth part.

Milliars, Miles.

La mine, the Countenance, *mine*, idem.

Miner, to dig, as *miners*, shall not dig.

Un minéral, a Mine or Quarry.

Miniere, idem.

Un mineur, one under Age.

Minish, to make less.

Minister, to offer, to serve.

Minnes dismes, small Tiches.

Minuit, Midnight, *minuit* and *myuite*, idem.

Minuit is also a Minute.

Midi, Noon, *le Vent Midi*, the South Wind, being the Sun at Noon is always South.

Mis, Expence, also put, set down, taken. *p. Coke* 11. 6.

Miscunsant, unknown.

Mises fuerunt, were put, *per Ritab. Nat. brev.* 42.

Misfeasours, mis-doers.

Misfeasants, idem.

Mis fait, he did amiss, or wrong.

Misfaits, Wrongs, Offences, Misdeeds.

Mishenning, a declaring, or counting amiss.

Misprisel, wrongful or mistaking.

Misprisen, a mistaking or neglecting, as

Misprisen of Treason, is a neglecting or slighting thereof.

Misprisent, they mistook.

Misprise sur lui, took upon him amiss, or by mistake.

Misnomer, to misname.

Missses, Epistles, Letters.

Miscuns, unknown, *mysconna*, idem.

Misgarde, unduly awarded. *a Rich.* 3.

Mister de mitter, need to send. *West.* 1. c. 2.

Mistioner, to mingle or mix together.

Mistion, mingling, mixture.

Mist, sent, *ne mist*, put not.

Se mistress, they put themselves.
p. Brit. 5. b.

Mistier, need, vide *mestier*.

Sil est mistier, if need be.

Mister, need.

Mistwont, they put. p. Moor's Rep. 978.

Ne missera, shall not put, *missera*, idem, *mistura*, idem. per Crompt. 70.

Misforming, mis-calling. per Plowd. 141. b.

Mistaken and *mistake*, to choose the wrong or mistake. per Kitch. 67. a.

Doit mistier, might or ought to put, *oheant miste*, they being sent home

Mistter, to send or put, *mittre*, idem.

Mistonus, we put, *mittent*, they put or sent.

Mister a large, to set at Liberty. per Crompton Jur. Cur. 70.

Mit, sent, put.

Mynter, vide *minnist*, idem. per Brooke's gr. Abr. 209.

M O

Macquer, to scoff, to deride.

Macquerie, Division, Scoffing.

Moorier, to die, *moerge*, dead. per Brit. 18. cap. 95.

Meubles, moveables.

Maign, a Monk, *moignes*, plural.

Meinder, idem ut *meinder*.

Moy and *mois*, a Month, vide *moy*, *mois* and *moyes* idem, also *mois* idem. per 2 Rich. 3. 14. b.

Moissener, to reap. per Coke Rep. 11. 33. *moissener*, idem.

Le moite, the half, *moite*, halves, *moities*.

Maler, to grind, *mol*, a Mill, *molins*, Mills.

Molier, a Miller, *dentez moliers*, the Teeth called Grinders, *par molier*, grinding.

Et molera, she shall grind. per Parkins 87. b.

Mols, much, *moult* idem. per Kitchin, per *moltez*, by many, Plowd. 132. b.

Moins, less, vide *mien*, *rien moins*, nothing less.

Moindre, least.

Mom, my and mine.

Le monde, the World, *mond*, idem.

Mondain, a worldly Man, *de monde*, the People.

Monsieul, to get into one's Hands, what ought to be for the Publick.

Pro monastique, the Life of a Monk.

Monstres, to shew, *monstra*, sheweth, *monstrans*, showing, *us monstres*, ye shew not, *monstremus*, we will shew, *monstra*, shall shew. per Parkins 136.

Mordre, to bite, to nip, *morsure*, biting.

Morre, a Moor, or Boggy Ground. or Barren.

Mouster, Sir, Lord.

Mort, Death, *il est mort*, he is dead.

Ala mort, unspirited, heavy.

Morier, to die, *morent*, they died, *moreant*, idem.

Morant, dying, *morera*, shall die.

Mort d'ancester, the Death of the Ancestor.

Ne pas morier, cannot die.

Pour morier, may die, *morast*, died, *moreurent*, they died. per Britton 30. b.

Morue, Death. per Parkins 109.

Mortmain, a dead Hand, *i. e.* when Lands are given to, or purchased by a Convent of Religion, or

M O

or other such Corporation, or to their Use, against which there is now an Act of Parliament.

Mot, a Word or Speech, *mote*, idem, *mots*, Words.

Mote, in the old Saxon, signifies a Court, from whence *Schainmote*, i. e. the Freeholders Court, *Wardmote*, and several others.

Ne dire mot, not a Word, be silent, *de mote en mote*, word for word. *Motes* is also Words, and *mover* is likewise moved.

Moucher to hide, *moucha*, hid, *p. moucher*, by bidding, *p. Crampson's Justice*, 27. a *moucher* in modern French, is to blow one's Nose.

Morceau, a piece, parcel or lump of any Thing.

Morceau de pain, a piece of Bread.

Moudre, to grind, *mouture*, grinding, *sans mouture*, without Toll or paying for grinding, *ne moulde*, not ground or grinded.

Moult, much, many, *molt*, idem, *divers moult*, very desiring.

Mouder, to cleanse, *mouder*, clean, clear.

Le monde, the World, *monde*, idem. *p. Kitch* 3.

Moude, to fence, or enclose.

Mouant, arising, amounting unto.

Mous, we, vide *nous*, we or us.

Mourir, idem ut *morir*. *per Coke* 9. 121.

Moue, contained *pe come en Question*.

Moves, Months, *six moves*, six Months. *p. Termes de Ley* 70. b. vide *moyes* and *mois*.

Moweit, hath moved, *myen*, Means.

Moen, a Monk, vide *moigne*.

M U

Par moyen, by reason of, or means of.

Moy, my and I, *moy & mes ancestors*, I and my Ancestors, *my mesme*, I my self, *a moy mesme*, to my self.

Moyen, indifferent, mean, also temperate.

Moyement, indifferently, temperately, moderately, meanly.

Per ce moyen, by this means, *les moyens*, the means.

M U

Muer, to change, *mu*, changed, *muet*, idem.

Homme muable, an unconstant Man.

Muance, changing.

Mult, idem ut *moult*, *multx*, idem.

Muet, dumb, speechless, *mu*, idem. *per Perkins* 9.

A mulier, to set a Fine, *mulier*, is also a grift.

Mulueyn, middle. *per Brit.* 212. b.

Muillere and *mulier legitime*, *mulierie*, those that are legitimate, or lawful Issue.

Muins, warned.

Multrie, vide *mouture*.

Mulnes, fullness, *mulneff*, idem.

Mulnes sœur, the second Sister, or the middle between two. *per Ploud. Com.* 333. & *per Coke* 1 *pr. Inf.* 13. b.

Munder, to cleanse, *munder*, cleansed.

Mundera, shall cleanse, vide *mouder*.

Muer, to warn, *mu*, warn-ed.

Muniments, Deeds, and commonly called *muniments*.

Le mur, the Wall, *murs*, walled, *les murs*, the Walls, *murs*

M Y

mare, a new Wall. *per Coke* 5: 16.

Marger, to perish, to die, *mar-gent*, perished.

Marurent, they have died. *p. nov. nar.* 62.

Murra, shall die. *p. Britton* 186.

Mururent, they die, *murrust*, died.

Murront, dying.

Murrust *Homage*, the Jury or Homage is respited or staid, or remaineth. *p. nov. nar.* 30.

Musbe, hidden, *Musue*, idem.

Per mussetes, by stealth, privily, secretly.

Musettes, idem, *musser*, to convey away privately, also to hide.

Per murage, for repairing Walls.

Viel mur, an old Wall.

Muis, a Bushel, *muu*, idem.

Munier, to fortifie, to defend.

Muy, a Tun, or great Vessel.

Mutiner, to mutiny, *muin*, tumultuous.

M Y

Mytiquement, mystically.

Sont mysse, are put. *p. Parkins* 66. a.

Mye and *my*, are generally used in the negative or denial, like the Word *pas*, not any.

Ne serra mye, shall not be, *ne post my*, may not be. *Parkins* 69. a.

Ne vest my vimer, would not come at all. *p. Coke Rep.* 5. 25. a.

Per my & per tout, by every part and the whole. *per count.* 5. 10. and *per 1 part Inst.* 186.

Per mye tout, all through *per count.* 7. 17. a. and 8. 125. b. and throughout all. *per Plowd.* 179.

N A

My tout, all Parts, *nest my com-pleat*, not wholly or fully. *p. my*, through. *per Greg.* 219. and *per my*, by *Coke* 9. *Rep.* 29. by part.

Myer, Mother. *per nov. nar.* 22.

Myrie, needed. *per count.* 53.

Myerne, absconded. *per Fitzh.* Jus. 213. b.

N A

N *Nam*, to lay hold on, to dis-train. *per mirror.* *Self.* 13.

Naidgaitt, lately, sometimes.

Naidgayer, idem, and *naidga-ers*, idem, and *naidgaris*, idem, and *nadgares*, idem.

Nad, hath not, *Nay*, have not.

Que na, who hath not.

Nawera, shall not have.

Nailours, not elsewhere.

Nappens, doth not belong.

Nayer, to swim, *noyement* and *nagement*, swimming.

Nad este resant, hath not been Resident.

Naisf, a Woman Slave, vide *naisf*, *naisie*, Villenage.

Noufre, assaulted, beaten.

Pois naufre, may beat.

Nauouera, shall not vouch, own, or justify.

Nast, a Nose.

Nes is sometimes also put for Nose.

Naisfre, to be born.

Nasquiff, born.

On il nayssquiff, where was he born. *p. Greg.* 338.

Faux naisfres, Bastards. *p. Mir-rour.*

Nomender, not to amend, or better.

Narrer, to declare.

Narracou, a Declaration.

N E

Un natural, an Idiot, a Fool,
maffres, idem. *p. Britton 17. a*

Natants, swimming, *naiaut*,
idem.

Nav, a Ship, vide *nyf*.

Naufra, Shipwreck.

Naufre and *naufier*, idem ut
maufra

Naufra, wounded, beaten, *nau-*
se, idem.

Naviger, to sail, to navigate.

Navant and *naviaut*, they had
not. *p. Titv.*

Naffle, a Barge.

Naif, natural, lively.

Naifance, Birth, *naifant*, being
born.

Natte, a Mat.

Narint, the Nostrils.

Un navet, a Turnip.

Nauts, wounded, hurt.

Naurure, idem in modern
French.

N E

Ne rit and *Neit*, shall not have.

Nest, a Nole, also born. *p.*
Plend. 23. b.

Nee, a Native, also born.

Ne, not, *ne l'un ne l'autre*, nei-
ther the one nor the other.

Ne cecy, *ne os la*, neither this,
nor that.

Ne, nor, *no*, *ne anfi*, no truly,
or not also.

Ne neque, never, not at any
Time.

Nempres, idem.

Nerut, nothing, *neant*, idem.

Necessaire, necessary.

E after *N* is oft cut off before a
Vowel, as *n'avait*, *n'ose*, *n'est*,
&c.

Nef, *neef*, *neif*, a Ship.

Neif is also a Bond woman,
niese, idem, *nese*, idem.

N E

Le neif, the ninth.

Neifty, Bondage, Villenage.

Breif de neifty, a Writ of Neif
or Villenage.

Negligent, negligently.

Negocier, to be busie, *negoci*,
Business.

Neiger, to know, *neige*, Snow.

Ne issen and *Nissen*, shall not
issue.

Nerfe, a Sinew, *nerveux*, full of
Sinews, strong.

Negatus pregnant, a Negative
including, or big with an Affir-
mative.

Negheffchfeld ne geld, hath not
any Thing given, or paid, are
Words of the *Saxon* Language
used in our Law.

Neifture and *neifture*, Nativity.

Neint contrifaint, notwithstand-
ing.

Neint moins, nevertheless.

Nempert riens, nothing carry-
ing.

Nemy, none, *U quo nemy*, and
what not.

Nemi and *nei*, not, *nemie*, idem.

On nemis, or not. *p. Brooke's gr.*
Ab. 213.

Neparguant, nevertheless. *p.*
Brit. 212.

Nequedant and *nequedant*, idem.
p. omd. 16 and 45.

Negue, neither.

Nequedant venir, they cause to
come. *p. Mirror.*

Nevement, closely, nearly.

Neseries, not discovered.

Nefe and *nez*, vide *nase* and *nese*.

Neffur, Ignorance.

Le neffant, the growing, rising,
the birth or breeding, and bring-
ing forth.*

Neffure, the Birth, *nefter*, idem.

Neffre, not to be, *neffure*, idem.
p. neffre, by the birth.

Nestres, *p. Britton* 17. 2. is an Idiot.

Nest que forme, 'tis only form. *p. Coke Rep.* 5. 35. 2.

Nestris, not known. *p. Mirror*. Just.

Nesques, only.

Vous nestes, ye are not, or know not. *p. 26 Hen.* 8. 8. 2.

Nes, clean, neat.

Nestemens, cleanly.

Nettete, cleanliness.

Nes ore, fine Gold. *p. Plowden* 319. b.

Also *net*, is put for clear, apparent. *p. cumd.* 39 and 170. 2.

Neuf, nine, *le neuysme*, the nineteenth.

Neufisme, the ninth, *hour neuf*, nine a Clock.

Neysure, birth, *idem ut nestore*.

Neye, drowned. *p. Britton*, 5. 2.

Nend, a knot, or knob.

Neutne, not to side with any.

Nexe, Nose. *p. Mirror of Justice*, 4 part.

N I

Ni is put for *Ne*, neither, and nor.

Un ni, a denying, or saying nay.

Nid, a Nest, *un nid de oiseau*, a Bird's Nest.

Nides, Nests.

Nieber, to build Nests, to restra.

Nicol, the ancient Name for Lincoln.

Niese, a Brother, or Sister's Daughter.

Nief, *vide neif*, a Bondswoman.

Niest, Ships.

Nieuse, the ninth.

Nieu, a foolish nice Person.

Nient meins, nevertheless, albeit, notwithstanding.

Nient plus, nothing more, *vide neint*.

Nieut, to deny.

Nieuent, denying.

Nieut, a denyer.

Niger, black.

Nisse, a Thing of no value, or trifle.

Nisser, not to issue out, or go forth. *p. nov. nar.* 108.

Niva, Snow.

Nief, nine, *idem ut neif*, or *neuf* 21 *Hen.* 7. 27. b.

N O

Nocumens, a Nuisance, Hurt or Damage.

Noier, black.

Noirer, to wax black, or make black.

Noier, to hurt.

Ne noira, shall not hurt.

Noix, Night, also a Walnut.

Noet, Night. *p. nov. nar.* 16. b.

Noel, Christmas.

Noita, Nights. *p. Perkins* 176. b.

Nobleste, the Nobility, Nobles.

Noyer, to drown, *aye*, drowned.

Nom, *vide nosme*.

Noms nosmes, Names named. *p. Britton*, 7. b.

Nommement, namely.

Nosement, *idem*.

Nombre, numbred, reckoned, told.

Nummer, *idem ut nomenclent*.

Non, not, nay. *Non certain*, uncertain.

Nuante, ninety, *nomenclent*, the ninetieth.

Nont and *neunt*, they have not.

Nouchesant, knowing nothing.

Nouchalant, careless, negligent.

Nouante & neuf, ninety-nine.

N O

Nul plait, nothing more.
Nousuite, not prosecuted, p. 2.
 where the Plaintiff does not proceed.

A nour, to nourish, to breed up.

Nourissent, they nourish. *per Rot.* 166. b.

Nouriture, Nourishment, or Food.

Nurs and *nurse*, Education, Sustenance, Breeding.

Nurses, Nurses.

Nou fait, non-suited, as when the Plaintiff is called in Court, and doeth not appear.

Le Nord, and *le Nore*, the North.

Nefme, Name, *nesme*, Names.

p. Perkins 116.

Nesmeurs, shall name.

Nesmeant and *nesmant*, namely, naming.

Nu nesant, not naming. 31 *Hen.* 8. 14.

Nesist, he durst not, *nesist aler enter ses besignes*, durst not go about his Business. *p. Coke Rep.* 5. 28. a. vide *asist*.

Jee nese, I dare not.

Nesist, knows not, *que il nesist*, that he knows not how.

Nesier and *nesre*, our, *nesres* ours.

Nous, we, us, *nous mesmes* our selves.

Neter, to note, *notaire*, a Notary.

Netoire, manifest, publick plain, notorious.

De novel, of late, *fait novel* newly made.

Nouvment, newly, *novels*, news.

Nel in modern French, is God with us, *novel*, idem.

Nouvelles maisons, new Houses.

Nouvelle, new. *p. Fitch. nat. br.* 50. *nové*, idem.

N U

Novembre, the Month of November.

Novies fait, nine Times.

Nourir, to nourish, *nouris*, he that is fed or nourished, *nouriture*, Food, also Alimony.

Un nourisse, a Nurse.

Nouvel, Christmas, *novel*, idem. *p. Plowd.* 112.

Nouvel, new, late.

Niger, so hurt, *ne niger*, shall not hurt.

Nisme, Names.

Nous, we, our.

Niger, black, also hurt.

Ne noyer, knew not, also hurt not. *p. Coke* 5. 60.

Un noyer, a Nur, *le noyer*, the kernel of a Nur. *nos*, our. *p. 2. part. Inf.* 674.

N U

Nude, naked, *nud*, idem, *nu*, idem.

Nuce, a Nut, *nucis*. Nuts.

Nuce, Clouds, Cloudy.

Nuire, to hurt.

Par nurer, for preserving. *p. 4 pt. Inst.* 26.

Nuit, Night, *nuict*, idem, *nuys*, idem.

Nul, none, *nully* and *nulley*, no one, no body.

Nullement, in no wise, by no means.

Nul riens, any Thing. *West.* 1. c. 32.

Nunq; never, vide *unques*.

Par nurer, idem, as *nourture*.

Nudis, nakedness.

Nuage, cloudy.

Nuisant, hurtful, *nuissance*, and noyance.

Nuncupative, what is done by word only without Writing. As

Nuncupative Wills, are Parol, or Verbal Wills.

Nuisance,

Nuisance, Hurt, also Offence, Damage.

Nuisant, idem ut *nuisant*.

Sans nuisance, without hurt innocently.

Nuis, vide *nuist* and *nuis*.

Nuisit, had not, should not.

Par nouriture, for Sustainance, vide *nouriture*.

Nust esse, hath not been, *it nust mis*, he hath not put. *per Fitzh.*

Justice, 97. a.

Nutante, before Night. *p. Brit.* 122. a.

Nuyte, Night. *p. 1 Hen.* 7. 24. b.

N Y

Nyfe, vide *neif*, a Ship.

Nyus avant, they having none before.

Nyef idem ut *neif*, a Woman Villain, or Slave.

Nye, a Nest. *per Britton* 87. vide *nie*.

Ny, a Note of Negation.

O B

O *My*, oh me.

Obediement, obediently.

Obeier, to obey, *obeissant*, obedient.

Obeissance, obedience.

Objicer, to lay to one's charge, to object.

Objector, idem.

Obis, Dead. *obitus*, forgotten.

Un obit, a Duty paid as a Mortuary; also Dirges, Funeral Song, Obsequies, Trentals.

Oblata, old Debts charged in the Sheriffs Accompts.

Obliger, to bind, *obliget corps & biens*, to bind Body and Goods.

Obliger, the Person bound, *Obligee*, he to whom.

Oblis, forgot, *oblites*, idem. *p. Coke* 1 Rep. 136.

Oblies, idem. *p. Fitzh. gr. Abr.* 187. b.

Oblique, awry, askwart.

Obscuer, to beg, to crave, to ask for.

Oblittes, left out, omitted.

Sais obscures, be it taken notice of.

Plus obscure, more remarkable.

Obscure, kept. *2 part Fitzh. gr. Abr.* 112. b.

Obsolet, out of use, antiquated.

Obtenures, ye shall obtain, *Obtenures*, idem.

Objurger, to rebuke, to reprehend.

Oblations, free Offerings.

Oblister, to sport, to rejoice.

Oblivious, forgetful.

Obscurer, to darken, to obscure.

Obscur, dark, *obscurissement*, obscurely, darkly, also obscuring.

Obsequies, Funerals.

Osant, hindring, letting, standing against.

Non obstant, notwithstanding.

Oblis, to forget, *oblis*, forgotten, *oblions*, forgetting, *oblions*, forgetfulness.

Obstine, obstinate, *obstinement*, obstinately.

Obisfer, to oppose, to stand against.

Obtenu, that which is gotten.

Obtrassation, ill report, slandering.

Obventions, casual Offerings or Profits, properly of Church-Livings.

Obruer, to prevent.

Obrumber, to shadow.

O E

O C

Occasionally, occasionally, by reason of.

Occasioner, may be vexed, or troubled. 2 *Ist*. 123.

Occidental, the West part.

Occider, to kill, *occide*, killed.

p. Mirror, cap. 2. 15.

Occist, hath killed. *p. Phœden* 16. b.

Occante, eighty, *occantise*, the eightieth.

Occawe and *Occawe*, the eighth Day.

Occatre, the Month *Occatre*.

Occulter, to hide, *occultement*, hiding.

Occupant, he who occupies, or possesse any Thing.

Occuder, to shut, *il occlude*, he shut.

Occre, to kill, or slay, *occient*, slaying.

Occision, slaughter, *occiser*, killing. *p. Coke* 5. 13.

Occurrent, happening.

Occulair, that which is plainly seen, or evident.

Occulatrment, visibly, or evidently.

O D

Odour, a Smell, *Odour man-plaisant*, an unpleasing Smell

Odour plaisant, a sweet Smell.

Odorment, Smelling.

Odious, odious.

Odible, idem.

O E

Oese, wild Fowl, also Geese. *p. Brit.* 48. 1.

Oes, Use or Benefit. *p. eudem*

13.

O L

Oels, Eyes.

Ogles, idem, and *Ogles*, idem.

Un oil, an Eye.

Oisle, idem, *over l'oil sur ascant*, to watch over one, so have an Eye upon him.

Oep, Need, also Use, Trust.

Oeps demesne, own Use.

As oepan, they have wished, also needed. *p. nou. nar.* 6. b, so craved.

Ols, Is it so?

O F

Offenser, to offend, *offendant*, offending.

Offendre, idem, also to en-damage.

Offir, to offer, *ofre* and *offra*, shall offer or tender. *p. 2 Hen.* 7. 9.

Offres, offered, or tendred.

Un official, a Bishop's Chancellor; or the Arch-deacon's Substitute.

Offusquer, to darken.

O I

Oier, to hear.

Oies, heard.

Ces oies, hear ye this.

Oiera, shall hear.

Oiant, hearing.

Ne oieres, ye shall not hear.

Le oire, the hearing.

Oil, yes, also, I will.

Ois certe, yes truly. *p. Rimb.*

Idr.

Oindre, to anoint.

Oint, anointed.

Oiseau, a Bird, a Fowl, *oise*, idem.

Oisise, sloth, idleness, *oiss*, idem, and slothful.

Oiscure

O P

Oisron, idem, *oisivota*, idleness.
2. Cate Rep. 11. 53.
Oiseleur, a Bird-catcher, a Fowler.
Oisan, a Goose.

O L

Olet, smelleth.
Ne olet pas, it smells not. *p.*
Termes de Ley 58. b.

O M

Ombre, a Shadow, *embrayer*, idem, *ombra* is also shadow. *p.*
Plowd. Com. 379. a.
Ombregement, shadowing.
Omettre, to neglect, to omit.
Omit, left undone, omitted, *quissé*, idem.
Ne omitteres, neglect ye not.
Omise, left out, forgotten to be inserted.

O N

On, it, *on*, in modern French, is often put for *ou*.
Un on, an Ounce.
Oncle, Uncle.
Onguent, Ointment.
Onques, ever, vide *ingues*.
Ont, they have, they use. *p.*
Plowd. Abr. 5. a.
Ont dit, they have said.
Un ongle, the Nail of the Finger.
Onze, eleven, *onze fois*, eleven Times.
Onzieme, the eleventh.

O P

Operer, to work.
Ops, need, use, vide *ops*.
Opposer, to set against.

O R

Oppreber, to reproach.
Opiner, to think, to deem.

O R

Orail, an Ear, *oreille*, idem. *p.*
Brit. 16. b.
Oraison, Prayers.
Ordonnemens, Ordinances or Statutes.
Ordel and *ordal* (Sax.) from *Or*, great, and *Deal*, Judgment.
Ordre, filth.
Ordir, to be filthy, flutish.
Ord, filthy, flutishness.
Ordurs, dung, filth.
L'orde, the Method, the Order.
Un ordinary, a Spiritual Judge.
Ordonner, to ordain.
Ordeynment, ordaining.
Fait ordire, it was ordained. *p.*
Brit. 77. b.
Grand ordure, a stink, or filthy smell. *p.* *Termes de Ley* 87. a.
Ore, Gold, *or*, idem, *de ori*, of Gold. *p.* *Crompt.* 22. b.
Ore, is also, now, *our* idem.
Orfèvre, a Goldsmith.
Les orfèvres, the Goldsmiths *p.* *Stat. Art. sup. Chauc.* cap. 20.
Orfèverie, Goldsmiths Work.
Oriciller, to give Ear unto, to hearken.
Dons oreille, give Ear. *p.* *Plowden's Preface*.
Orphan, a Child without living Parents.
Orselin, idem in modern French.
Orges, Barly.
Pain de orge, Barly Bread.
Orier, to rise up.
Orier, the rising. *p.* *Fitzh. Inf.* 86.
Orisons, vide *Oraisons*, *Orisons*, idem.

Orgueil, Pride, *les orgueilleux*, the proud, the rich, the lofty. *p. Brit.*

1. a.

Orisl, vide *oraille*.

Orreunt, they hear. *p. eund.*

106. a.

Un orme, an Elm Tree.

Orne, adorned, decked. *p. Coke*

9. 121.

Orner, to deck, to trim.

Ortials, Toes, Claws.

Ortelies chiens, Dogs claws. *p. Kitchin.*

O S

Os, a Bone, *osse*, idem. *osset*, Bones.

Oser, to dare, *ne osa*, dare not.

Il ne ost, he durst not.

Ne osa aler entour ses besoignes, he dares not go about his Business.

Oiseau, a Bird, vide *oiseau*, 12 Hen.

Ofelle, a Household.

Ofier, a Door.

Ofyers, Doors. *p. Kitchin*, 45. b.

Ostre, shewed, also moreover, farthermore. *p. Brit.* 119. b.

Ostage, vide *Hostage*, *Bailler ostages*, to give Pledges.

Ostement, putting out, putting away.

Oster, idem ut *ouster*.

Oster, is also to take away, to remove, to diminish.

Oste, taken away, &c.

O T

Ostrier, to claim or pretend some Title or Interest, as

Ne ostrie de ceo, claims nothing therein. *West.* 1. c. 4.

On, where, whether, also or.

On pur, or for, *de ou*, from whence, also, whereof.

On il est, ou non, either it is so or not.

On va tu? whither goest thou?

Oncunq; whatsoever, whensoever.

Overt, publick, open.

Overtas opentide, i. e. when Corn is carried out of the Common Fields. *p. Brit.*

Ous, with, *ousq*; with us, also by which.

Ousques, together with.

Oues, Eggs.

Ouel, equal.

Oulment, equally.

Ouel, is also new. *p. Plowd.*

13. b.

Ouerche, goes beyond. *p. eund.* 281.

Ouer, work, labour, *ouerage*, idem.

Ouerages, Carriages, also Days-works.

Oueraines, idem. *p. Plowden* 334. a.

Un ouerage, an Undertaking. *p. Nat. br.* 42. b.

Ouerer, to work, to labour, *ouwer*, idem.

Ouers, works, *un ouerier*, a workman.

Oures, idem ut *ouers*.

De ouer le huis, to open the Door. *p. Coke* 5. 21. b.

Il ouer, he openeth, *que ouer*, who opened. *p. Crompt.* 29.

Ne poet ouerer, may not open, *ouertment*, openly.

A ouerer, to be wrought or worked.

Ouer le charitie, a Deed of Charity. *p. Termes de Ley* 109.

De ouerer en vous, to open or shew you. *p. Crompt.* in his Preface,

face, *ferrent overts*, they shall be opened. *per annu.*

Mainoverer, to manure.

Overages and overages. *p. Fitzh. Justice 173.* & *per Coke Rep. 8. 106. a.* are Days-works:

Outre, further, besides, *oultre ce*, besides this, or besides that, *oultre plus*, furthermore.

Outre plus, idem, *oultre*, beyond, also furthermore, and *oultre ce la*, and besides this further, *en oultre*, furthermore, *vide oulster* and *ouster*, *en aler plus oultre*, to go no further. *Coke 9. 120.*

Overt, open, *overtment*, openly.

Overture, an opening, also a Proposal.

Se fair overtura, he opened his Mind.

Ount, they have, *ount esre*, they have been.

Ount lieu, some Place, any Place, *p. Kitchin 17. a.*

Ount ceo ensue, they have followed. *p. Plowd. 305. b.*

Ouz; and that, where.

Owls, equal. *p. Perkins 59. b.*

Owils and *oweilles*, Sheep.

Ovres, Acts, Deeds. *per Coke 8. 131. a.*

Que nul eare, that none gild. *p. Stat. sup. Art. Chart. cap. 20.*

Onstre and *ouster*, our, beyond, besides, farther, *vide oultre*, also over and more.

Lo ouster, the uppermost, over.

Ousta, outed, *ousta*, idem.

Il oust, he put our, or outed.

Oustment, altogether, more than that.

Oustment, idem, and utterly. *p. Fitzh. Nbt. br. 97.*

Oustes, ye outed.

Oustes ut, went away. *p. Coke 6. 41. b.*

Mainoverer, manuring, also to make better.

Outermest, putting forth.

Outragious, excessive, unreasonable.

Outrageousment, unreasonably, without Measure, *outrageuse*, id. *p. Britton 137. a.*

Ouy, yea, so, also.

Ouyen, crying out, publishing, proclaiming.

O W

Owels, right, also due, owing.

Owel, equal, *owels parts*, equal Shares. *p. Coke Rep. 5. 18. owils*, idem.

Owelment, equally. *p. annu. 7. 45.*

Owelte, equality. *p. annu. 5. 95. b.*

Owels, Goods. *p. Greg. 299. b.*

En owl mischief, in equal Mischief.

En owl Estate, in the same State or Condition. *p. Greg. 284.* also his own Estate.

Owel Remede, the like, or proper Remedy.

Ower, Ore. *miner oir*, to dig Ore.

Owres de Argent, Ores of Silver. *p. Plowd. 311.*

Owails, Sheep, also Sheep of the Fold. *Nov. nar. 63.* and Lambs.

Owells, Eyes, *vide Oiles*. *p. Fitzh. nat. br.*

Ouster des owells, to put out the Eyes.

Owells, *p. Nov. nar.* is put for Geefe.

Owell, equal, *Owelte*, Partition.

O Y

Oyes, to hear, *il oyer*, he hear-eth.

Oye, shall hear, *oye*, heard;
Oyes, hear ye.

Jes: oye oye, I have heard, *jes oyeroy*, I have heard. *p. Plowd.*
Preface.

Oyera, idem. *p. eund.*

Yous gras oyes, ye shall be heard.

Oye, yes, *oye*, *yes oyeroy*, I heard.

Oyer, hearing, as *par Oyer & Terminer*, for hearing and determining. Also

Oyers, the Iters or Circuits of the Judges. 2 *Inst.* 279.

Oyes (commonly *O yes*) hear ye.

Oyl, Sr. hear ye Sir, 1 *Hen.* 7. 16. b.

Oyel, idem, also hear ye, 14 *H.* 8. 25.

Oyel certes, yes truly. *p. Plowd.* 365.

Ces oyes, hear this, *oye may*, hear me, *oye may*, we have heard, *oyant*, hearing. 26 *Hen.* 8. 4. 2.

Oysels, Hawks. *p. Brit.* 84. b.

Oyseaux, Birds, *Oyseaux*, id.

Un Oyseau, a Bird.

Un Oyle, an Eye, *par termes Ley* 298. b.

Oysens, Geese, *oyes*, idem.

Oyez, heard, also a Term used when any Thing is cried. *Coke* 8. 35.

Oyers, hearing. *p. Stat. Glouc.*

P A

Us *Pard*, a Contract, an Agreement.

Pardon, idem.

Pain, Bread, *Pain blanche*, white Bread.

Pain fort & dure, a Punishment inflicted on Criminals which stand mute or refuse to plead.

Pain gross, brown Bread.

Pans, Loaves of Bread. *p. Coke* 8. 49. b.

Un pani, a Penalty, Amerciament. *p. Greg.* 233. 2.

Paisire and *pastre*, to feed, also to depasture.

Le pais, the Country, *paisers*, Countries.

Pais voisins, neighbouring Countries.

Pour, power.

Et poche, the Belly, the Stomach.

Pannage, Mast, also the Benefit of feeding Swine in Forests or Chases.

Pannage, *pauvement*, Pannage, idem. *p. Coke Rep.* 8. 47. 2.

Un Pantoufle, a Slipper.

Le pape, the Pope.

Par, by, *par-la*, thither, that way.

Paravail, Tenant paravail, is the lowest, or last Tenant of the Land, i. e. he that takes the Avail or Profits thereof.

Paravant, before, or former. *Coke* 10. 47.

Par de la, by the same. *p. Crompt.* 31. b.

Par cy, this way.

Paravant, above, *paravant la terre*, over the Land. *p. Plowd.* 309. 2.

Par dessus, from above, *par mi*, by half.

Par en, which.

Pard, loss and losing, also hindrance. *p. Fitzh. nat. Brev.* 21. 2. *pards*, lost. *p. 2 Hen.* 7. 11. b.

Pardor to lose, *il paradis*, he lost.

Pardies, Partridges.

Parasse, Parish.

Paral, danger. *p. 12 Hen. 8. 3. 4.*

Un Paillard, a Whore, a Harlot.

Parasite, a Flatterer.

Un Parc Parker, a Keeper of a Park.

Parent and *parental*, Parent or Kindred. *West. 1. c. 1.*

Parler, to speak, to converse with, *ne parla*, speak not, *parlance*, speaking.

Pariel, alike, equal, *nest pas pariel*, unlike.

Parer, of like degree, equal.

Parier, perjured, *prieurement*, idem.

Paries, a Wall.

Un Parke, a Pound to keep in Cattle, *Comen Parke*, a common Pound.

Parlez, speak ye, *parlante*, speaking, *parlance*, idem.

Parlance is also Speech, Language. *paylent*, they speak.

Parle, spoke and speak. *10 H. 8. West. 2.*

Le parliamens, the great Assembly of the Nation, and of the three Estates.

Parlire, to read through.

Parolle and *parel*, a Word, also the Action or Plea.

Parolez, Words, *belle paroles*, fair Words.

Par, in modern French, is sometimes put for work.

Parount, whereby, *par quoy*, idem, and for which.

Parquer, to enclose, to impark.

Parimpler, to fulfil, *vide perimplish*.

Parimplies, fulfilled, *parimple*, idem. *p. 1 Hen. 7. 5. 2. parimplishment*, fulfilling.

Parceners, are who hold a joint Estate from the same Ancestor, several Daughters are but one Heir and Partner.

Par quoy doncque, for what Cause, also, then, and therefore.

Parches, pieces, parcells. *1 Ed. 5. 3.*

Partir, to divide, *partiment*, division.

Les Parroies leschequer, the Barons of the Exchequer. *1 Hen. 4. 8. 6.*

Parfaitement, readily, perfectly.

Parmy, amongst, *parmy les rues*, abroad in the Streets.

Parpes, take.

Le Parroissiens, Inhabitants of, or within a Parish.

Paroir, to appear, to shew one's self.

Apart, aside, *quelque part*, somewhere, some part.

Un participant, an accessory, a partaker.

Particulierement, specially, particularly.

Particularizer, to shew in particular.

Parment, they take. *West. 1. c. 32, 33. and perment*, idem.

Pasage, grazing, feeding of Cattle.

Pasher, to feed, *pascer*, idem.

Pasche, Easter, *Pasques*, idem. *p. nov. nar. 21.*

Pas, not, no, and in many Places 'tis set as a Word formally to deny and contradict what is before expressed, also a confirmation of a Negative. *Nil pas force*, of no force, or of no value.

Pas

P A

Partir mal, not very ill.
Pas a pas, leisurely.
Un passe, a degree, a step.
Passants, Passengers. *p. Brit.*
 32. b.
Passable, tolerable.
Passe, gone beyond, exceeded.
Passer, to go over. *passas*, gone.
Est temps avant passer, in Times past.
Pasture, to depasture, to feed.
Passent, they fed. *p. nov. Har.*
 53.
Passers, Shepherds; *pastors*, idem.
Pasquerages, pasture Grounds.
Passeemps, Games, Pastimes.
Un passereau, a Sparrow.
Passe le age, above the Age.
Passant, beyond, above, over.
Potent, open, evident.
Lettres potentes, are so called, because they are not closed with Wax, as *Subpœnas* and original Writs, and *dedimus potestatem*, &c.
Pasment, laying Hands upon. *p. Brit.* 135.
Patron, a Protector, Defender, or who has right to present to a Church.
Pouvoir, fear.
Pawnage and *pawnage*, the benefit of Skins and Horns of Deer in a Forest. *p. Brit.* 185. a.
Pawnage, *p. Crompton*, is the feeding Swine in Woods, &c. in mast Time, i. e. the Money paid for it. 166. a.
Un pau, a Stake.
Pax and *paix*, Peace, *paix* is sometimes put for it.
Payer, to pay, *payeren* and *payeres*, ye shall pay.
Payer, a couple or pair, as *un Payer de Justices*. *Stat. Glouc.*
Le pays, the Country, a Region. *paix* and *paixs*, Countries.

P E

Pawnage de ouers, by Coke 8. 56. b. is the agifting Cattle.
Paver, fear, *pavour* and *paour*, idem.
Payens, Heathens, Pagans.
Payen, Heathenish.

P E

Un pe, a Foot, *pe*, *peet*, idem.
Peet, Feet, and sometimes put for Peace.
Peet, *p. the Stat. of Fines*, 18 Edw. 1. is put for Concord or Agreement, *peet*, Peace. *p. nov. par.* 31. b.
Peau, a Skin, vide *pel*.
Peautre, Powder. *p. Brit.* 24. a.
Pealxlanus, Woolfels. *p. 3 part Inst.* 39.
Pecher, to commit a fault, to sin. *p. Mirror Justice*.
Peche, a Fault; an Offence, *pech*, idem.
Pechers, Offenders. *p. Coke Rep.* 7. 44. a.
Pecherent, they are accused. *p. Brit.* 10. b.
Peeves, the chief Nobility.
Pein, Penalty.
Peisage and *poisage*, a Duty paid for weighing Wares and Merchandizes.
Peise, Weight.
Peison, feeding, depasturing.
Pejer, worse.
Pellota and *pelots*, the ball of the Foot.
Penna, a Pen.
Pel, a Skin.
Peleryn, a Pilgrim. *p. Brit.* 96. a.
Pelerinage, Pilgrimage. *p. and* 108.
Peler,

Peler, Issues arising from, or out of. *p. Fitzh. Justice*, 205.

Penance, Punishment.

Penn, a Standard, Banner, or Ensign of War.

Un peigne, a Comb, *peigner*, to comb.

Pen, a Hill, *Brittish*, sometimes a Bay.

Pentecostals, Oblations made at *Whitsontide*.

Pendre, to hang, *pendus*, hang'd, *pende* and *pendu*, idem.

Pender, to consider.

Pendant, continuing, abiding, depending.

Penser, to think, *il pensoit*, he thought, *pensent* and *pensy*, and *pensement*, thinking, *pense*, thought.

No-pensient, they thought not, *pensetenus*, let us consider. *p. Plowd.* 305.

Il pensist, he thinketh or thought, *pensoit*, idem.

Pense vous, think ye, consider, *pense*, idem.

Pege, pitch.

Peint, painted.

Par, through, *parcasse*, by chance.

Perbien, very well, *percas*, perhaps.

Tenant paravails, an Under-Tenant, vide *paravails*.

Perasser, to strike, *perouse*, struck, wounded.

Perasse, idem.

Il percast, he struck, or cut, *perants*, struck.

Paramount, vide *paramount*.

Perchse, the conclusion, or latter end. *p. Kitch.* 199. a.

Perche perdue, will lose. 18 Hen. 3. 2. b.

Perenter, between.

Perlay, by himself, separate.

Pertrices, Partridges, *pertrices*, idem, vide *pertrices*.

Perdes, lost; *perdue*, idem, *perdre*, to lose, and *perder*, idem, *ad perd*, hath lost, *perdu*, lost.

Perd, loss. *p. Plowd. Com.* 305. b.

Pere, Father.

Per de la, elsewhere, sometimes 'tis for beyond Sea.

Peres, Stones, also *Peter*.

Perier, to perish, *peris*, dead, *perre*, perished, *periers*, shall perish.

Perimplisher, to fulfil, *scita peremplies*, shall be fulfilled, *perimplish*, fulfilled, vide *perimpler*.

Perimplishment, fulfilling.

Perfundesse, depth.

Perfunder, to pour out.

Permitter, to exchange.

Permaquable, durable.

Permitter, to suffer, *fais per-mise*, 'twas suffered.

Permisses, suffered, *permis*, idem.

Permise, allowed. *p. Plowd.* 190. b.

Permettre, idem ut *permitter*.

Permutation, exchanging.

Peronne, taking.

Perilleux, dangerous.

Perissables biens, perishable Goods.

Perentirement, presently.

Perunt and *perount*, by which also, whereupon they.

Perount is also put for discerning. *p. Plowden's Preface*.

Perquisites, Profits and Advantages over and above the yearly Rents.

But *perquisitum* properly is any Thing gain'd by one's own Money, or Industry, distinguished from what he has by Gift or Descent.

Perquiner, to obtain, *perquirers*, shall obtain.

P E

Perpetres, committed, done, *perpetrer*, to commit.

Un petteur, a taker, a Receiver, *perneurs*, plural.

Pernar, to take, *perne*, ye take, *p. 3 part Esq. 81.*

Perneus, they take, *pernent*, taking.

On perneus, in the taking.

Perpendiculairement, straight down, perpendicularly.

Persuader, to entice, to persuade.

Persister, between, *persistre*, idem.

Pesier, to weigh.

Pesent, whereby.

Pesant, inasmuch, *vide per-*
sant.

Pesage, a Custom paid for weighing Wares and Merchandizes.

Pessae. Fish, Fishes, *vide poy-*
sae.

Pescherie, Fishery, *il peshe*, he fished.

Il ne peshe, he shall not fish.

Pessons Royal, are Sturgeons, Dolphins, &c.

Pesche, Fish. *p. 12 Hen. 8. 3. a.*

pisoe, idem.

Peslon, a Baker, *peslon*, idem. *p. Brit. 76. a.*

Pestre, to feed; *on pessant de*
arers, in feeding of Cattle. *p.*
nov. nov. 2. a.

Pesiblement, peaceably. *p. nov.*
51. a.

Perteignant, belonging, also they belong unto.

Pertuis and *peruis*, belong-
ing, appertaining.

Petit, small, little, *petitement*,
smallly, *par petit & petit*, by
little and little.

Petits hommes, mean Men.

Pew, few, a *pew pres*, almost,
scarce enough.

P I

Al trop peu, a very few, in
Plowd. pref. tres peu, idem.

Peu a peu, idem ut *petit &*
petit.

Ne peuvent, they could hardly.
Coke 9. 120.

Ne peut, he cannot. *p. nov.*
nov. 5. a.

Il peut, he may, or can.

Un peuple, a Nation, a Peo-
ple.

Ville fort peuplee, a Town that
is very populous.

Pew, few. *p. Coke Rep. 8. 22. li.*

Peyes, Weights. *p. Brit. 2. a.*

P H

Phaisants, Pheasants.

Un philsre, an amorous Po-
tion.

Phem, the Head of a Dart or
Arrow, a Term in Heraldry.

Philifer, *vide Filifer.*

P I

Picage, Money paid in a Fair
or Market, for setting up Booths.

Pier des Roynes, a Peer of the
Realm, *amercie per leur Piers*, a-
merced by their Peers, *vide*
Pier.

Pier, a Tyler. *p. Kitchin 25. a.*

Pier is also a Father. *p. Coke*
Rep. 6. 32. a. Stat. Glouc. c. 2.

Seynt pier, holy Father. *p.*
1 Hen. 7. 10. a.

Pierre and *pierres*, Stones, Gra-
vel.

Un pier, a Stone. *p. Plowd.*
339.

Piers, Pears, also Pear-Trees.

Pierre,

Pierre is also *Peter*. *p. nov. nar.*
5. a.

Piers is sometimes put for pieces, as *p. 2. Ed. 4. piers de Lons*, pieces of Cloth.

Il piert, he appears. *p. Brit.*
96. a.

Sicome piert, as it doth appear.

Pire, worse, *pier*, idem. *p. Stat. art. sup. Chart. 28 Edw. 1.*

Un pile, a Ball.

Pied, vide *pe*, a Foot.

Un pedestal de un Column, the Foot of a Pillar or Column.

Pischarrias, Fishings, *un pischarie*, a Fish-pond, *pischarers*, Fishers, *un pisber*, a Fishmonger, *pisched*, fished.

Pisbons and *poissons*, vide *autea pesbons*.

Pessens and *peschieries*, &c.

Le pesce, the Fish. *p. 12 Hen. 8.*
11. a.

Pour pister & bruer, for baking and brewing.

Pistor, vide *pastor*, *porter* baking. *p. Brit.*

Un pisle, a small enclosed piece of Land; *Pighle*, idem.

Pirat, a Robber at Sea.

Piquant, sharp, *avoir pique contre aucun*, to have or bear malice or rancour against one.

P L

Un placard, an Order or Decree of the Prince, a Licence, or Mandate, *placart*, idem.

En plai, in full. *p. 1 Hen. 7.*
5. b.

Un plage, a wound, *plague*, idem, *plages*, Wounds.

Plaidier, to plead, *plaint*, a Suit commenced.

Plair, to please, *fi vous plair*, if you please.

Plaimment, fully. *p. 1 Edw. 5.*

Playe, a wound.

Planchir, to floor, to plank.

Plaisance, Pleasure, also pleasing.

Playn champ, an open Field.
16 Hen. 7. 10. b.

Playoit, should please, or think good, *plerra*, shall please.

Pierres, Gravel or Stones. *p. nov. nar.* 48.

Plegi, Pledges, also Suitsors.
p. Coke 2 pt. Inst. 73.

Pleder, idem or *plaidier*, *pladera*, shall plead.

Pledast, he-pleadeth, *pladent*, they should plead, *verra plera*, would plead.

Pls, please, *fil plais*, if he please.

Quel luy plait, which he please.
Coke 6. 25. b.

Plain, full, *on plain vie*, in full Life.

Plaiment, fully, *pleigrens*, idem.

Plaimment, idem.

Plainstie, the Church having an Incumbent, or Parson, &c.

Plier, to fold, also to pleat.

Pluvin, idem as *Replevin*.

Pleurer, to weep, *pleuvir*, idem.

Pluvies, Sureties, Undertakers.
p. Mirror.

Pluyes, idem. *p. eund. fess.*
177.

Plomb, Lead, *un plombas*, a plummet or pellet of Lead: *plomba* also is Lead.

Un plombier, a Plummer.

Pluvie, Rain, *pluye*, idem, *pluvins*, idem.

Pluvieux, rainy, *pluvial*, like to rain, *il pluvra*, it shall rain.

Un plume, a Pen; *plumes*, Feathers.

Un plumeffer, a Feather-maker.
Plus, more, *au plus*, at the most.

Plusost, most, or most often,
pluistost, idem, also rather, and more oft. *p. Coke* 5. 10. a.

Plusost-que, as well as, *a plusost*, as soon as, and *pluistost*, *p. Plowd.* 190. a. is rather then, *au plus*, at most. *p. Crompt.* 232.

Plus longment, furthermore.

Plusers, many, *plusers*, idem.

Plusers, many, *plusers*, idem.

Plusers, idem, *au plusers avers*, with more Cattle.

Plusers fois, oftentimes.

Plusers, *p. Plowd.* 102. b. is put for many.

Pluistostre, furthermore.

P O

Poebe, a Sack, also a Pocket.

Poir, vide *payor*.

Poiez, ye may, *poit*, he may, *poient*, they may.

Poients, idem ut *poient*, *p. Parkins* 15. b. *ne poimus*, we may not. *p. 2 Hen.* 7. 11.

Un poign, a Hand, *en poign*, in Hand.

Pont, a Bridge, *pontage* and *pointage*, Contribution for Repair of Bridges.

Poinus, Pendants, Streamers, vide *poimus*.

Un poire, a Pear, vide *pire*, *un pirier*, a Pear-Tree.

Pois, none, not; *ne prist pois*, had not took any, *pois* is a word used to make the denial more express or absolute, like as the word *per*.

Poises, Weights; *en la poise*, in the Weight, *poide*, idem, vide *poisset*.

Pois. Fear, & Prie. 2. Inst. 172

8 *Pois*, Pears, also weight.

Poitiz, *poitis*, *poit*, may, *poiz*, idem, *poiaistes*, ye might.

Pence, Fingers, *priniz*, idem, *pence* idem. *p. nat. br.* 69. a.

Poissen, Fish, *Termes de Ley*, 189.

Pollice, a Thumb.

Poleins, Colts.

Polar, to dress up.

Pomes, Apples, *pommes*, idem.

Pymers, Apple-Trees.

Peynde, weighed.

Peignest, pricking, sharp, tart.

Un poigne, a Handful.

Un poignard, a Dagger.

Pointes, Fingers.

Polyptagman, a principal Offender, an arch Knave. *p. Coke* 8.

37. a.

Un poppingay, a Parrot. 12 Hen.

8. 3. b.

Porcary, a Hogsty.

Porca terra, a ridge of Land.

Un porceanu, a Hog, *porcells*,

Porcs, Porks, Hogs, *porces*, idem.

p. Coke 9. 58. & *Greg. note book*.

Un poiseu, a Vessel called a Hoghead.

Poisson, idem, *poisson de vin*, a Hoghead of Wine.

Poix, Pitch.

Poy, Behaviour, *bene port*, good Behaviour.

Porter, ye shall bear or carry, also behave.

Un port, a Gate, a Porch.

Portes, Doors, Gates, *ports*, idem.

Porter, carried, bore. *p. Brit.* 7. b.

A porter, to bear, to carry, also to bring.

Porters, shall bear, &c. *porters*, they bear, &c.

Porteurs, they have bore, &c. *porteurs*, they bear, *quant al porter*.

En grand peur, in great apprehension or fear. *p. 2 part Inst.* 506.

Preu is also set for honest.

A prie, to pray or desire, *ne soit prie*, not been ask'd; *p. Stat. Westm. 1. prie*, pray, ask: *prier*, Prayer. *p. chanc. Stat. sup. 51. prie-re*, shall pray, *prudent*, they pray, *poet prier*, may pray. *p. Greg. 315. prie esire* resten, pray be received.

Prescrire, to appoint, to prescribe.

Presque, almost, well nigh; *presque tous*, near all.

Pressant, enforcing, urging.

Pressément, readiness.

Presser or *presser*, lent, as; *aveys presser*, I have lent.

Pretendre, to make shew, or pretence.

Pretérito, past, gone, expired.

Pretente, by colour of.

Prevariquer, to deal doubly.

Par prier, for to request, pray, or ask.

Prie, prayed, *prionus*, we pray.

Prisonus, we take.

Pris, taken, *pris*, took, *priz*, took, *vide postea*.

Al primer, at first, *prima facie*, at first view.

Le premier, the chief, *in le premier*, in the beginning.

Printemps, the first Time.

Primerment, formerly, in the first place.

Solement jeo pris, only I with. *p. Termes Ley 266.*

Gift pris, lies near, *cy pris*, to near.

Prisel, taking, *ainsi prises*, Goods taken. *p. ars. Jus. Chart. 28 Edw. 1.*

Prisance de ses parol, taking his Word.

Tours, prises, Lands taken. *p. Hen. 7. 5.*

Le prison, the Taker.

Prift and pris, ready.

Touts temps & entore prift, always, and yet ready. *Cal. pri. vide G.*

Il prift, he took, or is ready, *priferent*, they took or were ready, *prifere terre*, they landed. *p. Termes de Ley 181. B. pris*, ready.

Prifunt, they praying, or asking for.

Prims, idem. *p. Coke 9. 120.*

Priver, to spoil, or take away.

Privie, deprived, *person privie*, is who has an Interest in the Thing demanded.

Privie en sang, alliance in Blood.

Le privie fait determine, the privacy or consent was determined.

Privie en tenure, as by Lord and Tenant, &c.

Pris, honest, *pristie*, honesty.

Prochein, near, next, to *prochein*, *Vider*, the next Towns.

Prochain and *prochein*, *Gentil* Neighbourhood.

Procheinie, being nigh.

Le prochein tierce, the next Lands.

Prerier, to beget, to engender.

Proceder, idem.

A proceder, to proceed.

Ne procedez, ye proceed not.

Processions, Supplications; Prayers by way of perambulation.

Procuratours, Money paid by Parish-Priests, to the Bishop or Archdeacon upon their Visitations.

Prods, produced.

Proditor, to shew, *see* *pro-*
ducer, I have shewed, *p. Plowd.*
in his Preface.

Sunt prodes, are produced, shew-
ed, *prode*, idem, *prode*, is also
put. *p. Plowd. com. 106. a. &*
161. b.

Prodes, honest, or true.

Produiment, setting forth.

A prover, to prove, *an proceur*,
an Evidence, a Prosecutor, also
a Challenger.

Proditore, Treason. *p. Fitch.*
Just. 40. a.

Proditour, a Traitor.

Profer, offered, brought, also
preferred.

Proffer is an offer or endeavour
to proceed in a Cause. *32 H. 8.*
c. 21.

Producunt, shewing forth, *pro-*
ducere, to shew or to produce.

Prohibition, a Writ forbidding
to proceed in a Cause.

Providge, proclaimed or pub-
lished.

Provoost Marshal, an Officer who
hath Charge of Prisoners of
War.

Prove, Profit, *proves*, idem.
p. 3. part. Inf.

Le commun prove, the publick
good or profit.

Prayer to put off. *p. Moor's*
Rep. 842.

Prohiber, to forbid, *prohibe*, for-
bidden.

Projicerent, they throw.

Promitter, to promise, *promitte*,
promised.

Promis, idem, *promissa*, shall
or may promise.

Promesse, a Promise.

Prompte, to lead.

Prompt, ready, *promptiment*,
readily.

Prodige, a strange Thing, a
prodigy.

Profsme, a Neighbour, *profsme*,
idem. *p. Britton 237. a.*

Produre, to bring forth, also
to alledge.

Proeme, a Preface, a Prologue.

Promener, to walk, *vide pour-*
menir.

Promen, advanced, promoted.

Propice, merciful.

Propre, own, *de son propre malice*,
of his own or proper malice.

Ma propre main, my own Hand.

Properment, properly, chiefly.

Proprement, idem, *ses propres*
bien, his own Goods.

Un proprietaire, an Owner.

Proquer, to defer, to pro-
long, to put off.

Prescription, an Attainder.

Prostrer, to throw down.

Prostration, falling at one's
Feet, also throwing to the
Ground.

Prostruer, to set open to all.

Jes protest, I protest. *p. Plowd.*
Preface.

Provandre, a Prebendary, *pro-*
vander, idem.

Proveignant, coming, arising.
provenient, idem.

Provant, proving.

Provenant hors, coming out.
p. Davies Rep. 4. b.

Proveignants, issuing out of,
p. 1 Hen. 7. 8. b.

Provers hommes, poor Men. *p.*
Kitch. 3. a.

As provere, to the poor. *p. sand.*
vide povers.

Prou, much, enough, *vous*
prou? have ye enough?

Prove, a proof, a trial, essay.

Pryse, idem ut *prise*, taken.

Pryst, ready, vide *prist*. *Plowd.*
276. b.

P U

Public, *publee* and *publyee*, published.

Puer, to spoil, *puir*, idem, *puet*, spoiled.

Puont, stinking, perishing, spoiled.

Herbes puot, grais spoiled, or trodden down.

Puantsie, Filth. *p. nov. nar.*
16. a. also Whoredom.

Ne put, he could not, *ne puit*, idem. *p. ennd.* 5. a.

Pugisa, shall deflower, or defile. *p. Crompt.* 73.

Pugner, to fight, *pugnaut*, fighting.

Puis, afterwards, since.

De puis, from thence, after that.

Puisse, younger, petty, later, *puisse temps*, later Times.

Pucelle, a Maid, a Virgin.

Pucelage, Virginity, Maidenhead.

Puissant, strong, mighty.

Puissance, Power, Authority.

Puissamment, mightily, vigorously.

Il puet estre, it may be.

Puist estre, it ought to be.

Puissent, he might, *puissent*, they might.

Je ne puisse, I might, or could, *ne puis*, he ought not, *ne puissent*, they ought not.

Pules, the Young of any Thing, commonly put for Colts. 18 H. 8.

2. a.

Pulles espurners, young Hawks.

Pulser, a Poulterer.

Pulsore, striking, knocking.
Pulsa la buss, knock'd at the Door.

Puence, younger Sons.
Une pence, a younger Daughter.

Punie, punished; *punir*, to punish.

Punisher, idem. ut *punir*.

Puniero, shall punish.

Serra punis, shall be punished.

Punies, punished, *punique*, idem, *punysque*, idem.

Punysh. *p. 12 Hen. 8. 8. 1.* is punished.

Par, for, *as par venir*, not to come. Also *parle desaire*, to defeat.

Par in mod. French, is pure, neat, clean.

Purgation, the clearing one's self by Oath of a Crime suspected.

Purger, to cleanse.

Purgement, purging, cleansing, *purge*, idem.

Purger, to deflower, to ravish, to defile. *p. Brit.* 16. b. and 39. a.

Burlin Man, he that holds or occupies such Lands.

Puclient, such Lands adjoining to a Forest, as formerly were part thereof, but afterwards disafforested; also the out Bounds or Limits of a Forest.

Purpartie, a Share by Partition.

Purpart, partly.

Je ne purpaley, I have not spoke.

Purpalafter, ye have not spoke. *p. Brit.* 42.

Purpense, considered of before, forethought, vide *purpense*.

A purpris, to take from another what is not the Taker's own.

Purprise and *purpris*, are Words used for *purpresture*, which is the enclosing Waits, or commonable Places, digging therein, or other publick Nufence in their, vide *purpresture*.

Purra, shall or may, *purra esse*, may be.

See purray, I may or can. 26 Hen. 8. 1. 2.

Purpalle, the same as *purque* and *parlay*, i. e. the Venue or Borders of a Forest or Chase, vide *Crompton's Jur. Cur.* 153.

Purrait, he may, *purrait*, they may.

Purrait esse mihi, they may be put.

Conuenit purrait, as they might or could. p. *Parkins* 167. b.

Puruey, provided. p. 14 Hen. 8. 30. b.

Purueis, idem, also Provision by way of some Condition. p. *Plowd.* 251.

Purueis est, it is provided.

Purueyance, Provision *de puruey*, to provide, *purueist*, he provided, *purueyer*, to provide,

Purueis est, it is provided; *purueies*, Provisions, *purueis*, provided.

Pursuer, to prosecute, also to follow.

Pusil, a little Girl.

Pusist, he may, *pusist*, they may or can.

Le publique, the Common-wealth.

Pus or *pus*, afterwards, after.

Pusse, idem, also, may or can. p. *Brit.* 126.

Us putaine, a Whore, a Harlot.

Putaine, idem. p. *Coke Rep.* 5. 51. a.

Putages, Whoredoms.

Putatif, taken, esteemed, thought.

Puis, a watry Place, an oozy Place. p. *Britten* 6. a.

Puz, idem ut *sup*, i. e. after.

Q U

Q U E N, in what, p. 3. pt. *Inf.* 1.

Qui, who, *qils*, they who. p. *and.* 93.

Qua, because.

Quadrangulaire, Four-square.

Quadruple, four times.

Quand, when, *quand sera ce?* When shall this be?

Quadragesime, Lent Season. p. *Plowd.* 89. b.

Quadragesaire, forty Years of Age.

Un quadrat, a Sun-Dial, and Mathematical Instrument.

Quadrer, to fit well, justly agreeing.

Quant a ce, as for this.

Quant is quant, forthwith, therewith.

Quantes fois, how often, oftentimes.

Quantes fois, how much, what number.

Quaqes, prating, babling.

Quant, when, when, as, how much.

Quant, idem, and according to, and as much. p. *Plowd.* 262 and *Dacier Rep.* 4. b.

Quadratana terra, a farthing-ald of Land.

Quadrata terra, a Team-Land.

Quash, to overthrow, make void, annul.

Quant al, as to, *quant al moy*? What is it to me?

Quant la est, where there is.

Quantieme, the whole, the quantity.

Quarriers, a quarry.

Quer, for. p. 1 Edw. 5. a.

Quarentisime, the fortieth, *quarentieme*, idem.

Quarante foits, forty Times.

Le quarant, the fortieth, *quarante*, idem.

Quarantene, is 40 Days allowed a Widow to enjoy the chief Houfe before she Heir en-treth.

Quarentena, a Furlong. p. 1 pars. Inst. 5. b.

Quaresme demi, Midlent.

Quatorze, fourteen; *quatre*, four.

Quarrour, square.

Le quart, the fourth.

Quatrement, fourthly.

Quatre-vingts, eighty; *quatre-vingt-dix*, ninety in modern French.

Quassa, made void, annulled, quashed.

Quasi presque, near, almost.

Que, that, which, to, and than, and then.

A que, to whom, whereby.

Que est ce la? What is that there?

Que est mesme, which is the same.

Que fais tu? What dost thou?

A que son Baron, other than her Husband. p. 1. Crompt.

Par que, for what, why. Mich. 9. a.

A que est ces Avers, whose Cattle are these?

Que quant, that when.

Que voil, which will, and which was.

Que versus, against whom. p. 4 Hen. 7. 1. a.

Nous que de Lease, they have nothing but of Lease.

Quecumque and *quelcumque*, whatsoever, wheresoever.

Qual, what, which, who, how, *quels*, idem.

Qual bemo, what Man, which Man.

En quel maniere, in what manner.

Le quel, the which, whether. Coke 3. 37.

A quel, to what. p. 1. 89. a.

Quelque, whatsoever, something.

Quelque un, some one, any one. p. 1. Coke 9. 120.

Quelque chose, any Thing, something.

Quelconque, whosoever.

Quelque partie, every part, the whole.

Quelque foits, sometimes. p. 1. Hobart. 2.

Par quel, by which, by whom.

Quel grand? how great? *quel est maitre*, siel. est seruant, as is the Master, so is the Man.

Le quel, the which, *pour quel raison*? for what Cause?

Quercer, Oaks, *querciz*, idem. p. 13 Hen. 7. 9.

Querer, to seek, to call for, to fetch, *querer*, idem.

Aquerer, to get, to obtain.

Voil querer, will enquire, seek for.

Quier, yfought; *quer son vivon* to get his Living.

QU

La quest, vide *Enquest*.
Quarant, enquiring, seeking,
querance, idem.

Querast, he enquired, he sought.

Querge, seek thou, enquire.

Queste, an enquiring after.

Le quest, the which.

Querale, a Complaint, a Quarrel.

Querelles and *querelles*, plural.

Quorks, idem ut *quorcas*, *quor-*
kes and *querques*, idem.

Quetment, quietly, peaceably,
quitment, idem.

† *Quere*, a Tail.

Quert, whom, *as quert*, to
 whom, *le quert* out, who have.

Quert, which, whom, *en quert*,
 in what, in which. p. *Kitch*. 4.
Plowd. 9.

Qui, who, what, whence,
 whom, whose.

Quidra, may do, vide *West*. 1.
 c. 1. *come il quidra*; as he may
 or can, or as he pleases.

A qui est tu? From whence art
 thou?

A qui, to whom. p. *Rich*. 3.

En qui mains, in whose Hands.
 p. *Brit*. 106. 8.

Qui que se soit, whosoever he
 is.

Et qui plus est, and which is
 more.

Qui ce qui la, now here, now
 there.

Quidez vous? Do you ima-
 gine?

Quicunque, vide *quicunque*.

Quils, they, those; that they.

Quins, the fifth, *quindin*, fif-
 teen.

Quint. exoff. a fifth Call or De-
 mand of a Defendant sued to an
 Outlawry.

Un quissour, a Collector, Ga-
 therer, a Receiver. p. *Fitzh*. gr.
Abv. 2 part 5. a.

QU

Quins, the fifteenth, *le quin-*
zime, idem.

En le quinzime, five Days after.
 p. *Plowd*. 255.

Quinquagesima, the fiftieth,
Quinquagesima Sunday, about
 50 Days before *Easter*.

Quisment, freely, acquitted. p.
Greg. 299.

Quire, Leather, *quirr*, Skins,
 Hides, also Pelts. p. *Brit*. 93 &
 38. & 3 part Inst. 39.

Blancheours de quirs, White-ta-
 wers. p. *cand*.

Quisens chairs, they export'd
 Flesh to Sale. p. *Brit*. 33.

Quivre, Copper. p. *Plowd*. 563.

Quivres, Skins, Pelts. p. *Stat*.
Westm. 1. cap. 20.

Quitar, to acquit, to discharge.

Quittance, acquittance.

Quere, of whom, which, *quer*,
 for.

Quoy, look ye, *parquoy non*,
 why not. p. *Coke* 9 *Rep*. 120.
 also for what Reason.

De quoy, wherewith, a part
 Inst. 166.

Quotidien, daily.

Pourquoy is also, wherefore
 a *quoy*, to which.

Si'l veit de quoy, if he have not
 wherewith. p. *Rich*. Inst. 167. b.

Quye, Quick, or Living.

Quyl, that would. p. *nov*.
 nat. 45.

Quyl garderuit, that he would
 keep. p. *cand*.

Quyre, vide *quivre*.

Quyr, Copper. p. *Plowd*.
 311. a.

RA

R *Abbaifer*, to pull down, *Re-*
bais, abated, pull'd down,
Rabbatre de pris, beat down the
 price.

Q

Racha-

Racheter, to redeem, to make compensation for Thievery.

Raboter, to plain, to make smooth.

Racinester, to root, *un racinette*, a Root.

Un race, a Family, Kindred.

Radchemistres and *radmans*, Tenants in free Socage, by Free Rent. *p. Coke 1 part Inst. 5. b.*

Rad, firm, stable, *rade* idem. *p. cumd.*

Radechenistres, Freemen. *p. Domesday lib.*

Races, pull'd down, *rafs*, idem. *p. Greg. 332. b.*

Racisciner, to reason, to discourse.

Racourcir, to shrink together, *racourci*, shrunk.

Rachasser, to drive back, or again.

Racines, Roots.

Racler, to rake.

Railler, to jest, to joke; *raillerie*, jesting.

Raison, Reason, *Raison naturelle*, the Law or Reason we are born with, and unwritten.

Raisoner, to reason, to argue.

Raisins, Roots. *1 Rep. Coke 124.*

Ramasser, to gather, to collect, *ramass*, gathered.

Ramage, wild, untamed, *Espereier ramage*, a Hawk among the Woods wild.

Ramons, Boughs, Branches, tops of Trees. *Plowd. 470. a.*

Ramans, idem, *ramails*, idem.

Ramion, a Branch or Arm of a Tree.

Ramure, idem, *ramet*, Boughs.

Ramper, to creep.

Ramis, torn. *p. Brit. 66. a.*

Un rame de papier, a Ream of Paper.

Un rame is also an Oar.

Ran, Sax. is open Rapine.

Range, order, *mettre du rang*, to put into order, to array.

Ramener, to bring back, or again; *ramenister*, idem.

Ramilles, small twigs or sticks.

Rame, full of Boughs.

Ramollir, to soften any Thing.

Rape sometimes is a part of a County, containing divers Hundreds.

Rapine, a taking Goods by force against the Owner's Will.

Rapt, snatched, forced, *un*

Rape, a force upon a Woman to ravish her.

Rapporter, to carry or bring back.

Rapport, Relation.

Rapell, called again.

Raser, to stock up, to dig up,

rase, destroyed.

Maisons rase, Houses pull'd down.

Rasement, destroying, pulling down.

Rasure, idem, *rase*, torn, *rasus*, Roots.

Raser, to shave, *rase*, shaved.

Raser un Ville, to lay a Town even with the Ground.

Rarement, seldom, rarely.

Rater, to assess, to set a value or rate upon.

La rate, the Spleen.

Rapprehendre, to learn again, also to talk again.

Raucumpane, Cloth not well fulled, or dress'd. *p. Kitch. 174. a.*

Ravager, to spoil, *ravage*, spoil, or destruction by Enemies.

Un rave, a Turnep.

Ravoir, to ravish, or take by violence.

Ravie, ravished, *ravi*, idem.

Ravissement, ravishing, *ravissant*, idem.

Un ravisseur, a Ravisher.

Ransom, a Ransom or Thing given for Freedom. *p. nov. nor.* 6. b.

Ray, *le ray*, the array, or panel of the Jury, or arraying an Army, *viz.* putting in order, *vide Array*.

R E

Re, compounded, and put before other Words, signifieth again, or back.

Redemption, a resuming or regaining. 1 H. 7. 4 b.

Reattachement, a second or new Attachement of one formerly dismissed the Court.

Reals, real, *Chateaux reals*, Chateaux real.

Real, Royal.

Reament, really, truly.

Reaver, to have again.

Read, had again, *reads*, he had again.

Reans, residing, resident.

Reamesner, to take again, to bring back.

Reamesne, brought back.

Rebaille moy, give me again, *rebailier*, to redeliver.

Rebaiser, to kiss again.

Rebastre un clou, to drive a Nail back.

Recent, now of late, newly.

Rebelix, disobedient. *p. 3. part Inf.* 39.

Reblanchir, to whiten again.

Rebouche, stopped up.

Reboucher, to cloy, to make dull.

Rebouchement, dully, taking off the edge of any Thing.

Rebatter, to repel or beat back, to bar, *vide Termes de Ley* 233. b.

Rebouter, idem, also the Defendant's Answer to the Plaintiff's Surrejoinder.

Rebut, *rerabute*, casting out, rejecting.

Recellament, withdrawing himself, hiding.

Rechasser, to drive back by force

Recherche, to search again.

Recheute, a falling down.

De Recheuf, furthermore, again, also. *p. Art. sup. Chart. 2. Jack. 5. 22*

Rebaptizer, to baptize again.

Recheffe, again, or of new, as *De recheffe distreigna*, again, or of new distrained.

Recettors, Receivors. *p. Brit.* 19. b.

Que recetteront, they who receive.

Recent, he would receive. *p. nov. nor.* 35.

Receitor, to receive, *recettement*, receiving.

Receitement, harbouring.

Esre rescu, to be received, *recen*, idem.

Rechoir, to fall again.

Reciproque, one for another.

Reconnoistre and *reconnoistre*, to acknowledge.

Reconnoissance, acknowledging.

Rechate, marketing, buying.

Recheff, extended unto.

Reconquis, recovered again, *reconquis*, idem.

Recoupe, kept back.

De recouper, to recover, *recoupe*, recovered.

Recourir, to run back.

Recuerver, obtained, recovered.

Recreant, cowardly, faint-hearted.

Recreffer, to increase, to grow again.

Reclamer, to recall, also to gain say.

Recler, enclosed, shut up.

La recluses, such as are shut up, viz. Religious Persons in a Monastery.

Recombatre, to fight again.

Recomencer, to begin again.

Recoverer, to recover, to obtain.

Rienner, to gather together.

Recognistre, to acknowledge.

Recuser, to refuse.

Recreu, tired.

Reftores, Parsons of Churches, &c. also Governors.

Redimer, to redeem.

Reddition, surrendering.

Reddbours, Brokers, Chapmen, Salesmen; also such as buy Cloths which are stolen, and alter the Shapes. *p. Brit. 33. 2.*

Redarguer, to check, to controul.

Reedifier, to build again.

Reeve, a Bailiff of a Franchise or Manor; *Greve*, idem.

Refrainder, to bridle, to restrain.

Refruidit, he recanted, or grew cold. *p. Coke 9. 120.*

Refuser, to deny.

Resourbir, to polish, to make bright.

Regarder, to look to, to behold.

Un regarder is an Officer of the Forest, to look to the Vert, and what belongs to the browse of Deer.

Regardis, Intentes, Purposes.

Regardant, belonging to, *As tous regards*, to all Intentes or Purposes.

Regales, the Rights and Ornaments of the Crown.

Regalia, idem.

Regalment, Royally.

Regermer, to sprout out again, or spring.

Regerer, to reign, to rule.

Regerer, idem, *qui reigne*, who reigneth.

Regutors, Hucksters, i. e. such as buy quantities of Victuals and Provisions in the Market, and sell it again at higher Prizes.

Refruid, cooled. *4 Rep. 120. 2.*

Reints, rests, remains, *Il n'y a reinte* there remains, or rests. *p. Brit. 145. b. & 49.*

Reis, Nets. *p. nov. nar. 43. 2.*

Rejaler, to rebound, to give back, to recoil.

Rejoinder, the Defendant's Answer to the Plaintiff's Replication.

Rejoir, to be glad.

Rejeter, to refuse, to cast off.

Rejette, refused, cast off.

Les reins, the Kidneys or Reins.

Par rein, by a Stream. *13 H. 8. 16 b.*

Reintegration, a renewing.

Rejoinders, to rejoin an Answer to a Replication pleaded.

Relasfer, to release, *un relasf*, a release.

Un relateur, an Informer on the King's behalf, a rehearser of something concealed.

Relouer, to raise up again, also to deliver back.

Relief, a Profit coming unto the Lord, upon the Death of a Tenant in Fee; commonly double the chief Rent.

Relinque, left, *Relinquish*, idem, *relinquish*, idem.

Relin-

Relinquer, to leave, *relinqy*, left.

Relinquent, leaving.

Relire, to read over again.

Un remaindre and *remainder*, is an Estate in Lands, that shall remain after the particular Estate (be it for Life or Years) is expired or determined.

Remerci, Thanks, thank ye.

Remetis, tested. *p. Mirror of Justice, cap. 2. Sec. 15.*

Remoyent, idem, *p. Brit. 188.* vide *remuant*.

Remoine and *remene*, brought back. *p. cond. 54. b. & 122. a.*

Remarquer, to note, to make Observations.

Rembarquer, to take shipping back again.

Rembourser, to pay back what one has expended,

Remboursement, restoring back Money laid out.

Remise fait, was had or received back.

Remis, idem, also negligent.

Remisrent, they remained, they rested.

Remuant, remaining, also inhabiting. *p. 19 Hen. 5. 1.*

Remette, took back.

Remeter, to bring again.

Remister and *remetter*, to restore again to the first or most ancient Estate.

Remuant, sometimes, hereafter, or for ever after, vide *Stat. Glou. c. 4.*

Remotion, removing.

Remplir, to fill again, *rempli*, filled.

Remplissement, filling again.

Remuer, to remove, to stir up. *p. Brit. 4 b.*

Remue, removed. *p. cond. 53. b. & 56.*

Remouement, removing.

Remunerer, to reward, to recompence.

Reuable, reasonable, *reables*, idem. *p. Brit. 27.*

Remestre, to be born again.

Remerie, Lands full of Briars and Brambles. *p. Coke.*

Remounter, to run upon one, to meet against.

Render, to restore, *rendas*, restored.

Rendre, paid, given, restored, *rendist*, idem.

Un renest, a renouncer, a denyer, *renests*, plural.

Renest, denied, renounced, *renier*, to deny.

Renegade, denying his Faith.

Renome, renowned, chief, principal, *renomen*, idem, *p. Brit. 143.*

renomme, idem.

Reus and *reins*, indicted or accused. *See West. 1. c. 11. Also 2. Inst. 177.*

Reuter, plural.

Reint, Fined, as *reint. al. volunt le Roy*, Fined at the King's Will.

2 Inst. 168. West. 1. c. 9. 2. Inst. 180.

A repairant, a going unto, *repaier*, to repair.

Repareyler, idem, also, to go unto. *p. Coke 11. 57.*

Reus a volunt le Roy, fined or taxed at the Will of the King.

Reutes fieurs, they should be fined. *p. Stat. Westm. 1.*

Rappel, recalled, revoked.

Bien repare, well repaired.

Repariler, to repair, *repareler*, idem.

Par repariler, for repairing. *p. Parkins 135. b.*

Repeller, to put back.

Repaisre, to feed, *repas*, fed, also a bait, a refection.

Reforsir, to wax strong, *renforce*, strengthened.

Renueye

Renouye, a sending back, a dismission.

Renforcer, idem ut *renforce*.

Renouveau, to renew, *renouveler*, idem.

Renouvele, renewed.

Repensant, considering, *repenser*, to call to mind.

Revenir, to go in again.

Renomme, renowned.

Repleader, to plead over again what was ill pleaded before.

Repliere, to redeliver, to make Replevin.

Replevisables, bailable.

Replets, filled.

Represer, to call to remembrance.

Repeser, to weigh again.

Replevie, to redeliver Cattle or Goods upon Pledges or Security.

Replevisit, to let one to Mainprise on Sureties found.

Replication, the Plaintiff's Answer to the Defendant's Plea.

Reposer, to rest, *repos*, quiet, rest.

Repris, to take again, *reprise*, idem.

Reprises, resumptions, taking back.

Repteller and *appeller*, to appeal, *repelle*, appealed.

Reprimander, to rebuke, to check.

Un reprimand, a rebuke, *reprimend*, idem.

Reprendre and *repender*, to retake.

Repriens, reprieved. *Plowd.* 101. b.

Repreut, retook, *repriens*, idem.

Reprisemas, we retook, *reprist*, he retook.

Reprist, idem, *out reprist*, they took back.

Reptiterans, idem, *repristans*, idem.

Reputer, to esteem.

Repudier, to forsake, to reject.

A reprier, to reprieve, *reprions*, they reprieved. *p. Plowd.* *Abu* 18. a.

Requiert, he required, or asked for.

Requistr, idem, *requis* and *requiset*, requested.

Rafayls le Ewe, the Water run back.

Rescus, received, *resceant*, idem. *p. Brit.* 10. a. & 9. b.

Rescus, idem. *p. Kitchen.*

Mut rescu, was received. *p. nov. nar.* 5. b.

Res sui, his Substance. *p. Termes de Ley* 100.

Rescous, forced away.

Rescours, to rescue or force from, also to recover back, *recussa*, rescued, *rescusa*, idem.

Reservant, reserving.

Resmee, sowed again.

Resme, sowing.

Resider, to continue, to abide.

Resole, resolved.

Resants, they who inhabit or abide.

Resancy, an abiding or continuing.

Respi, delay, putting off.

Respondre, to answer, *respon*, an Answer.

Respoighans, answering, *respoignans*, idem.

Devoit respoigneront, they would answer. *p. Plowd.* 376. b.

Resort, to come unto, to be with.

Se resole, he resolved with himself.

Respoignable, answerable for.

Respign, restrained.

Resuscitate, revived, rose again.

Resuscitate, to revive, &c.

Resembler, to be like, resemblance, likeness.

Restable, to bring to the former Condition.

Restituer, to restore, *est* *restituer*, be restored. *p. Coke part. 2. ff. 639.*

Resumer, to take again.

En retargement, in hindring or taying.

Ret, guilt, *rets*, idem, and suspicion of guilt.

Rettes, suspected, also guilty.

Fitzh. Justice 147. a.

Sont rettes, they are guilty.

Fitzh. Just. 147. 2.

Rette, guilty. *p. Briton 82. b.* Also, reputed, accounted.

Rettes, Nets. *p. Plowd. com. 6. from rete, a Net.*

Retener, to keep, retention, keeping.

Retiendra, shall retain. *Plowd. 196. b.*

Retiens, kept. *p. nov. mar. 13. a.*

Retarder, to hinder.

Retirer, to go back.

Retray, withdrawn, gone back, also refused.

Retre, withdrawn. *p. 13 Hen. 8. 2. a.*

Retound, clipped, rounded.

Retraire, to withdraw, to take back.

Retraiss, withdrawn, took back.

Se retire, he withdrew himself.

Retret, idem, *retreit*, idem.

Retarder, to defer, to put off, to delay.

Retens, retained.

Retraire, to pull back.

Retour, returning again.

Retrencher, to cut off, to lessen.

Retrencher le Gage, to lessen the Wages.

Retribuer, to reward.

Rette, a Charge or Accusation, also charged or accused. *vide Wiff. 1. c. 2.*

Revenge, revenged. *p. Coke Rep. 9. 120.*

Reverter, to return; *revertors*, shall return.

Reveign, come back, *revent*, idem.

Revienderent, they are come back.

Revenir a soy, to come to himself again.

Revenus, Rent, *l'revenu d'un*, any Man's Rent.

Reverdiz, to wax green.

Reverserent, they reverse, or bring back.

A revers, backwards.

Reviere, to bring back to Life.

Revoir, to view again, or look distinctly over.

Le An revols, the Year gone about.

Reule legerment, a standing Rule or Order. *p. 1 Hen. 7. 31. 2.*

Revoquer, to call back, to revoke.

Un revolution, a change, a turning about.

Re, guilt, *reyas*, Fakes. *p. Bris 83. 2.*

R I

Riches, Wealth, Goods, *Riches*, as Riches to the rich. *p. Kitch. 3. 2.*

Ribans, the Mob, the Rabble; also Boors. *p. 49. b.*

R O

Un-ribaud, a Rogue, a Whore-
monger, also a sturdy Beggar.

Ribaud; Bawdy, Ribaldry.
3 Inst. 106.

Ribaulde, a Whore, one of
evil fame.

Ridder, to keep ill rule, abroad,
or in the Streets.

Ridiger, to restore.

Rien and *rien*, nothing; *il n'est
rien si facile*, there is nothing so
easy, *rien plus*, nothing more.

Rien cul, not guilty, *n'avait
unquam rien*, never had any
Thing.

Rien vault, avails nothing.

Riper, Banks, *ripes de la Riviere*,
the Banks of a River.

Un rien, a small Brook.

Rieur, Laughter, *ris*, idem.

Riguer, sternness, rigour.

Rigoureux, rough, cruel, sharp.

Rister, to spoil or take from.

Ristoux, riotous, excessive.

Rire, to smile, to laugh.

Risre, laughing.

Rieur, a Gigler, one used to
laughter.

Risquer, chances, traps, trials.

R O

Reabel, Apparel, *per Termes de
Ley* 132.

Un robe, a Gown or upper Gar-
ment, *robbu*, idem.

Robier, to work, also to
strengthen.

Robuste, strong, mighty.

Le roiguen, the Kidney.

Rispre, to break, to burst, *rispre-
der*.

Rempa, broken, *rampars*, a
breach.

Rompement, Breaking.

R U

Roncarias and *ronciars*, the Place
where Briers and Brambles grow.

Roncens, full of Brambles,
Briers.

Un ronce, a bramble, *ronce*,
idem.

Roncaria, briery Land, *vide
roncarias*.

Rond, round, *rondement*, round-
ly.

La roigne, the Queen, *Royu*,
idem.

Royner, to clip, or pare round.

Ross, Heath, *ros*, idem.

Roscan, a Reed.

Rosce, Dew.

Roussant, Rogation Time. *p.
Stat. Westm. c. cap. 51.*

Rouge, red Colour, *rouger*,
reddens.

Roussir, to wax red, *vide
rouge*.

Un rout, an Assembly of many
together, or above three, to do
some unlawful Act, *rot*, in *Brit-
ish*, also in the *German* Lan-
guages.

Roy, a King, *royal*, Kingly,
Majestick, *royes*, Kings.

Royment, Princely, Royally.

Royanne, a Kingdom, *Royanne*,
idem.

Royalty, the Dignity of a King.

Rouler, to fold, to plait.

Rouandre monie, to clip Money.
p. Brit. 16. a.

Le roue, the streaks of a Car-
wheel.

R U

Rumper, to break, *vide rom-
pre*.

Louever rompre son leste, a Grey-
hound broke his Leash.

Rabit,

Ralis, ruddy, very red.
Rue, a Street; *Ruelle*, a Lane.
Rue, to throw down.
Ruge, red, p. *Plowd.* Cam.
 339. a.

Ruinous, ruinous, in decay.
Rugir, to roar.
Un Ruche, a Bee-hive, p. *Brit.*
 85. a.

Rue, the Place where Kneeholm or Broom grows, *Coke Lit.*
 5. p.

Ruse, heat, also craft, deceit.

R Y

Ryen, vide *rien*.
Ryen faire, to do nothing.

S A

S is Feminine, and signifies her; sometimes it is his, as *sa possession*, his possession; for that *possession* is feminine, vide *French. nat. brev.* 182. b.

S'adote, shate.
Sahle, gravel, sand; *sable*, idem.

Sable, is also black.
Sahlemer, gravely, sandy.
Sacher, to know; *sacher*, know thou; *sachez*, know.
Sachs, understood, known.
Sachant, knowing; *sachens*, idem, also they know; *we sachens*, shall not know.

Sachs, know; *sachest*, had known.

Sachantement, knowingly, wittingly: p. 3d part *Instit.*

Sacree, consecrated.

Un Sacbet, a Pocket, a Bag.
Sac, is a Penalty, or Forfeiture in the Lord's Court.
Sac, is also the Lord's Privilege of holding Pleas between his Tenants.

Saccager, to spoil, to sack.
Saccagement, spoiling, pillaging.

Sacer, to make holy; *sacros ad Dieu*, consecrated to God.

Sacras, installed, anointed with holy Unction; also sworn: p. *Coke* 8. 69. a.

Sacer in Evesque, to consecrate a Bishop.

Un Sacer, a kind of Hawk; also a piece in Artillery.

Sacrilege, stealing things dedicated to holy uses.

Sage, wise; *sagement*, wisely, advisedly.

Moins Sage, unwise, indiscreet.

Sagesse, Wisdom.

Sagene, an Arrow; *sagit*, idem.

Sagitter, to shoot an Arrow.

Sagitta, shot.

Sapi, sound, healthful; *sant*, idem.

Sani & entier, whole and sound.

Saigner, to let blood.

Saignee, letting blood.

Saigneux, bloody.

Un Saint, a Saint, also one that is holy.

Sainctement, holily.

Sailler, to leap, to dance, also to issue forth.

Saisissement, seizing, laying hold on, attachment; *saisons*, idem; p. *Brit.* 14.

Saisie, vide *seize*.

- Sakeber*, a Back-biter; *selt eye*
Le Sakeber, let the Back-biter be
 heard, *p. Brit.* 22. b.
Salicetum, Ground where Wil-
 lows or Sallows grow.
Voil Salier, would lesp, *p. Crompt.*
 154. b.
Un Saller, a Sadler.
Saler, to salt, to season with
 salt.
Sale, Salt; *salure*, powdering,
 salting.
Sales, idem; *p. Coke* 10, 139.
Salmure, brine; *sale* is also
 salted.
Salace, lascivious.
Salive, spittle.
Un Sale, a Hall; *sallo*, idem.
Le grand Sale de Palais, West-
 minster-hall.
Saliver and *saliva*, a Salt-pit, or
 place for making Salt by the Sea-
 coasts; also a Boillery.
Salpestre, Salt-peter.
Salair, a Reward; *salarien*, to
 reward one.
Pour Salter, for Reward; for
 Hire.
A Salter, to leap, to dance;
sauter, idem.
Pour Salvation, for saving.
Pour le Salute, for the health,
 or saving.
Salutaire, wholesome.
Salubre, healthful.
Saluer, to salute or accost one.
Salve, greeting, *p. Kitch.*
Samdy, Saturday; *Sambadie*,
 idem, *Samedi*, idem.
Sanneyes, Sallows, withy Trees;
p. Coke 8, 47.
Sauer, to heal; *sane*, sound.
Sanable, which may be heal-
 ed.
Sauke, blood; *Sauc*, idem; *Sang*,
 idem.
Sanguillant, bloody; *Sanguine*,
 idem.
Sanguant, idem, *p. Coke* 9.
 132.
Sang espandre, Bloodshed, in mod.
French. b.
Sauke espandre, idem.
Sauk fin, the end of the Kin-
 dred, or Line.
Le Demi Sauk, of the half
 blood.
Saus, without, besides; *sauus*,
 idem.
Saus fin, for ever; *sans men*,
 immediately.
En Sanite, in health; *sante*,
 health, welfare.
Saut, holy.
Le Sapien, the wise.
Sarcler, to rake; to lease, also to
 weed.
Un Sarcler, a Rake.
Sarure, a Lock, *Westm.* 1. c. 1.
 v. *Seare*.
Sarclement, raking, weeding.
Satisfair, to make amends.
Un Sas, a Sieve; *sasser*, to
 sift.
Sauvacyon, saving, *p. Brit.* 1. 2.
Sauies del-mer, Creeks of the Sea;
p. Fitzh. 216.
Savage, wild, *leur savage*, their
 wilderness, or being at liberty a-
 broad, as Doves in flight, Fish in
 rivers.
Sauvaigne, wandering, straying,
sauvaigne, idem.
Sauvagine, is also Venison.
Sauus, sound, healthful, whol-
 some, *p. Brit.* 33. a.
Un Saulx, a Withy or Willow-
 tree.
Sautices, Willows, Withies;
Sauces, idem.
Sauons, referring, excepting,
 saving.

Sauvant, idem, also a Provision.

Sauvement, safely: p. Brit. 168.

Un baston de Sautre, a wooden Club, a Staff.

Sauveront, they know, *vide Scavet*.

Sauver, to keep, to save

Sauveur, tast; *sans sauveur*, insipid, without tast.

Sauverer, to tast, also to save.

Sauces, Creeks, *vide, sauces*.

Ne Sautai, I know not: 21. Hen. 7. 35. b.

A Sauvete, to, or for the health:

p. Brit. 77. a.

Sauvement garde, safely kept.

Ne Sauveyent, they know not.

Saufte, saved.

Par soy sauverte, for his safety,

Coke 9. 121.

Sauces, Willows, p. Coke Lit.

4. b. *vide Sauces*.

Say, know, p. Plowd. 178. b.

S C

Scachant, knowing; *jeo scio*, I know.

Scaveient, they may know; *scaveies*, ye knew.

Que jeo Scavey, as I know.

Scarcement, scarcely.

A Scaver, to know; *scen*, known.

Ne Scaveir, know not; *scaveir*, is also, knowledge.

Poies Scaver, ye may know.

Scavage, is a Toll paid for shewing Wares in Fairs.

Ne Scaveit, he knew not.

Ne Scay, know not.

Par le Scavient interpretations, by the known, or wise interpretations.

Vous Scaves, ye shall know.

Scaveir paravant, to fore-know.

Scaveis, ye know, or learn.

Cest a Scaveir, that is to say.

Ils ne point Scaveir, they cannot know.

Scaveisa, may know; *a scier*, to know.

Que scait, he who knoweth.

Scavamment, prudently, knowingly.

Scett, doth know; *scieroit*, may know.

Un Scen, a Seal; *Gardian de grand Scen*, Keeper of the great Seal.

Si il ne Scett, if it be not known; *scier*, to know.

Sciaist, he had known; *scient*, knowing, also to cut.

Scies, Cut.

Scinder, to cut; *bles scies*, Corn cut.

Science, Skill, Knowledge.

Shan and *scan*, argued; *bien skanne*, well argued.

A'Scriver, to write.

Un Scrove, a writing, *prist scrov*, took a writing not executed.

Un Scippe, a Ship; *d'scippe*, to ship or lade Goods.

Scoles, Schools: p. Fitzb. nat. br. 40.

Scot and *Lat*, a customary Contribution of Townsmen and Parishioners towards publick Charges.

Scrutiment, searching.

Schisme, Heresy, Division from the Church.

Seyer, to cut, or mow; *scier*, idem.

Jeo veil Seyer, I would know: p. Plowd. 97. b.

Sciera, shall cut.

Scintiller, to sparkle; *scintillation*, sparkling.

Un Scye, a Sythe, also a Saw.

S E

Se, with a Verb, is termed a Verb reciprocal, as, *un Vicaridge se voida*, a Vicarage became void: 44 *Edw.* 3, 16.

Un Seare, a Lock; *seares*, Locks.

Seame, sowed; *seme*, idem.

Seant, sitting; *seap*, fate; *Car fut seant*, the Court was sitting: p. *Moore's*, rep. 33. *Sejeant*, they fate.

Sejant sous le drap de Estate, sitting under a Cloth of State: 13 *Hen.* 8. 11. b.

Seera, shall sit; *seience*, sitting; *a seer*, to sit; *de seers*, idem.

Secus, blind.

Sec, dry; *rent sec*, dry rent; i. e. whereof no distress may be taken.

Secheresse, dryness, drought; *facheres*, secular.

Secrement, secretly, privily.

Secunderment, secondly.

Un Seer, a Governour, a Superintendant.

La Seigneur, the Lord; *un Seignourie*, a Lordship.

La Seigniorie, the Lady.

Seigle, Corn of Rie; *seigle*, and *segle*, Rie; *Pain de seigle*, Rie-Bread.

Seisse, seized; *seises*, plurally; *seizin*, possession.

Seizera, shall seize.

Avoit Seisina, hath sowed, or tilled: p. *Parkins*, 110.

-Seel, wax, p. *Coke* 8. 28. b.

Selda, a Salt-pit.

Selles, Wares Merchandizes.

Sagen, in pursuance of, accord-

ing to: p. *Coke* rep. 9. 120. *selongues*, idem.

S'el, if she.

Un selen de terre, is the ground arising between two Furrows, i. e. one ridge; *selles*, idem.

Seillemur, to ridge land or ground.

Satcher, to wither, to make dry.

Saine, himself; or one returned to his Senses from Dotage: li.

Aff. 123. b. vide *Sien*.

Le Sein, the bosom.

Selda, a Wood of Sallows, or Willows.

Selous and *selen*, according to, agreeable with.

Seme (*Suma*) a Horseload, a Some of Corn is eight Bushells, and *Sumagium* is a Toll for carrying on Horseback.

Semances, Seeds: *Coke* 8. 37. b. *Semences*, idem.

Un Semaine, a Week; *semaignes*, Weeks.

Semaines, idem.

El Semble, it seemeth; *el sembles*, idem.

Moy semble, it seems to me, methinks.

Semblable, agreeable; *semblables* siels, such like; *siels semblables* idem.

Semblont, they think, or seem.

No Sembleis, it seems not: p. *Star. Westm.* 1. cap. 35.

Semer, and *seminer*, to sow; *fomy*, sowed.

Semeur, a Sower; *semer*, idem a Seeds-man.

Ne Sema, shall not sow.

Semeur, sowing, seeding, also beginning: p. *Coke* rep. 11. 53.

Sente, a Path-way, also thinking.

Se Sente, think themselves : p. *Brit.* 195.

Celuy qui sey sent, he who thinks : p. *Coke rep.* 11. 64.

Senechal, a Steward ; *seuth Senechal*, an under Steward.

Sensire, the left ; *Sensiremain*, the left Hand.

Sensue, fled away.

Sengliers, boots, labourers, hinder : p. *Crompt.* 240. b.

Sens, sense.

Sensuit, it followeth.

Sensir, to feel, to perceive ;

Se sensis, he bethinks, or perceives himself.

Sensif, an ability of perceiving ;

sensius, idem.

Sensur, they sit : p. *nov. nar.*

102.

Seps, Stocks, vide *Opps.*

Separey, to divide, to separate.

De sel Sep, of the same Stock or

Root : p. *Brit.* 78. a.

Septe, seven, *sept*, idem.

Septiesme, the seventeenth ; *sep-*

tieme, idem.

Septantis, seventy.

Septentrion, the North.

Septembre, the Month Sep-

tember.

Sepul'se, buried ; *sepulture*, bu-

rial.

Sequent, following.

Sequestre, to take into one's

hand, to seize.

Serra, shall be ; *ne servamus*,

we may not be : p. *Rhd.* 3.

14. b.

Serein, calm, quiet, fair,

clear.

Servante, brightness, clear-

ness.

Sere, here.

Serement, swearing, an Oath.

Par Sereler, for sowing, for to

sow : p. *Brit.* 251. b.

Serfe, a Slave, a Servant, a Vil-

lain.

Serfe, is used by *Britten*, for a

Man-servant, and *Naife* for a Wo-

man-servant, and *Serfe*, by *Coke* is

used for a Bond-man.

Serfe, Striga : *nov. nar.* 74.

Demerast Serfe, he should re-
main a Slave : p. *Brit.* 77.

Serjeant and *Serjeant*, accused by
Britten for Servant, 70. and by *nov.*
nar. for a Champion, also a
Proxy : 6.

Serra, should be ; *serreys*, idem,
serroient and *serrount*, they should
be ; *serres*, ye shall be.

Seruer, to keep ; *ne serua*, shall
not keep : p. *Grig.* 301. also to
serve.

Seruer Dieu, to serve God.

Ne servera, shall not serve.

Servages, services : p. *Brit.*
118. a.

Servetes, ye shall serve.

Ne fuit serve, was not served.

Un Serve, a stroke : p. *Term. de*
Ley, 110.

Quenu Servant, they who serve.

Service de Chevalry, Knights Ser-
vice.

Servais, Beer and Ale, vide *Car-*
vois.

Servage, Slavery, Bondsge.

Emmener en Servage, to carry in-
to Captivity.

Serrir, to lock, to shut up.

Serre, shut, or lock'd up ; *serre*,
shall be.

Serrail de le Huis, the ring of the
Door.

Ses, his, also her, if joined to a
plural.

Set, knoweth, vide *set* ; also,
Set, an Arrow.

Setter, to shoot, also shooting ;
setta, shooting.

S H

Il setta an set, he shot an Arrow.

Settles, stands, benches.

Soudes, Sellers, Vauks: p. nov. nar. 16. a.

Ne Soudut, they knew not; p. Brit. 211. b.

Severement, severally, severalment, idem.

Severe, parted asunder, cut.

Sawers, idem; fais sey, be cut.

Sawrs, Sisters: p. Crompton 142.

Sawmen, the sixth time.

Seyettis, Arrows; p. Brit.

Seynt, holy: p. 1 Hen. 7. 10.

Seyar, to sit, vide Sear.

Soya, shall sit, seyaut, they sit, also sitting.

Il seyist, he doth sit.

Seyur, Furs: p. a part Miz. gr. abr. f. 53. b.

Seyast, hath seen: p. Crompton 21.

S H

Shack, is a sort of Commoning after Harvest, for all sorts of Cattle: By Blount, a Common for Hogs, used in Norfolk, in all mens grounds, after Harvest till Seed-time.

Show, is a Wood or Grove.

Showellers, wood Pidgeons; Quoists.

June Showellers, young Quoists: p. Coke rep. 7. 17. b.

Shrovelets: p. rep. 7. 17. b. Goshawks.

Shotta, shut.

Par Shewer, to shoe.

Shread, lopp'd, cut.

S I

Si, if, so, even, or, as.

Si fort, so strong; also therefore; si comme, so as, and even as; si non, unless, except; si none, saving that; si que, in such sort; si la, until; si bien, and si byen, as well; si come, as it were: By Britten, 136.

Si come, as if: p. enud. 83. si non, unless.

Sib and Sem. Sax. Peace and Security.

Sicce, dry; siccitis, drought; ils feces devenant, they became dry or withered.

Un Sie, a Saw; sier, to saw; fais, sawed; ses, ye sawed or cut.

Le Sied, his own; garde le sien, to keep his own.

Siglante, sailing; p. Brit. 6. b.

Signer, to sign, signal; a sign, a token.

Signature, signing.

Un Signet, a Seal: p. Terms de Ley, 14.

Signifier, to give notice, to shew.

Que signifie cecy? What meaneth this? or what doth this signifie or import?

S'il, if he, s'ils, if they.

Sillours, Cutters, sillours de bours, Cut-purses: p. Fitzh. Justice, 200. b.

Simony, selling Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Le Simoniague, he who bargains or sells such.

Simplement, singly; simpleste, simplicity, foolishness.

Simu-

Simulation, dissembling; an *im-
mulateur*, a Dissembler.

Singulens, idem ut *sanguil-
lent*, i. e. bloody: p. *Coke*, rep.
9. 122.

Sinks, five, vide *cinque*; *snaks-
ment*, fifty.

Sinistre, vide *synistre*.

Sinder, to cut; *fiemant de Ble*,
cutting of Corn.

Un sag manual, a Hand-wri-
ting.

Un sage, an Ape, p. *Plowd. Com.*
104. b.

Sire, signifies diversly, a Fa-
ther, Knight, or Lord, *Nestre sire le
Roy*, our Lord the King, *Wistm.*
1. *Preamble*.

Siffables Arbres, Trees used to be
cut or lopped, or Copples.

Situer, to place; *stus*, plated,
put.

Sidre, Cyder.

Sixe, six; *sixieme*, the sixth;
dix six, sixteen.

Slipper, frail.

Sleshe, a bank of a River; *slide*,
idem p. *est part Instit.* 52.

S O

Sobre, temperate, continent,
sober; *sobremont*, temperately,
&c.

Soc, a Plowshare, or Coulter.

Socage, is a Tenure performed
by Services in Husbandry to the
Lord; also a Tenure of Free-
hold by a certain Rent for all
Services, and to pay upon the
death of the Ancestour, a dou-
ble Rent for a Relief, and to be
free from Wardship or Marri-

age, *Socmans* and *Sokemans* are such
Tenants.

Sodeinment, suddenly, quickly.

Sodomes, Buggerers, Sodomites.

Le Soel, the Sun; *soeil*, idem.

Soen, ones own; *que ne sont
soens*, which are not one's own:
Plowd. 290. a.

De son soen test, of his own head:
Crompt. 163.

Maigre la soen, against his will:
p. *Greg.* 211.

Soese, sweet; *soesment*, sweet-
ly.

Soer, Sister; *ma Soer*, my Sister;
ma seur, idem.

Soerts, sorts: *Plowd.* 332.

Soeffre, to suffer; *soeffrent*, they
suffer.

Soet, be it, vide *soit*.

Soif, thirst; *avoir soif*, to be
thirsty or a-dry.

Solmesme, himself; *soymesme*,
idem.

Soient, let them be, they ought
to be.

Soies, ye shall be, *sois*, ye be,
ye are.

Soit, be it; *soit ce*, be it his, or
thus.

Soient, several.

Ou que nous soions, or where we
be: p. *Bris.* 43. b.

Soigner, to take care, or attend.

Soigne, care, diligence; ; 9 rep.
120. b.

Soignens, giving attention, be-
ing, careful.

Soies, he used, or ought: p.
Plowd. 334.

Soiens, they used.

Le Soir, the Evening; *tous les
soirs*, every Evening.

Sois soit, be thou; *sois ainsi*, be
it so.

Soinste, sixty.

R O

Un-riboud, a Rogue, a Whore-
monger, also a sturdy Beggar.
Riboude; Bawdy, Ributory.
3 Inst. 206.

Riboude, a Whore, one of
evil fame.

Ribleria, to keep ill rule abroad,
or in the Streets.

Ridiger, to restore.

Rien and *rien*, nothing; *il n'est
rien si facile*, there is nothing so
easy, *rien plus*, nothing more.

Rien cul, not guilty, *n'avait
unquam rien*, never had any
Thing.

Rien vult, avails nothing.

Ripes, Banks, *ripes de la Riviere*,
the Banks of a River.

Un rien, a small Brook.

Rieur, Laughter, *ris*, idem.

Riguer, sternness, rigour.

Rigour, rough, cruel, sharp.

Rifter, to spoil or take from.

Riotoux, riotous, excessive.

Rire, to smile, to laugh.

Risre, laughing.

Rieur, a Gigler, one used to
laughter.

Risquer, chances, haps, trials.

R O

Robes, Apparel, *per Termes de
Ley* 133.

Un robe, a Gown or upper Gar-
ment, *robu*, idem.

Roborer, to work, also to
strengthen.

Robuste, strong, mighty.

Le rein, the Kidney.

Rispre, to break, to burst asun-
der.

Rompe, broken, *rampure*, a
breach.

Rompement, Breaking.

R U

Ronciers and *ronciere*, the Place
where Briers and Brambles grow.
Roncieux, full of Brambles,
Briers.

Un ronce, a bramble, *ronce*,
idem.

Ronciers, briery Land, vide
ronciere.

Rond, round, *roundement*, round-
ly.

Le roigne, the Queen, *Royne*,
idem.

Royner, to clip, or pare round.

Rasse, Heath, *res*, idem.

Roscan, a Reed.

Rose, Dew.

Revesans, Rogation Time. p.
Stat. Westm. c. 51.

Rouge, red Colour, *rouger*,
reddens.

Roussir, to wax red, vide
rouge.

Un rout, an Assembly of many
together, or above three, to do
some unlawful Act, *rot*, in Brit-
ish, also in the German Lan-
guages.

Roy, a King, *royal*, Kingly,
Majestick, *royes*, Kings.

Roylement, Princely, Royally.

Royaume, a Kingdom, *Royaum*,
idem.

Royalty, the Dignity of a King.
Rouler, to fold, to plaic.

Roundre monie, to clip Money.
p. Brit. 16. a.

Le roue, the streaks of a Car-
wheel.

R U

Rumper, to break, vide *rom-
pre*.

Leverer ramp son leste, a Grey-
hound broke his Leath.

Rabie,

S A

Radie, ruddy, very red.
Rue, a Street; *Ruelle*, a Lane.
Rue, to throw down.
Ruge, red, p. *Plond. Cam.*
 339. a.

Ruineux, ruinous, in decay.
Rugir, to roar.
Un Ruche, a Bee-hive, p. *Bris.*
 85. a.

Rueuse, the Place where Kneeholm or Broom grows, *Coke Lit.*
 5. a.

Ruse, heat, also craft, deceit.

R Y

Ryen, vide *rieh*.
Ryen faire, to do nothing.

S A

S is Feminine, and signifies her; sometimes it is his, as *sa possession*, his possession; for that, *possession* is feminine, *vide Mich. nar. brev.* 181. b.

S'adati, abate.
Sahien, gravel, sand; *sable*, idem.

Sable, is also black.
Sachement, gravally, sandy.
Sacher, to know; *sachez*, know thou; *sachez*, know.

Sache, understood, known.
Sachant, knowing; *sachens*, idem; also they know; *ne sachere*, shall not know.

Sache, know; *sachez*, had known.

Sachantement, knowingly, wittingly: p. 3d part *Infit.*

Sacret, consecrated.

S A

Un Sacbet, a Pocket, a Bag.
Sac, is a Penalty, or Forfeiture in the Lord's Court.

Sac, is also the Lord's Privilege of holding Pleas between his Tenants.

Saccager, to spoil, to sack.
Saccagement, spoiling, pillaging.

Sacer, to make holy; *sa-
 cre al Dieu*, consecrated to God.

Sacres, installed, anointed with holy Unction; also sworn: p. *Coke* 8. 69. a.

Sacer un Evêque, to consecrate a Bishop.

Un Sacre, a kind of Hawk; also a piece in Artillery.

Sacrilege, stealing things dedicated to holy uses.

Sage, wise; *sagement*, wisely, advisedly.

Mons Sage, unwise, indiscreet.

Sageste, Wisdom.

Sagette, an Arrow; *sagit*, idem.

Sagitter, to shoot an Arrow.

Sagitta, shot.

Sani, sound, healthful; *sant*, idem.

Sani & entier, whole and sound.

Saigner, to let blood.

Saignee, letting blood.

Saigneux, bloody.

Un Sainct, a Saint, also one that is holy.

Sainctement, holily.

Sailler, to leap, to dance, also to issue forth.

Saisissement, seizing, laying hold on, attachment; *saisons*, idem; p. *Bris.* 14.

Saisir, vide *seisir*.

R

Sakeber,

Saksber, a Back-biter; *salt eye*
Le Saksber, let the Back-biter be
 heard, *p. Brit.* 22. b.

Salicetum, Ground where Wil-
 lows or Sallows grow.

Voil Salier, would leap, *p. Crompt.*
 154. b.

Un Saller, a Sadler.

Saler, to salt, to season with
 salt.

Sale, Salt; *salure*, powdering,
 salting.

Salce, idem, *p. Coke* 10, 139.

Salmure, brine; *sale* is also
 salted.

Salace, lascivious.

Salive, spittle.

Un Sale, a Hall; *sallo*, idem.

Le grand Sale de Palais, West-
 minster-hall.

Saliver and *saliva*, a Salt-pit, or
 place for making Salt by the Sea-
 coasts; also a Boillery.

Salpêtre, Salt-peter.

Salaire, a Reward; *salarier*, to
 reward one.

Pour Sallery, for Reward; for
 Hire.

A Saltar, to leap, to dance;
sauter, idem.

Pour Salvation, for saving.

Pour le Salute, for the health,
 or saving.

Salifaire, wholesome.

Salubre, healthful.

Saluer, to salute or accost one.

Salve, greeting, *p. Kitch.*

Samedi, Saturday; *Sabadie*,
 idem, *Samedi*, idem.

Sannejes, Sallows, withy Trees;
p. Coke 8, 47.

Sauer, to heal; *sane*, sound.

Sanable, which may be heal-
 ed.

Sauke, blood; *Sanc*, idem; *Sang*,
 idem.

Sanguillant, bloody; *Sanglante*
 idem.

Sanguant, idem, *p. Coke* 9.

132.

Sang espandre, Bloodshed, in mod.
French. b

Sauke espandre, idem.

Sauk fin, the end of the Kin-
 dred, or Line.

Le Demi-Sauk, of the half
 blood.

Sans, without, besides; *sans*,
 idem.

Sans fin, for ever; *sans mein*,
 immediately.

En Saute, in health; *sante*,
 health, welfare.

Sant, holy.

Le Sapiens, the wise.

Sarcler, to rake; to lease, also to
 weed.

Un Sarcler, a Rake.

Sarure, a Lock, *Westm.* 1. c. 1.
 v. *Seave*.

Sarclement, raking, weeding.

Satisfair, to make amends.

Un Sar, a Sieve; *sasser*, to
 sift.

Sauvageon, saving, *p. Brit.* 1. 2.

Sauts delmer, Creeks of the Sea;
p. Fitzh. 216.

Savage, wild, *leur savage*, their
 wilderness, or being at liberty a-
 broad, as Doves in flight, Fish in
 rivers.

Sauvagine, wandering, straying,
sauvagine, idem.

Sauvagine, is also Venison.

Sanne, sound, healthful, whol-
 some, *p. Brit.* 33. a.

Un Saule, a Withy or Willow-
 tree.

Sauties, Willows, Withies;
Sauces, idem.

Sauvant, referring, excepting,
 saving.

Sauvant, idem, also a Provision.

Sauvement, safely: p. Brit. 168.

Un baston de Sautré, a wooden Club, a Staff.

Sauverment, they know, *vide* *Scaver*.

Sauver, to keep, to save.

Sauveur, tast; *sans sauveur*, insipid, without tast.

Sauverer, to tast, also to save.

Sauces, Creeks, *vide*, *sauces*.

Ne Sauoi, I know not: 21. Hen. 7. 35. b.

A Sauoite, to, or for the health: p. Brit. 77. a.

Sauvement gardes, safely kept.

Ne Sauoyent, they know not.

Saufo, saved.

Par soy sauotte, for his safety, Coke 9. 121.

Sauces, Willows, p. Coke Lit. 4. b. *vide* *Sauces*.

Say, know, p. Plowd. 178. b.

S C

Scachant, knowing; *jeo scio*, I know.

Scavoient, they may know; *scavoies*, ye knew.

Que jeo Scavoey, as I know.

Scarcement, scarcely.

A Scaver, to know; *scen*, known.

Ne Scavoit, know not; *scavoit*, is also, knowledge.

Pois Scavot, ye may know.

Scavage, is a Toll paid for shewing Wares in Fairs.

Ne Scavoit, he knew not.

Ne Scay, know not.

Par le Scavoient interpretations, by the knowd, or wise interpretations.

Vous Scavet, ye shall know.

Scavoit paravant, to fore-know.

Scavoit, ye know, or learn.

Cest a Scavoit, that is to say.

Is ne point Scavoit, they cannot know.

Scavoita, may know; *a scier*, to know.

Que scait, he who knoweth.

Scavamment, prudently, knowingly.

Scet, doth know; *scieroit*, may know.

Un Scenu, a Seal; *Gardian de grand Sean*, Keeper of the great Seal.

Si il ne Scet, if it be not known; *scier*, to know.

Sciaft, he had known; *sciens*, knowing, also to cut.

Scies, Cut.

Scinder, to cut; *bles scias*, Corn cut.

Science, Skill, Knowledge.

Shan and *scen*, argued; *bien skanne*, well argued.

A'Scriver, to write.

Un Scrowe, a writing, *prist scrow*, took a writing not executed.

Un Scippe, a Ship; *d'scippe*, to ship or lade Goods.

Scales, Schools: p. Fitzb. nat. br. 40.

Scot and Lot, a customary Contribution of Townsmen and Parishioners towards publick Charges.

Scrutiment, searching.

Schisme, Heresy, Division from the Church.

Seyer, to cut, or mow; *scier*, idem.

Jeo wil Seyer, I would know: p. Plowd. 97. b.

Sciara, shall cut.

Scintiller, to sparkle; *scintillation*, sparkling.

Un Scye, a Sythe, also a Saw.

S E

Se, with a Verb, is termed a Verb reciprocal, as, *un Vicaridge se voida*, a Vicarage became void: 44 *Edw.* 3, 16.

Un Seare, a Lock; *seares*, Locks.

Seame, sowed; *sème*, idem.

Seant, sitting; *seu*, late; *Car fut seant*, the Court was sitting: *p. Moore's*, *rep.* 33. *Sejaunt*, they late.

Sejaunt sous le drap de Estate, sitting under a Cloth of State: 13 *Hen.* 8, 11. b.

Seera, shall sit; *seience*, sitting; *a seer*, to sit; *de seer*, idem.

Secus, blind.

Sec, dry; *rent sec*, dry rent; *i. e.* whereof no distress may be taken.

Secheresse, dryness, drought; *facheres*, secular.

Secrement, secretly, privily.

Secunderment, secondly.

Un Seer, a Governour, a Superintendant.

La Seigneur, the Lord; *un Seignourie*, a Lordship.

La Seigniorie, the Lady.

Seingle, Corn of Rie; *seigle*, and *segle*, Rie; *Pain de-seigle*, Rie-Bread.

Seisse, seized; *seises*, plurally; *seisin*, possession.

Seizera, shall seize.

Avoit Seisine, hath sowed, or tilled: *p. Parkins*, 110.

-Seel, wax, *p. Coke* 8, 28. b.

Selda, a Salt-pit.

Selies, Wares Merchandizes.

Sagen, in pursuance of, accord-

ing to: *p. Coke* *rep.* 9, 120. *selouen*, idem.

S'el, if she.

Un selion de terre, is the ground arising between two Furrows, *i. e.* one ridge; *selion*, idem.

Seillemier, to ridge land or ground.

Selcher, to wither, to make dry.

Saine, himself; or one returned to his Senses from Dotage: *li. Aff.* 123. b. vide *Siem*.

Le Sein, the bosom.

Selda, a Wood of Sallows, or Willows.

Selene and *selon*, according to, agreeable with.

Seme (*Suma*) a Horseload, a Seme of Corn is eight Bushells, and *Sumagium* is a Toll for carrying on Horseback.

Semences, Seeds: *Coke* 8, 37. b. *Semence*, idem.

Un Semaine, a Week; *semaine*, Weeks.

Semaines, idem.

El Semble, it seemeth; *el sembles*, idem.

Moy semble, it seems to me, methinks.

Semblable, agreeable; *semblables* *siels*, such like; *piels* *semblables* idem.

Semblont, they think, or seem.

Ne Sembloit, it seems not: *p. Star. Westm.* 1. *cap.* 35.

Semer, and *seminer*, to sow; *somy*, sowed.

Semur, a Sower; *semer*, idem a Seeds-man.

Ne Sema, shall not sow.

Semenceur, sowing, seeding, also beginning: *p. Coke* *rep.* 11. 53.

Sente, a Path-way, also thinking.

Se Sente, think themselves : *p. Brit.* 195.

Cestuy qui sey sent, he who thinks : *p. Coke rep.* 11. 64.

Senechal, a Steward ; *seneb Se-nefchal*, a sinner, *Servant*.

Sensire, she left ; *Sensirevaine*, the left Hand.

Sensue, fled away.

Senglers, boots, labourers, hinder : *p. Crompt.* 240. b.

Sens, sense.

Sensit, it followeth.

Sensir, to feel, to perceive.

Se sensis, he bethinks, or perceives himself.

Sensif, an ability of perceiving ; *sensire*, idem.

Sensur, they sit : *p. nov. nov.*

102.

Seps, Stocks, vide *Oppo.*

Separe, to divide, to separate.

De set Sep, of the same Stock or Root : *p. Brit.* 78. a.

Septe, seven, *seps*, idem.

Septiesme, the seventeenth ; *septieme*, idem.

Septuante, seventy.

Septentrion, the North.

Septembre, the Month September.

Sepulre, buried ; *sepulture*, burial.

Sequent, following.

Sequestre, to take into one's hand, to seize.

Serre, shall be ; *ne servamus*, we may not be : *p. Rhd.* 3.

14. b.

Serein, calm, quiet, fair, clear.

Serviste, brightness, clearness.

Sere, here.

Serement, swearing, an Oath.

Pur Sereler, for sowing, for to

sow : *p. Brit.* 251. b.

Serfe, a Slave, a Servant, a Villain.

Serfe, is used by Britton, for a Man-Slave, and *Naife* for a Woman-Slave, and *Serfe*, by Coke is used for a Bond-man.

Serfs, Straits : *nov. nov.* 74.

Demerast Serfe, he should remain a Slave : *p. Brit.* 77.

Serjent and *Serjeant*, are used by Britton for Servant, 70. and by *nov.*

nov. for a Champion, also a Proxy : 6.

Serroid, should be ; *serroga*, idem, *serroient* and *serrount*, they should be ; *serres*, ye shall be.

Seruer, to keep ; *ne servas*, shall not keep : *p. Gray.* 301. also to serve.

Seruer Dieu, to serve God.

Ne servera, shall not serve.

Servages, services : *p. Brit.*

118. a.

Servetes, ye shall serve.

Ne fuit servus, was not served.

Un Serve, a stroke : *p. Term. de*

Ley, 110.

Quenu Servant, they who serve.

Service de Chevalry, Knights Service.

Servants, iter and Ale, vide *Corv.*

Servage, Slavery, Bondage.

Emmener en Servage, to carry into Captivity.

Serrir, to lock, to shut up.

Serre, shut, or lock'd up ; *serre*, shall be.

Serail de la Huie, the ring of the Door.

Ser, his, also her, if joined to a plural.

Ser, knoweth, vide, *set* ; also,

Set, an Arrow.

Sesser, to shoot, also shooting ;

setta, shooting.

S H

Il fetta un set, he shot an Arrow.

Settles, stands, benches.

Seuder, Sellers, Vauks: *p. nov. nar. 16. a.*

Ne Seuent, they knew not; *p. Brit. 211. b.*

Severnement, severally, *severalment*, idem.

Severe, parted asunder, cut.

Sewers, idem; *soit sey*, be cut.

Sours, Sisters: *p. Crompton 142.*

Seutemen, the sixth time.

Seyttis, Arrows; *p. Brit. 137.*

Seynt, holy: *p. 1 Hen. 7. 10.*

Seyar, to sit, vide *Seer*.

Soya, shall sit, *seyant*, they sit, also sitting.

Il seyist, he doth sit.

Seyw, Furs: *p. a part Mtz. gr. abr. f. 53. b.*

Seyast, hath seen: *p. Crompton 21.*

S H

Shack, is a sort of Commoning after Harvest, for all sorts of Cattle: By *Blaunt*, a Common for Hogs, used in *Norfolk*, in all mens grounds, after Harvest till Seed-time.

Shaw, is a Wood or Grove.

Showckers, wood Pidgeons; *Quoists*.

June Showckers, young Quoists: *p. Coke rep. 7. 17. b.*

Showckers: *p. rep. 7. 17. b. Goshawks.*

Shotta, shut.

Par shewer, to shoe.

Shroud, lopp'd, cut.

S I

Si, if, so, even, or, as.

Si fort, so strong; also therefore; *si comme*, so as, and even as; *si non*, unless, except; *si non-que*, saving that; *si que*, in such sort; *si la*, until; *si bien*, and *si byen*, as well; *si come*, as it were: By *Britten*, 136.

Si come, as if: *p. enud. 83. si non*, unless.

Sib and *Som. Sax.* Peace and Security.

Sices, dry; *ficcitis*, drought; *ils fices devent*, they became dry or withered.

Un Sie, a Saw; *sier*, to saw; *saie*, sawed; *sier*, ye sawed or cut.

Le Sien, his own; *garde le sien*, to keep his own.

Siglaunte, sailing: *p. Brit. 6. b.*

Signer, to sign, *signal*, a sign, a token.

Signature, signing.

Un Signet, a Seal: *p. Terms de Ley. 14.*

Signifier, to give notice, to shew.

Que signifie cecy? What meaneth this? or what doth this signifie or import?

S'il, if he, *s'ils*, if they.

Sillours, Cutters, *filours de bourfes*, Cut-purses: *p. Fitzh. Justice, 200. b.*

Shmony, selling Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Le Simoniague, he who bargains or sells such.

Simplement, singly; *simplesse*, simplicity, foolishness.

Simulation, dissembling; an *simulateur*, a Dissembler.

Singulent, idem ut *sanguilant*, i. e. bloody: p. *Coke*, rep. 9. 122.

Snake, five, vide *cinque*; *snakement*, fifty.

Sinistre, vide *synistre*.

Sinder, to cut; *fiement de Ble*, cutting off Corn.

Un sug manual, a Hand-writing.

Un sugr, an Ape, p. *Plowd. Com.* 104. b.

Sire, signifies diversly, a Father, Knight, or Lord, *Nestre sire le Roy*, our Lord the King, *Westm.* 1. *Preamble*.

Siffables Arbres, Trees used to be cut or lopped, or Copples.

Situer, to place; *situs*, placed, put.

Sidre, Cyder.

Size, six; *sixieme*, the sixth; *dix six*, sixteen.

Slipper, frail.

Sleshe, a bank of a River; *slide*, idem p. *ist part Instit.* 52.

S O

Sobre, temperate, continent, sober; *sobremont*, temperately, &c.

Soc, a Plowshare, or Coulter.

Socage, is a Tenure performed by Services in Husbandry to the Lord; also a Tenure of Freehold by a certain Rent for all Services, and to pay upon the death of the Ancestour, a double Rent for a Relief, and to be free from Wardship or Marri-

age, *Socmans* and *Sokemans* are such Tenants.

Sodainment, suddenly, quickly.

Sodomes, Buggerers, Sodomites.

Le Soel, the Sun; *soeil*, idem.

Soen, ones own; *que ne sont soens*, which are not one's own: *Plowd.* 290. a.

De son soen test, of his own head: *Crompt.* 163.

Maigre le soen, against his will: p. *Greg.* 211.

Soese, sweet; *soesement*, sweetly.

Sour, Sister; *ma Sour*, my Sister; *ma seur*, idem.

Soerts, sorts: *Plowd.* 332.

Soeffre, to suffer; *soeffrent*, they suffer.

Sost, be it, vide *soit*.

Soif, thirst; *avoir soif*, to be thirsty or a-dry.

Solmesme, himself; *soymesme*, idem.

Soient, let them be, they ought to be.

Soies, ye shall be, *sois*, ye be, ye are.

Soit, be it; *sois ce*, be it his, or thus.

Soient, several.

Ou que nous soions, or where we be: p. *Bris.* 43. b.

Seigner, to take care, or attend.

Seigne, care, diligence; ; 9 rep. 120. b.

Seigne, giving attention, being, careful.

Soules, he used, or ought: p. *Plowd.* 334.

Souient, they used.

Le Soir, the Evening; *tous les soirs*, every Evening.

Sois soit, be thou; *sois ainsi*, be it so.

Souante, sixty.

S'ls Saint, if they be: p. Fitzb.
nat. br. 210. b.

Solamiser, Plow-man, and by
Kitchin, &c. such as plow their
Loeds Lands.

Un Sole, a Plow, also the liber-
ty of holding a free Court of his
Tenants within a liberty.

Soleil, the Sun, and Sunday.
Sole and soile, ground, land.

Solitary, things, vide solyere.
Estre soleit, wont to be.

Solir, also, ought to be; solyrt,
idem.

Soliel, Sunday: jeur sol, idem.
Que ne solyent, they who ought,
or use not.

Solomay, all, only.
Sole, alone, soly: soule, idem;
soil, idem.

Solyer, they were wont, or ac-
customed to.

Solange and Solus, according.
Si vous soies, if ye be.

Solys, wanted to; solit, idem.
Solions avoir, we were wont to
have; or we ought to have. 2d.
part Instit. 619.

Jan Solay, I used.
Un Solyer, a Shoe-maker.
Solyers, Shoes: p. Fitzb. 46. a.

Solz, Shillings.
Somelents, Surroundings, faint-
ings: Brit. 66.

Somex, briefly, as somaria, in
short.

Solamiser, to celebrate, to so-
lemnize.

De son, on s. of his, or her.
Sont, are; sont, idem.

Solitude, cataphrasis.
Solais, he ought, he is wont:

Coke 9. 38
Somme, Heap; somerel, lumber-
ing.

Songer, to dream; songe, dream-
ed.

Soraser, Mice, vide sorasus.

Sorriers, Sorcerers.

Sorciresses, Women Sorcerers.

Sorceler, to bewitch.

Un sor, a lot; de sorte, after the
manner.

De cest sorte, after this man-
ner.

Sorcelage, Witchcraft.

Un sot, a Fool, an idiot.

Sotement, foolishly; sote fol-
ly.

Sotte; Fondaces, Dots.

Soudaine, sudden; soudainement,
suddenly.

Soulaver, to heave up, to lift
up.

Souminister, to serve under ano-
ther.

Soubs, under; soubs, idem, for
then, under.

Soubscrire, to under-write.

Soubsiraire, to withdraw, or take
from.

Subz umbre, under shew, under
pretence, or shadow.

Souffre, to suffice.

Souffrir, to bear or suffer; souff-
rance, suffering.

Soillure, soil, also filth, dung.

Sotiz, foolishness; sote, idem.

Souhaite, wisheth; souhaitant,
wishing: p. Plowd pref.

Sousaler, to undergo: p. nov.
147. b. 10

Soumettre, to submit unto.

Soulement, only: p. 12 Hen. 8.
2. a.

Sourd, deaf; soudess, deaf-
ness.

Soudant, stiling, springing
our.

Souvent, pteens; souz fardes,
145. of 22.

Souven, Qts; p. Group. Jap. Car.
84.

Sevent fois, often times ; *plais souvent*, more oft. *Il me souvent*, he remembers me ; *souvenance*, remembrance ; *souvenu*, remembered.

Soy tient eins, kept himself in.

Souffrante, want, indigence.

Un Soulas, a shilling ; *un sanz*, idem.

Soul, alone ; *Feme seul*, a Woman unmarried.

Soule, idem ; *sount*, idem ut *sont*.

Soulfre, Brimstone.

Souraces, Mice ; *souri*, a Mouse.

Soudra, idem ut *surdra*, *sourdant*, they arose ; *sourd*, idem ut *surd*.

Soulmint, idem ut *solement* : p. Fitzb gr. abr. 1 part, 54.

South, under ; *south bois*, Under-wood.

Southscript, under-written.

South Vicount, Under-Sheriff.

South seneschal, Under-Steward ; *de south la Mer*, beyond the Sea.

Southminer, to undermine ; *southmina*, undermined.

Souss, idem ut *south*.

Un souste, a suit, also a petition, also a petitioner : p. Brit. 206. b.

Fair souvenir, to put in mind, *jeo souvenir*, I remember : p. Plowd pref. *Une souvenir*, he put me in mind.

Souspecon, suspicion.

No soune, goes not : p. Plowd. Com. 11. b.

Its soune a un effect, they are all to one purpose : p. Cund. 86. a.

Sowne, p. 2 Rich. 3. 13. is put for noise, or sound.

Soy, him, also he, sometimes put for her.

Soy mesme, himself, also her self.

Soyment, idem ; *si jeo soy*, if I be.

Vous soyex, ye be : p. 16 Hen. 8. 3. b.

Jeo soy, I am ; *jeo sue*, idem, p. Coke 6. 31. a.

Soyent, they are, or be, also being.

En soyte, in themselves : p. Plowd. 313. b.

Soy leve, lifted himself, also was raised : p. Cund. 228.

Soyer, sister : p. Cund. 8. 87. vide *soer*.

No nul de soyens, nor none of his : Stat. Art. sup. Chartas 28 Edw. 1.

S P

Spaul, spittle, and spitting : p. nov. nar. 70.

Spediment, quickly, speedily.

Specifier, to make mention of.

Spinster, an addition to all unmarried Women, from the Viscount's Daughter, downwards, but in the 2d Instit. fol. 668. Sir Edward Coke says, that *Generosa*, to those who may claim it, is a more proper addition, and for want thereof, an Indictment, &c. may be quashed.

Les sponsells, the Marriage.

Spolier, to make spoil, also to strip one.

Spoliation, spoiling.

S T

Stable, firm, constant; *staël*, idem, and established.

Stanche, sound, firm, whole.

Staulawe, a rocky Mountain or Hill: *p. Coke Insist.* 4.

Stagus, a Pool, a Pond, a Lake.

Stange, idem.

Sterver, Death; *ce sterventh*, it dieth.

Le Steppes, the way, the path.

Ensuera le bus & steppes, to follow or pursue the cry: *p. Fitzh.* 168. a.

Stirile, barren, fruitless.

Stigmatifer, to burn with a hot Iron.

Stimuler, to stir up, to provoke.

Stiptick, binding, costive; *stiptique*, idem.

Stipuler, to interrogate, to demand, to undertake, to agree with: *p. Plowd. Com.* 82. b.

Stipulations, Agreements, Covenants.

Un Stipulateur, an Agent, an Attorney.

Les stirpes, the roots.

Stours, stocked; *stours cum Avers*, stocked with Cattle.

Stow, a House, *saxon*.

Strand and *Strond*, (*Sax.*) the Shore or Bank of the Sea, or a River.

Strip, the same as *Entreprement*.

Le street, the Way, the Street.

En haut street, in the Highway.

S U

Strait, distracted; *homme strait*, a Man out of his Wits.

Streitmennt, strictly; *straitment*, idem.

Stupid, drowsie, senseless, amazed, drowziness.

Studieux, studious.

Sturrait, put, also forced.

Le Style, the manner; *le style descrire*, the manner of Writing.

Stultifier, to make foolish: *p. Coke 4 Rep.* 123.

S U

Sus, sued, impleaded.

Sus, followed: *p. Brit.* 101.

b. Also became, and to seem to be.

Yes sue, I am: *p. Brook's grand Abr.* 169. Also I was: *p. 1 Bar.* 7. 10. b.

Bien sue, well followed: *suspectors*, hath sued out: *Plowd. Abr.* 7. a.

Suaut and *suante*, following.

Subsequer, to follow.

Suader, to persuade, to advise.

Subtraher, to with-hold; *subtrahere*, with-held, drawn back.

Subis, forthwith, presently.

Subornor, to instruct, or cause another to swear falsely; *suborn*, suborned.

Swave, vide *suave*, sweet.

Sudainement, suddenly, instantly.

Subjager, to overcome, to subdue.

Sublime

Sublime, high, honourable, lofty.

Submerger, to drown, to overflow.

Submerge, overflown, drown-
ed: *p. Coke* 5. 106.

Subroguer, to make a Deputy;
surroguer, idem, and to act in
another's place, by his Autho-
rity.

Le substittu, he that is so ap-
pointed or authorized.

Subterfuges, flights, cunning,
craftiness.

Subridendre, to smile, to laugh
behind another's back in scorn.

Subvertir, to overthrow.

Suc, juice; *sucemene*, sucking;
sucer, to suck.

Succider, to cut.

Succidier, to succeed; *succeder*,
idem.

Jeo sue, I have been: *p. Crom-
pton* 23.

Si jee suis, if I am.

Que jee mesme sue, than I
my self have: *p. 2 Hen.* 7.
15. a.

Sues, ye ought: *p. Coke Rep.* 6.
45.

De fuer, to follow, also to
sweat, to sue.

On este sue, have been sued or
prosecuted.

Veil fuer, will prosecute: 12
Hen. 8. 4.

Sueris, Sweat; *sueus*, sweat-
ing.

Un success, an event, chance,
a hap.

No suffist, it sufficeth not.

Il suffist, it is enough; *suffis*,
idem ut *suffit*: *p. Brit.* 120. b.

Sufferance, permission, leave.
Tenant at sufferance, is he who
holdeth beyond or over his

term at first granted without di-
sturbance.

Suffisement, and *sufficientment*, suf-
ficiently.

Suffre, to suffer, *souffre*, i-
dem.

Suffreit, doth suffer; *souffrire*,
idem, *p. 3 part Justis*.

Suient, they serve: *p. Brit.* 3.

Fensaut suis a son Melyn, do-
ing suit to his Mill: *p. Parkins*,
134. b. Also, *suis*, he sueth;
par son suis, for his suit: *p. eund.*
17. b.

Sugets, subjects; *sujets*, i-
dem.

Jeo que suis, I that am.

Suis, am; *jee suis mort*, I am
killed: *p. Coke* 9. 120.

Per mains tiens suis, by
hands held up: *p. Plowd.* 129.
b.

En suis, upwards, above, *p.*
Mirror.

Suis dits, above-said; *suis dit*,
aforesaid; *part* 73.

Suis faits, above done, or
made: *p. eund.* 217. b. *suit.*

On de suis, or above: *p. Termes*
de Ley. 9. 2. *39. E2d. 3 (22)*

A buy prender suis, to take him
up: 20 *Hen.* 7. 2. a.

Subvout, following; *sui-vants*,
followers, servitors: *p. Coke Rep.*

9. 120. *A suiver*, to follow:
p. eund. 10. 73.

Suffist, it sufficeth.

Suffrye, a Plow Land: *p. 1st*
part, Justis. 5.

Sulings, Elder-trees; *alnati*, i-
dem.

Summariment, briefly, chiefly.

Summons, is a citation or cal-
ling on one to appear in Court,
or before some Judge, &c.

Summons and Severance, is where several ought to join in Suit as Plaintiffs, and one or more refuses; the Refuser shall be summoned; and if he appear not, severed from the rest, so that they may proceed without him.

Summons, especially: *Rep.* 3. 73. b.

Summerger, vide *soummerger*; *idem*.

Supprimer, to suppress, also, to take away.

Supprime, suppressed.

Supplication, a Petition, *p. Stat. Glouc.*

Superficie, the outer-most part of any thing.

Supputation, reckoning, counting.

Sur, upon; *sur*, *idem*; also against: *Coke* 9. 120.

Sur sui Jur, on his own proper Oath.

Surrebutter, an Answer or Reply to a Rebutter.

Sur-rejoinder, the like answer to a Rejoinder.

Sur-tout que, and above, or before all.

Surder, to arise; *surdans*, arising; *surdans*, *idem*.

Sürderoit, should arise: *p. Moore's Rep.* 342.

Surde, arose.

Surachater, to over-buy.

Surcharge, to over-lade; *surcharge-de Commes*, to overstock the Common.

Successer, to leave off; *ne successers*, shall not omit, or leave off; *surcease*, over-stay.

Surdirens, they were risen; *surdant*, arising.

Surdas, deaf; *surde*, *idem*; *surdite*, deafness.

Surmitter, to suppose, to surmise; *surmitte*, surmised, *p. 1 Edw. 5. 3. surmittant*, surmising.

Surmittera, shall surmise.

Ne surmittera, shall not be supposed.

Surmit, put upon; *et ad surmitte*, she hath put her self upon: *p. Coke* 5. 10. b.

Surjetter, to cast over; *surjetement*, casting over.

Surmonter, to overcome.

Surnom, a Surname; *surnom*, *idem*.

Le surplus, the remainder over.

Surpris, taken before one is aware.

Sursemer, to sow upon.

Surround, to drown; *surround*, drowned.

Desire en peril surround, to be in danger of drowning.

Surround mesme, drowned himself: *p. Plowd.* 258. a.

Surseans, putrid, rotten: *p. Brit.* 33. a.

Surque, whereupon.

Surfist, forbore, neglected: *p. Brit.* 52. a.

Survequiss and *Survesquiss*, be survive: *p. Coke* 8. 88. b. & *Plowd. Com.* 253. b.

Survivre, to survive, in *Mod. French*.

Sus, *idem* ut *sur*.

Susleiner, to uphold.

Susciter, to raise up, to stir up.

Suspense, doubt; *estre suspens*, to be in doubt.

Suspects, suspected.

Suspendu, hanged, suspended.

Sustreits and *sustrits*, withheld.

T A

Subdit, hereafter said, or hereunder said, also following.

Subtry, withdrawing; *subtrete*, withdrawn.

Un sufer, a shoemaker; *senter*, idem: p. 3 Hen. 7. 1. 2.

Surviveque, survived.

Surveyer, to view, to look earnestly upon.

Surlary, salary: 50 Edw. 3. 21. 2.

Suyore, to follow; *suyvans*, following.

Le jour suivant, the day following.

Says, followed: p. nov. nar. 62. also sued.

Swanimote, a Court of the Forests.

Suyte, a Train following; *sout de suyte*, following all in order.

S Y.

Synodals, properly is Money given by Parish-Priests to the Bishop or Archdeacon at Easter Visitations, for their Attendance in Synods.

Synistre, the left, vide *sinistre*.

Symcerement, purely, simply, sincerely.

Synod, an assembly of the Clergy.

Synodal, pertaining to such assembly.

Syre, Six, Father.

T A

Un T *Aber*, a small Drum used by Pipers; *tabour*, idem.

T A

Tache, tied, knit, fixed unto.

Un Tache, in the North, signifies a Farm: p. Coke 1. 5.

Tacher, in Mod. French, is to spot, or stain.

Tacite, silent, not expressed in words.

Taciffer, to cough.

Tailer, to cut off, to dock, also to notch.

De Tailer un Villain, the taking or recovery of a Villain departed.

Taile, recovered: p. Kitch. 99. 5.

Tailleurs de Aïmans, Cutters of Diamonds: p. Stat. Art. sup Char. 101, Cap. 20.

Taille, notched, cut.

Tailles, Acquittances, Discharges, p. Fitzh. Justice, 199. 2.

Tailles, idem.

Tailier les Arbres, to crop Trees.

Tailer, in Mod. French, est quasi couper: p. Plowd. 251.

Un bois tailler, a Wood, or Copse used to be cut, such as *Silva Cadua*; *tailliz bois*, underwood.

Tais toy, hold thy Peace, be silent.

Taire, to be silent, to hold one's Peace.

Qui est taist, he who is silent.

Une Taille de Bois, a Tally of Wood, vide *Taile*.

Tantost, as soon as.

Teni, Freeholders; *Tenlands*, Freeholders-land.

Tanche poissons, Tench. Fishes.

Tanque, so long, until.

Tantadire, as much as to say.

Tantselement, only, only so.

Tantale

T A

Tantalement, idem.
Tant soit peu, how little soever it be.
Tantus, until; *tant*, idem.
Tant, as, forasmuch, until, so, how, which.
Tant Impudent, with what Impudence.
Tant petit, so little, as little.
Tant come, as much as.
Tant amous, idem.
Tantost, forthwith, presently; *tantost*, idem.
Tantostique, so soon as: 29 Hen. 6. 1. 2.
Tarde, late; *trop tarde*, too late.
Plus tarde, very late.
Tarder, to delay, vide *tarder*.
De temps tardif, of late times.
De tardif temps, idem; *tantive*, idem.
Tardent, staying, lingering, long.
Tardement, slowing, slackening.
Homme tardif, a slow Man.
Tare, dross, waste in Good, or Merchandizes.
Targer, to stay, to abide, to tarry or delay.
S'il targer, if he stay; *targement*, staying.
Targess, staid, hindred.
Un Targete, a Shield; *Targue*, idem.
Un Tasse, a cock or heap;
un Tar, idem, also a stack or rick.
Tasses, cocks, heaps, also sheaves; *per tasses*, by heaps, or cocks.
Mettre tout en un Tasse, to put all in one cock or heap.

T E

Un Tass a beir, a Cup to drink out of.
Un Taverner, a Vintner.
Tantost, p. Brit. 137. & *aliti locis*, is put for when as, that then, and so oft.
Taxer, to tax, to rate, to put a value one.
Un Taulpe, a Mole, a Wont.
Taure, a Bull.
Tayl, Payment, Tally; *sans fair tayl*, without making payment.
Per Tayl, by Tally: p. Greg.

T E

Tiss, covered; *tiss*, idem.
Le tiss d'un Mese, the covering, or the roof of a House.
Teigner, to hold; *teign*, held.
Jeo Teigne, I hold.
Il ces Teignoir, he should hold.
Soy Teign, held himself;
Teigne, idem ut *teign*; *teign*, idem.
Tiel, such; *tel*, idem, vide *viel*.
Tiers and Tierce, the third of a Pipe, i. e. 42 Gallons.
Le tierce, the third; *teitremet*, thirdly.
Tint, dyed, coloured; *teinture*, colouring.
Tillement, such like, in such sort.
Temeraire, rash; *temeritie*, rashness.
Temerairement, rashly.
Temperament, idem, p. Cole Rep. 10. 4.
Un Temple, a Church.

Le temps, the time, *bon temps*, good time.

Il est maintenant temps, it is now time.

Long temps devant, long time before.

Perde beau temps, to lose a fair opportunity.

Ce temps ci, this present time.

Tende, offered: *p. nov. nor.* 32. b.

Tend, bended; *tendu*, idem.

Tend arc, bow bent; *tendist*, tendered.

Tenebres, darkness.

Tenellata Domus, a Castle.

Tenir, to hold; *ne tenist*, and *ne tenist*, he ought not to hold, not hold: *p. nov. nor.* 46. b.

Tenerez, ye shall hold; *tenemur*, we hold: *p. 10. Hen.* 7. 5. b.

Tenir par suspect, to have in suspicion.

Tien, taken, held.

Tenu, bound, also held; *tenues*, idem.

Tende, thin; *tennement*, thinly, also weakly.

Terre, Ground, Land, Earth.

Un Terrier, a Particular in writing of several Lands, with bounds and boundaries.

Tertian, the third part of a Tun, *i. e.* 84 Gallons.

Testmigner, to bear witness, to give evidence; *un Testmigner*, a Witness.

En Testmignance, in witness: *p. 2d part Coke Instit.* 639.

Testmignant, witnessing; *testmignant*, idem.

Testmigner, Witness: *p. 11th.* 66. b. Also testimonica.

Testmigner al pover, to bring witness.

Testmignage, testimony; *testmignage que le Espris appoint en un assem.* *i. e.* Conscience.

Terminer, to end.

En Testmunt, in witnessing: *p. Brit.* 242.

Est terme, is called.

Testament nuncupate, a Will by word of Mouth, not put in writing, till after the Testator's Death.

Terrene, Earthly.

Le Teste, the Head; *le Test*, idem.

T H.

Thack, thatch; *thak*, idem, *Saxon.*

Thane and *Thryn*, a kind of honorary Officer among the *Saxons*, as a Lord with us.

Thegn and *Thingun*, idem.

Thannus Regis, a Baron: *p. Coke Instit.* 1. 5. b.

Thewe, is a Cucking-stool: *Saxon.*

Thingun, a Knight, a Freeman, also a Noble.

Thryn, idem ut *Thane*.

Then, a Servant: *p. Flota. Lib.* 1. *Cap.* 47.

Thesibote, receiving stolen Goods.

T I.

Tid, such; *vide*, idem.

Tigt, withholdeth, keepeth.

Us tigt, they hold; *you tigt*, withhold.

Tien

Tiendra, shall hold; *tiendront*, they hold.

Tien, thine; *ce la est tien*, this is thine.

Tien, is also put for *time*.

Tiers, the third, *vide tiers*.

A Timer, to fear; *timidiment*, fearfully.

Taux, such; *taux briefs*, such writs: *p. 2d Instit. 639*.

Tielx and *Tieulx*, idem.

Tinta, rung, as Bells are; *tinter*, to ring.

Tinters, Tinkers.

Un Tipler, an Ale-house-keeper.

Tirer, to draw, to pull, *tire*, drawn.

Tirant, drawing; *tira*, shall draw: *p. 22 Hen. 7. 27*.

Se tira en arriere, he drew himself back.

Se tira pres, to draw himself near.

Tisseurs de Ors, Gold-wire Drawers.

Tisser, to weave; *tisseur*, weaving.

Tissier, a Weaver.

Tisse, weaved.

T O

Toddets de lano, tods of wool, *i. e.* 28 l. weight each.

Un Toge, a Gown; *segue*, idem.

Togues and *Toges*, Gowns.

Toge, is also a Coat or Cloke; *p. Broth's Grand alle. 228*.

Toft, a decayed Messuage, or the place where it stood.

Tofman, the Owner or Possessor of a Toft.

Toft, soon; *plus toft*, as soon as.

Plus toft que, rather than: *p. Plowd. 185*.

Deient plus toft aver, ought sooner to have, *vide toft*.

Le Toft, the roof or covering of a House: *vide Toft*.

Toller, to take away, also to make void.

Tollir, idem.

Tollid, barred; *tollent*, they are barred or took away, also they take away.

Est tolle, is taken away: *p. Plowd. Abr. 21. b*.

Un Toile, a snare; *toil*, idem, also a net or gin.

Tolnet, *toln* and *toll*, a duty taken for grinding Corn, also for passage in some places.

Ad Tolle, hath taken away: *Termes de Ley. 4. b*.

Tale, is a Writ to remove a real Action out of a Court-Baron, to the Sheriff's Tourn, which may afterwards be removed from thence, by a Writ called a *Pave*, into the Common Bench, and the Tenant may remove it by *Recordare*.

Tome, a Volume, a great Book.

Ton, thy; *ton corps*, thy Body: *p. Brit. 94. b*.

Tonder, to share, to clip, to shave.

Un Tondour, a Barber; *Tondure*, idem.

Tondure, shaved; *il tond*, he shaved, or barb'd: *Orlé 480*.

Tonsure, shaving.

Tonner, to thunder.

Tonnel, a Vessel, or Vat, *p. Cramp's Jur. Eccl. 68. a*.

Tortion,

Tortious, wrongful; *tortiousse*, idem: *p. Brit.* 68. b.

Toutface, although, or notwithstanding; *Stat. Glouc.* c. 3.

Toutassurment, wholly, altogether.

Toutassurment, wrongfully; *tort*, wrong.

Toutassurment, wrong; *a tort* *est* *a droit*, by right or wrong.

Tors chemin, the wrong way, out of the way.

Tost, rather, presently, quickly; *fitst*, as soon as.

Un Tostale, a Magistrate: *p. Coke* 9. 58.

Toutement, wholly, effectually, altogether.

Teacher, to touch; *touchant*, touching or concerning.

Tourter, turfs: *p. nov. nov.* 13. b.

Tozails, a Brick-kiln, or chimney: *p. Kitch.*

Tosails, idem.

A Tour, to compass about; *a Tower*, idem.

Un Tour sauvage, a wild Bull, *p. nov. nov.* 66. b.

Tout, all, altogether; *tout un*, all one.

Tout, the whole; *tout fois*, always; *tout temps*, idem; *du tout*, in the whole; *tout autant*, even as, *a tous*, to all: *Brit.* 77. b.

Tout par tout, every where; *tout a plein*, at most.

Tout incontinent, by and by.

Au tout, or more, *p. Stat. Art. sup. Chartes*, Cap. 15.

Tounders de barbez, Sheep-shearers: *p. Brit.* 33. a.

Le Tous, the Cough; *en tousant*, in coughing.

Un Toffon, a fleece of wool: *p. Thomas Ley* 6. a.

Tuy, thee, thou; *avec tuy*, with thee.

Tuy mesme, thy self; *a tuy mesme*, to thee, to thy self.

T R

La Trac, the trace or path of Man or Beast.

Tracasser, to range, to come up and down.

Tracement, seeking after, tracing.

Traducire, to translate.

Trader, to deliver unto.

Traffique, Commerce, Trade.

Traits and *Trois*, things drawn.

Traber, to draw, *traisier*, idem.

Trabe, drawn, brought.

A Travers, athwart, a-cross.

Tray, drawn: *p. Plowd.* 272. a.

Treyns, idem; *p. Brit.* 16. a.

Trayerent leur epees, they drew their Swords: *p. Plowd.* 98.

Trabs la bar, brought to the Bar, also drawn at the Bar: *p. Thomas Ley* 74. d.

Trais, doth draw; *trais* idem; *par traver*, for Drawing; *ne tray*, not drawn.

Traitement, Drawing.

Trahir, to betray; *Trahison*, Treason.

Traifus, idem; *trahi*, betrayed, in Mod. French.

Trous, over, also cross.

Trous oblique, cross the way, over the way.

S'le Saint, if they be a p. Fitzb.
nat. br. 210. b.
Sekinsinet, Plow-man, and by
Kitchin, 81, such as plow their
Lord's Lands.
Un Sole, a Plow, also the liber-
ty of holding a free Court of his
Tenants within a liberty.
Soleil, the Sun, and Sunday.
Sole and sole, ground, land.
Solier, thine, vide filier.
Esire solais, wont to be.
Solir, also, ought to be; soloyt,
idem.
Soliel, Sunday; jow sol, idem.
Que ne soloyent, they who ought,
or use not.
Solomons, all, only.
Sole, alone, foly: soule, idem;
soeil, idem.
Solier, they were wont, or ac-
customed to.
Solange and solene, depending.
Si vous fies, if ye be.
Soloyt, wanted to; folie, idem.
Solions avoir, we were wont to
have; or we ought to have. 2d.
part Instit. 619.
Jan Solay, I used.
Un Solier, a Shoe-maker.
Solyer, Shoes: p. Fitzb. 46. a.
Solz, Shillings.
Somelents, Smoundings, faint-
lings: Brit. 66. 1.
Somert, briefly, or somerie, in
short.
Solemniser, to celebrate, to so-
lemnize.
De son, or se. of his, or her.
Sont, are; sont, idem.
Solitude, carelessness.
Solais, he ought, he is wont:
Coke 9. 38.
Somere, Heap; someril, slumber-
ing.
Songer, to dream; somp, dream-
ed.

Soraser, Mice, vide sorasars.
Sorriers, Sorcerers.
Sorrieres, Women sorcerers.
Sorceler, to bewitch.
Un sort, a lot; de sorte, after the
manner.
De cest sorte, after this man-
ner.
Sorcelage, Witchcraft.
Un sot, a Fool, an idiot.
Sotement, foolishly; sote fol-
ly.
Sotte; Fondness, Dotage.
Soudaine, sudden; soudainement,
suddenly.
Soulaver, to heave up, to lift
up.
Souminister, to serve under ano-
ther.
Soubz, under; souba, idem, for
under.
Souscrire, to under-write.
Soustraire, to withdraw, or take
from.
Subz umbre, under shew, under
pretence, or shadow.
Souffire, to suffice.
Souffrir, to bear or suffer; souf-
france, suffering.
Soillure, soil, also filch, dung.
Sotiz, foolishness; soteise, idem.
Souhaite, wisheth; souhaitant,
wishing: p. Plowd pref.
Sousbair, to undergo: p. nov.
140. b. 1.
Sousmettre, to submit unto.
Soulement, only: p. 12 Hen. 8.
2. a.
Sourd, deaf; sourdeffe, deaf-
ness.
Soudans, sailing, springing
out.
Souvent, often; souvent, often,
as oft as.
Souven, oft; p. Groupt. Juv. Car.
84.

Souvent faits, often times; *plais souvent*, more oft. *Il me souvent*, he remembers me; *souvenance*, remembrance; *souvenu*, remembered.

Soy tient ains, kept himself in.

Souffrette, want, indigence.

Un Soulas, a shilling; *un souz*, idem.

Soul, alone; *Feme soul*, a Woman unmarried.

Soule, idem; *soult*, idem ut *sout*.

Soulfre, Brimstone.

Souraces, Mice; *souri*, a Mouse.

Soudra, idem ut *surdra*, *sourdant*, they arose; *sourd*, idem ut *surd*.

Soulmint, idem ut *solement*: p. *Fitzb gr. abr.* 1 part, 54.

South, under; *south bois*, Underwood.

Southscript, under-written.

South Vicount, Under-Sheriff.

South seneschal, Under-steward; *de south la Mere*, beyond the Sea.

Southminer, to undermine; *southminn*, undermined.

Souss, idem ut *south*.

Un souste, a suit, also a petition, also a petitioner: p. *Brit.* 206. b.

Fair souvenir, to put in mind, *jeo souvenir*, I remember: p. *Plowd pref.* *Il me souvient*, he put me in mind.

Suspecon, suspicion.

No soune, goes not: p. *Plowd.* *Com.* 11. b.

Its soune a un offe, they are all to one purpose: p. *2. und.* 86. a.

Soune, p. 2 *Rich.* 3. 13. is put for noise, or sound.

Soy, him, also he, sometimes put for her.

Soy mesme, himself, also her self.

Soyment, idem; *si jeo soy*, if I be.

Vous soyex, ye be: p. 16 *Hen.* 8. 3. b.

Jeo soy, I am; *jeo sus*, idem, p. *Coke* 6. 31. a.

Soyent, they are, or be, also being.

En soy, in themselves: p. *Plowd.* 313. b.

Soy leue, lifted himself, also was raised: p. *2. und.* 228.

Soyer, sister: p. *2. und.* 8. 87. vide *foer*.

No nul de soyens, nor none of his: *Stat. Art. sup. Chartae* 28 *Edw.* 1.

S P

Spaul, spittle, and spitting: p. *nov. nar.* 70.

Spediment, quickly, speedily.

Specifier, to make mention of.

Spinster, an addition to all unmarried Women, from the Viscount's Daughter, downwards, but in the 2d *Instit. fol.* 668. Sir Edward Coke says, that *Generosa*, to those who may claim it, is a more proper addition, and for want thereof, an Indistment, &c. may be quashed.

Les spensells, the Marriage.

Spolier, to make spoil, also to strip one.

Spoliation, spoiling.

S T

Stable, firm, constant; *fall*, idem, and established.

Stomache, found, firm, whole.

Stonelawe, a rocky Mountain or Hill: *p. Coke Insist. 4.*

Stagnus, a Pool, a Pond, a Lake.

Strange, idem.

Storwer, Death; *ce serveth*, it dieth.

Le Stepper, the way, the path.

Ensuera le hue & stepper, to follow or pursue the cry: *p. Fitzh. 168. a.*

Stirile, barren, fruitless.

Stigmatifer, to burn with a hot Iron.

Stimuler, to stir up, to provoke.

Stiptick, binding, coctive; *stiptique*, idem.

Stipuler, to interrogate, to demand, to undertake, to agree with: *p. Plowd. Com. 82. b.*

Stipulations, Agreements, Covenants.

Un Stipulateur, an Agent, an Attorney.

Les stirpes, the roots.

Stours, stocked; *stours cum Avers*, stocked with Cattle.

Stow, a House, *saxon.*

Strand and *Strond*, (*Sax.*) the Shore or Bank of the Sea, or a River.

Strip, the same as *Estreperment*.

Le Street, the Way, the Street.

En haut Street, in the Highway.

Strait, distracted; *homme strait*, a Man out of his Wits.

Streitmeent, strictly; *straitment*, idem.

Stupid, drowsie, senseless, amazed, drowziness.

Studieux, studious.

Sturrait, put, also forced.

Le Style, the manner; *le style descrire*, the manner of Writing.

Stultifier, to make foolish: *p. Coke 4 Rep. 123.*

S U

Sus, sued, impleaded.

Sue, followed: *p. Bris. 101. b.* Also became, and to seem to be.

Jeo sue, I am: *p. Brook's grand Abr. 169.* Also I was: *p. 1 Hen. 7. 10. b.*

Bien sue, well followed: *suehors*, hath sued out: *Plowd. Abr. 7. a.*

Suave and *suavite*, following.

Subsequer, to follow.

Suader, to persuade, to advise.

Subtraher, to with-hold; *subtrahere*, with-held, drawn back.

Subit, forthwith, presently.

Subornar, to instruct, or cause another to swear falsely; *suborn*, suborned.

Suave, vide *suave*, sweet.

Sudainement, suddenly, instantly.

Subjager, to overcome, to subdue.

Sublime, high, honourable, lofty.

Submerger, to drown, to overflow.

Submerge, overflown, drown-
ed: *p. Coke* 5. 106.

Subroguer, to make a Deputy;
surroguer, idem, and to act in
another's place, by his Autho-
rity.

Le substsit, he that is so ap-
pointed or authorized.

Subterfuges, flights, cunning,
craftiness.

Subridendre, to smile, to laugh
behind another's back in scorn.

Subvertir, to overthrow.

Suc, juice; *sucemene*, sucking;
sacer; to suck.

Succider, to cut.

Succidier, to succeed; *succeder*,
idem.

Jeo sus, I have been: *p. Crom-
pton* 23.

Si jee suis, if I am.

Que jee mesme sus, than I
my self have: *p. 2 Hen.* 7.
15. a.

Sues, ye ought: *p. Coke Rep.* 6.

45.
De suer, to follow, also to
sweat, to sue.

On este suet, have been sued or
prosecuted.

Veil suer, will prosecute: 12
Hen. 8. 4.

Sueris, Sweat; *suans*, sweat-
ing.

Un succes, an event, chance,
a hap.

Ne suffist, it sufficeth not.

Il suffist, it is enough; *suffit*,
idem ut *suffit*: *p. Brit.* 120. b.

Sufferance, permission, leave.
Tenant at sufferance, is he who
holdeth beyond or over his

term at first granted without di-
sturbance.

Suffisement, and *suffisientment*, suf-
ficiently.

Suffre, to suffer, *seffre*, i-
dem.

Suffreit, doth suffer; *suffrire*,
idem, *p. 3 part Justit.*

Suient, they serve: *p. Brit.* 3.

Fenfaus suis a son Melyn, do-
ing suit to his Mill: *p. Parkins*,
134. b. Also, *suis*, he sueth;
par son suis, for his suit: *p. eund.*
17. b.

Sugetz, subjects; *sujets*, i-
dem.

Jes que suis, I that am.

Suis, am; *jee suis mort*, I am
killed: *p. Coke* 9. 120.

Per mains tiens suis, by
hands held up: *p. Plowd.* 129.
b.

En suis, upwards, above, *p.*
Mirror.

Suis dits, above-said; *suis dit*,
aforesaid; *part* 73.

Suis faits, above done, or
made: *p. eund.* 217. b. *suit.*

On de suis, or above: *p. Termes*
de Ley. 9. a. *39. Edw. 3.*

A luy prendre suis, to take him
up: 20 *Hen.* 7. 2. a.

Suivans, following; *suivants*,
followers, servitors: *p. Coke Rep.*

9. 120. *A suiver*, to follow:
p. eund. 10. 73.

Suffist, it sufficeth.

Sulbrye, a Plow Land: *p. 1st*
part, Justit. 5.

Sulings, Elder-trees; *alsesi*, i-
dem.

Summariment, briefly, chiefly.

Summons, is a citation or cal-
ling on one to appear in Court,
or before some Judge, &c.

Summons and Severance, is where several ought to join in Suit as Plaintiffs, and one or more refuses; the Refuser shall be summoned; and if he appear not, severed from the rest, so that they may proceed without him.

Summament, especially: *Rep.* 3. 73. b.

Summerger, vide *soubmerger*; *idem*.

Supprimer, to suppress, also, to take away.

Supprime, suppressed.

Supplication, a Petition; *p. Stat. Glouc.*

Superficie, the outer-most part of any thing.

Supputation, reckoning, counting.

Sur, upon; *sur*, *idem*; also against: *Coke* 9. 120.

Sur luy Jur, on his own proper Oath.

Surrebutter, an Answer or Reply to a Rebutter.

Sur-rejoinder, the like answer to a Rejoinder.

Sur tout que, and above, or before all.

Sursur, to arise; *surdant*, arising; *surdant*, *idem*.

Surderoit, should arise: *p. Moore's Rep.* 342.

Surde, arose.

Surachater, to over-buy.

Surcharge, to over-lade; *surcharge-de Commes*, to overstock the Common.

Surcesser, to leave off; *ne surcesser*, shall not omit, or leave off; *surcense*, over-stay.

Surdirens, they were risen; *surdant*, arising.

Surdus, deaf; *surd*, *idem*; *surdite*, deafness.

Surmitter, to suppose, to surmise; *surmitte*, surmised, *p. 1 Edw. 5. 3. surmittant*, surmising.

Surmittera, shall surmise.

Ne surmittera, shall not be supposed.

Surmit, put upon; *et ad surmitte*, she hath put her self upon: *p. Coke* 5. 10. b.

Surjetter, to cast over; *surjettement*, casting over.

Surmonter, to overcome.

Surnom, a Surname; *surnomsur*, *idem*.

Le surplus, the remainder over.

Surpris, taken before one is aware.

Sursemer, to sow upon.

Surround, to drown; *surround*, drowned.

Desire en peril surround, to be in danger of drowning.

Surround meisme, drowned himself: *p. Plowd.* 258. a.

Surfangs, putrid, rotten: *p. Brit.* 33. a.

Surque, whereupon.

Surst, forbore, neglected: *p. Best.* 52. a.

Surviequist and *Surviesquest*, he survives: *p. Coke* 8. 88. b. & *Plowd. Com.* 253. b.

Survivre, to survive, in *Mod. French*.

Sur, *idem* ut *sur*.

Sustainer, to uphold.

Susciter, to raise up, to stir up. *Suspense*, doubt; *estre suspect*, to be in doubt.

Suspectes, suspected.

Suspendu, hanged, suspended.

Sustreits and *sustreits*, withheld, withdrawn.

T A

Sutballit, hereafter said, or hereunder said, also following.

Sutbry, withdrawing; *sutbret*, withdrawn.

Un suter, a shoemaker; *senter*, idem: p. 3 Hen. 7. 1. 2.

Surviveque, survived.

Surveyer, to view, to look earnestly upon.

Surlary, salary: 50 Edw. 3. 21. 2.

Suyvre, to follow; *suyvant*, following.

Le jour suivant, the day following.

Suye, followed: p. nov. nar. 62. also sued.

Swanimote, a Court of the Forests.

Suyte, a Train following; *sout de suyte*, following all in order.

S Y.

Synodals, properly is Money given by Parish-Priests to the Bishop or Archdeacon at Easter Visitations, for their Attendance in Synods.

Synistre, the left, vide *sinistre*.

Symetement, purely, simply, sincerely.

Synod, an assembly of the Clergy.

Synodal, pertaining to such assembly.

Syre, Six, Father.

T A

Un **T** *Aber*, a small Drum used by Pipers; *tebour*, idem.

T A

Tache, tied, knit, fixed unto.

Un Tache, in the North, signifies a Farm: p. Coke 1. 5.

Tacher, in Mod. French, is to spot, or stain.

Tacite, silent, not expressed in words.

Taciffer, to cough.

Tailler, to cut off, to dock, also to notch.

De Tailer un Villain, the taking or recovery of a Villain departed.

Taile, recovered: p. Kitch. 99. 6.

Taillours de Aimaus, Cutters of Diamonds: p. Stat. Art. sup Chart. Cap. 20.

Taille, notched, cut.

Tailles, Acquittances, Discharges, p. Fitzh. Justice, 199. 2.

Tailles, idem.

Tailler les Arbres, to crop Trees.

Tailer, in Mod. French, est quasi couper: p. Plowd. 251.

Un bois taillez, a Wood, or Copse used to be cut, such as *Silva Cedua*; *taillez bois*, underwood.

Tais toy, hold thy Peace, be silent.

Taire, to be silent, to hold one's Peace.

Qui est taist, he who is silent.

Une Taille de Bois, a Tally of Wood, vide *Tayle*.

Tantost, as soon as.

Tani, Freeholders; *Tainlands*, Freeholders-land.

Tanche poissons, Tench. Fishes.

Tantque, so long, until.

Tantadire, as much as to say.

Tantselement, only, only so.

F. H. Mont
talent
17. E. 2. 59

Tantidire

T A

Tantolement, idem.
Tant soit peu, how little soever it be.
Tantque, until; *tant*, idem.
Tant, as, forasmuch, until, so, how, which.
Tant Impudente, with what Impudence.
Tant petit, so little, as little.
Tant come, as much as.
Tantamount, idem.
Tantost, forthwith, presently; *tantost*, idem.
Tantostque, so soon as: 29 Hen. 6. 1. a.
Tards, late; *trop tarde*, too late.
Plais tarde, very late.
Tarder, to delay, vide *tarder*.
De temps tardifs, of late times.
De tardif temps, idem; *tantive*, idem.
Tardent, staying, lingering, long.
Tardement, slowing, slackening.
Heme tardif, a slow Man.
Tare, dross, wast in Good, or Merchandizes.
Targer, to stay, to abide, to tarry or delay.
S'il targer, if he stay; *targement*, staying.
Targess, staid, hindred.
Un Targete, a Shield; *Targue*, idem.
Un Tasse, a cock or heap;
un Tar, idem, also a stack or rick.
Tasset, cocks, heaps, also sheaves; *per tassets*, by heaps, or cocks.
Mettre tout en un Tasse, to put all in one cock or heap.

T E

Un Tasi a beir, a Cup to drink out of.
Un Taverner, a Vintner.
Tantost, p. Brit. 137. & *aliti loci*, is put for when as, that then, and so oft.
Taxer, to tax, to rate, to put a value one.
Un Taulpe, a Mole, a Wont.
Taure, a Bull.
Tayl, Payment, Tally; *fair tayl*, without making payment.
Per Tayl, by Tally: p. Greg.

T E.

Tet, covered; *tet*, idem.
Le tet d'un Mese, the covering, or the roof of a House.
Teigner, to hold; *teign*, held.
Jes Teigne, I hold.
Il ces Teignoit, he should hold.
Say Teign, held himself;
Teyne, idem ut *teign*; *teane*, idem.
Teil, such; *tel*, idem, vide *sic*.
Tiers and *Tierce*, the third of a Pipe, i. e. 42 Gallons.
Le tierce, the third; *retroement*, thirdly.
Tint, died, coloured; *teinture*, colouring.
Tellement, such like, in such sort.
Temeraire, rash; *temeritis*, rashness.
Temerairement, rashly.
Temerement, idem, p. Cole Rep. 10. 4.
Un Temple, a Church.

Le temps, the time, *bon temps*, good time.

Il est maintenant temps, it is now time.

Long temps devant, long time before.

Perdre beau temps, to lose a fair opportunity.

Ce temps ci, this present time.

Trade, offered: *p. nov. nar.* 32. b.

Tend, bended; *tendu*, idem.

Tend arc, bow bent; *tendist*, tendered.

Tenebres, darkness.

Tenellata Demus, a Castle.

Tenir, to hold; *ne tenist*, and *ne tenist*, he ought not to hold, not hold: *p. nov. nar.* 46. b.

Tenerez, ye shall hold; *tenemur*, we hold: *p. 20. Hen.* 7. 5. b.

Tenir par suspect, to have in suspicion.

Tien, taken, held.

Tenu, bound, also held; *tenues*, idem.

Tenu, thin; *tenement*, thinly, also weakly.

Terre, Ground, Land, Earth.

Un Terrier, a Particular in writing of several Lands, with bounds and boundaries.

Tertian, the third part of a Tun, *s. c.* 84 Gallons.

Testmigner, to bear witness, to give evidence; *un Testmigner*, a Witness.

En Testmigner, in witness: *p. 2d. part Coke Inst.* 639.

Testmignant, witnessing; *testmignant*, idem.

Testmigner, Witnesses: *p. 11th.* 66. b. Also testimonial.

Testmigner al pover, to bring witness.

Testmignage, testimony; *testmignage que le Esprit appoint en un ajeun*, i. e. Conscience.

Terminer, to end.

En Testmunt, in witnessing: *p. Brit.* 242.

Est terreo, is called.

Testament nuncupate, a Will by word of Mouth, not put in writing, till after the Testator's Death.

Terrene, Earthly.

Le Teste, the Head; *le Test*, idem.

T H.

Thack, chatch; *shak*, idem; *Saxon*.

Thane and *Thryn*, a kind of honorary Officer among the *Saxons*, as a Lord with us.

Thegus and *Thingus*, idem.

Thannus Regis, a Baron: *p. Coke Inst.* 1. 5. b.

Thome, is a Cucking-stool: *Saxon*.

Thingus, a Knight, a Freeman, also a Noble.

Thryn, idem ut *Thane*.

Then, a Servant: *p. 11th. Lib.* 1. Cap. 47.

Thesibete, receiving stolen Goods.

T I.

Tiel, such a wife, idem.

Tign, thiddeth, keepeth.

Il s'ient, they hold; *you s'ient*, withhold.

Tien

Tiendra, shall hold; *tiendront*, they hold.

Tien, thine; *ce la est tien*, this is thine.

Tien, is also put for *time*.

Tiers, the third, *vide seices*.

A Timer, to fear; *timidiment*, fearfully.

Deux, such; *sicet briefs*, such writs: *p. 2d Instum.* 639.

Tielx and *Tieulx*, idem.

Tinea, rung, as Bells are; *tin-fer*, to ring.

Tinters, Tinkers.

Un Tipler, an Ale-house-keeper.

Tirer, to draw, to pull, *tirs*, drawn.

Tirant, drawing; *tirs*, shall draw: *p. 21 Hen.* 7. 27.

Se tira en arriere, he drew himself back.

Se tirer pres, to draw himself near.

Tireurs de Ore, Gold-wire Drawers.

Tisser, to weave; *tisseur*, weaving.

Tissier, a Weaver.

Tissu, weaved.

T O

Toddels de lous, tods of wool, *p. o.* 28 l. weight each.

Un Toge, a Gown; *togues*, idem.

Togues and *Toges*, Gowns.

Toge, is also a Coat or Cloke; *p. Brook's Grand.* 228.

Tost, a decayed Messuage, or the place where it stood.

Tostman, the Owner or Possessor of a Tost.

Tost, soon; *plur tost*, as soon as.

Plus tost que, rather than: *p. Plowd.* 185.

Dont plus tost aver, ought sooner to have, *vide tost*.

Le Toit, the roof or covering of a House: *vide Tett*.

Toller, to take away, also to make void.

Tollir, idem.

Tollid, barred; *tollent*, they are barred or took away, also they take away.

Est tolle, is taken away: *p. Plowd. Abr.* 21. b.

Un Toile, a snare; *toil*, idem, also a net or gin.

Tolnet, *toln* and *toll*, a duty taken for grinding Corn, also for passage in some places.

Ad Tolle, hath taken away: *Termes de Ley*, 4. b.

Tolt, is a Writ to remove a real Action out of a Court-Baron, to the Sheriff's Tourn, which may afterwards be removed from thence, by a Writ called a *Purs*, into the Common Bench, and the Tenant may remove it by *Recordare*.

Tome, a Volume, a great Book.

Ton, thy; *ton corps*, thy Body: *p. Brit.* 94. b.

Tonder, to share, to clip, to shave.

Un Tondour, a Barber; *Tondure*, idem.

Tondure, shaved; *il s'ende*, he shaved, or barbed: *Coke* 4. 89.

Tonsure, shaving.

Tonner, to thunder.

Tonnel, a Vessel, or Vat, *p. Crabp.* 2. *Jur. Eccl.* 68. a.

Tortion,

Tortious, wrongful; *tortuose*,
idem: p. *Brit.* 68. b.

Toutface, although, or notwithstanding; *Stat. Glouc.* c. 3.

Toutassurment, wholly, altogether.

Toutassurment, wrongfully; *tort*,
wrong.

Toutassurment, wrong; *a tort* is
a *droit*, by right or wrong.

Tout chemin, the wrong way,
out of the way.

Tout, rather, presently, quick-
ly; *fitst*, as soon as.

Un Toutale, a Magistrate: p. *Coke*
9. 58.

Toutement, wholly, effectual-
ly, altogether.

Teacher, to touch; *touchant*,
touching or concerning.

Tourter, turfs: p. *nov. nov.*
13. b.

Touzeils, a Brick-kiln, or chim-
ney: p. *Kitch.*

Touzeils, idem.

A Tour, to compass about; a
Tower, idem.

Un Tour sauvage, a wild Bull,
p. *nov. nov.* 66. b.

Tout, all, altogether; *tout un*,
all one.

Tout, the whole; *tout fois*,
always; *tout temps*, idem; *de*
tout, in the whole; *tout autant*,
even as, a *touts*, to all: *Brit.*

77. b.

Tout par tout, every where;
tout a plain, at most.

Tout incertain, by and by.

Au tout, or more, p. *Stat. Art.*
sup *Chartat*, Cap. 15.

Touillers de barbes, Sheep-
shearers: p. *Brit.* 33. a.

Le Tout, the Cough; *en tou-
sant*, in coughing.

Un Toffen, a fleece of wool:
p. *Termes Ley* 6. a.

Tuy, thee, thou; *avec tuy*, with
thee.

Tuy mesme, thy self; *a tuy mesme*,
to thee, to thy self.

T R

La Trac, the trace or path of
Man or Beast.

Tracasser, to range, to come
up and down.

Tracement, seeking after, tra-
cing.

Traduire, to translate.

Trader, to deliver unto.

Traffique, Commerce, Trade.

Traits and *Traicts*, things
drawn.

Traker, to draw, *traicter*,
idem.

Trabe, drawn, brought.

A Travers, athwart, a-cross.

Tray, drawn: p. *Plowd.* 272. a.

Treyns, idem; p. *Brit.* 16. a.

Trayerent leur espées, they
drew their Swords: p. *Plowd.*
98.

Trabs la bar, brought to the
Bar, also drawn at the Bar: p.
Termes Ley 74. d.

Trait, doth draw; *traicte* idem;
par traver, for Drawing; *ne tray*,
not drawn.

Traitement, Drawing.

Trahir, to betray; *Trahison*,
Treason.

Traison, idem; *trahi*, betray-
ed, in *Mod. French*.

Trans, over, also cross.

Trans chemin, cross the way,
over the way.

Transfer, to go cross-wise, or over-thwart, also to contradict, to deny, oppose.

Travaile, work, trouble, vexation; *traveyle*, idem: *p. nov. nor. 5.*

Traversers, shall oppose or traverse.

Traversant, opposing, traversing, also putting upon trial or issue; *un travers*, idem.

A Travers, a-cross, *p. Kitch. 43. a.*

A travers men chemin, a-cross my way: *p. Fitzh. nat. br. 184. b.*

Traverres, ye cross over.

Transcrire, to write over.

Transmuar, to change.

Transgressor, tordo trespass.

Treasure Trove, hidden Treasure found, and the Owner not known, vide 3 *Inst. 138.*

Trete, used or treated; *Westm.*

1. *Preamble.*

Treyte, idem ut *treit*; *trek son Cotel*, he drew his Knife: *p. Coke 9. 13.*

Treits, withdrawn: *p. Plowd. abr. 17. b.*

Treat, idem *p. Greg. ut trait.*

Un Trebuchet, a Pit-fall, or Snare: *p. Kitchin*; also a Tumbrel or Ducking-stool: *p. Coke's 3 part Inst. 39.*

Trebucher, to fall down, also to offend: *p. Coke Rep. 9. 13.*

Trencher, to dig, to cut: *trenches*, maims, wounds, cuts.

Le Trenches, the Ditch: *p. 22. Htt. 8. 2.*

Trenche lui en l' Gule, cut his Throat.

Jee ne Trenchers, I shall not dig.

Trenches a-sons, it strikes at all, or it has relation to all: *p. Fitzh. Justit. 39. b.*

Il trenches, it enureth unto: *p. Plowd. 326.*

Ne treut lieu icy, it shall not take place here, *p. smud. 42. b.*

Trenches, it strikes at, or sticks upon: *p. 12 Htt. 7. 21. b.*

Que trenches, which falls to, or takes place: *p. Coke 5. 24. b.*

Trente, thirty; *trentieme*, the thirtieth.

Trent, also thirty: *p. Plowd. 326. a.*

Tressime, thirty, *p. sermo Ley.*

Tres fois and fois, thrice, also three times.

Tressime, the thirteenth.

Trentisme, the thirtieth.

Treusement, traitorously.

Tresors, every one: *p. Brit. 171. and 91. b.* Also the more part: *p. smud. 145. a.*

Tressors le ferries, every of them shall bear or carry: *p. nov. nor. 8. a.*

Euxes Tresturnes, Waters turned: *p. Brit. 32. b.*

Treptant, they drow, they treaed.

Treyner & pendus, drawn and hanged.

Tres beau, very fair; *tres bon*, very good.

Tres bien, excellent: *p. Plowd. prefac.*

Tres cher, very dear; *tres hastivement*, very quickly: *Tres* is always used in the superlative degree, as *tres haut*, most high.

Trait,

T R

T Y

Trais, three; *trois cents*, three hundred.

Treize and *Treisme*, thirteen.

Troisiesme, the thirteenth: *Coke*

9. 74.

Troissent, they find: *p. Brit.*

117. a.

Le Trouq, the Beam of Scales:

p. Coke 8. 48.

Trouage, Passage, or Carriage by Barges. &c.

Trope, too, also; too much; *trope tarde*, too late; *trope chere*, too dear.

Un trope soft foist, an overhasty

Trope dure, too hard: *p. Plowd.*

Tromper, to beguile, to deceive.

Trocquer, to barter, to exchange.

Troc, bartering, exchanging.

Un troupe di Halkqua, a shoal of Herrings.

Troupe, is put for many, or a multitude.

Trouer, to find: *troueres*, ye shall find; *troueront*, they find.

Trove, found; *trouers*, idem; also also ye find.

Troveurs, Finders; *trouers*, idem.

Pour troquer, for finding: *p. Davies*, Rep. 4.

Troveurs, things found: *p. Brit.* 7. b.

Un Trewe, a Sow: *p. Greg.* 324. b.

Al Trewe, to the Sow: *p. cumd.*

Traye, in Mod. French, is put for a Sow.

Tromperies, vain foolish frauds, cheats.

Ne Traff, he cannot find.

T U.

Un Turbarie, a place where turfs are digg'd: *p. nat brev.* 183. *A fewer turbes*, to dig turfs.

Un Tunicle, a Coat: *p. Park.* 170 *tunicul*, idem.

Tuer, to kill, or slay; *le tuer*, the killing.

Esre tue, to be killed; *Tuers*, Slayers.

Tuers, idem; *tue*, killed; *Ne Tuast*, he should not kill;

tuast, also had killed, *qui est tue*, who is slain; *tuoront*, they killed.

Tuerie, slaughter; *tuement*, slaying.

Tutale and *Tutal*, Government, Guardianship: *p. Plowd.* 293.

Tutition, for Instruction, also for safeguard.

Tutale, idem.

Twaite, Wood grubbed up, and Land made arable.

Turner, fell down: *Coke* 9. 102.

Trofidia, vide *Mordis*.

T Y.

Tyent, they held; *synt*, holden: *p. Brit.* 246.

Un Tyrent, a cruel Lord.

Tyelle, such: *p. Coke* 6. 52. b.

Tyranniquement, tyrannically.

El Tyent, she held: *p. Fitzh.* Justice 19. a.

V A, go ; *va devant*, go before.

Jes va, I go ; *tu vas*, thou goest ; *il va*, he goeth ; *va par* *ça*, go this way.

Va, va, go, be gone ; *vaer*, to go.

De Vaer, idem : *p. Pleind. abr.*

15. v.

Vaent, they go ; *vaers*, shall go.

Va par le voy, go by the way.

Vaent, going ; *vaenut*, idem.

Dus Vaent, who go ;

Vaent terre, waste ground.

Vache, a Cow, or Heifer.

Vacarie, a Dairy ; *vacaria*, idem ; or a Cow-house : *p. 4 part Coke 86.*

Un Vache sterile, a barren Cow.

Vaches, Cows.

Vail, under, *Tenant paravails*, an under Tenant.

Vagabond, one who hath no place of Habitation.

Vadelets, Men-servants, Officers of Household : *p. ant. brev. Fitzh. 320.*

Valet and Varlet, idem ut *vadelet*.

Vaguerent, they wander.

Ne vaille, nothing worth, of no value : *p. Brit. 24. a.*

En vailance, in value : *p. cond. 138.*

Vaisselle, a Vessel.

Vantr, to boast ; *se vanter follement*, to insult or boast foolishly ; *wanterie*, boasting.

De Valoir, of worth, of value.

Ne vault, it avails not ; *na* *idem*.

Vaulte, worth, value : *p. Perkins 115.*

Vault rien, it nothing avails : *p. 26 Hen. 8. 4. b.*

Le Valere, the worth.

Valuiff, valued.

A la vailance, to the worth : *p. nov. par. 40.*

Il Vauff, it goeth, it enureth.

Vers, they go : *p. Coke 2. 18.*

Vanis, vanished ; *p. Term. Lj 55. b.*

Vant, when : *p. cond. 99. a.*

Varier, to differ, to disguise, to change.

Varia, shall change.

Ne variera, shall not alter or change.

Vaß, walt ; *vaßant*, wailing.

Vaivre, to overcome, to win, to vanquish.

Vaigue, vanquished, overcome.

Vanquise, overcome : *p. Coke 10. 24.*

Vallez argument, Arguments of force or weight.

Valvasour (Sax.) one in Dignity next a Thane or Baron.

Vervoser, idem.

Valider, to confirm, to strengthen.

Estre plus valable, to be of more force.

Valitude, health : *p. 12 Hen. 8. 4. a.*

Vacant, void, empty ; *un Benefice vacant*, a Church void of an Incumbent.

Varechum, fallow ground : *Coke 5. 15.*

Vassalage, vide *Vassalage*.

Vault, (Lat. *valis*) is of force, or avails, *as*.

V E

Le plus rien Vaut, the Plea is of no force, or avail.

Vau, a Valley or Vale.

Vaux, Valleys, Vales.

Un Vautement, an Unthrif, one that is nothing worth.

Vaudra, shall go: *p. Brit.* 95. a.

V E.

Un Veau, a Calf; *chare de veau*, Vcal.

Veaus, Calves: *p. Fitzh. nat. br.* 69. a.

Nous ne veïrons, we hinder not, nor stay: *p. Stat. Glouc. Cap. 8.*

Vegle, blind, also *aveile*. *p. Kitch.* 174. a.

Le vele, the shadow: *p. Plowd. Com.* 64.

A veïr, to see, to behold.

Veïr, to see or judge, *Veïr que bien soit*, to see what is convenient, *Westm. i. c. i.*

Vous veïez, ye see.

Doit veïr, ye might see.

Veïste, see ye; *veït* he seeth; *weïet*, idem.

Potes veïer, ye may see.

Veïst, he hath seen; *veïemus*, we see.

Veïers, ye shall see; *it veïaß*, he hath seen: *p. Plowd.* 17. b.

Le veï, the force: *p. Brit.* 55. b.

Veït, he goeth: *p. cond.* 176. 6.

Veï, *p. Mirror*, is forbidden, *Cap. 2. Sect. 16. vide 2d part Insti. Coke* 141.

V E

Veïf, a Widow; *veïve*, idem in Modern French.

Veïues, Widows: *p. Termes de Ley*, 160. b.

Veïuage, Widowhood.

Veïgn, come; *veïgnent*, they come.

Deveïgnemus, we become.

Veïgnra, shall come; *veïgnent*, coming.

Veïler, to watch, to look to.

Veïlet, old; *p. nov. nar.* 50.

Veïlement, seeing, watching, viewing.

Veïlent, idem.

On veïst, where you see, or find.

Veïr, in Mod. French, to see.

Le Veïge, the Circuit or Bounds limited to the King's Court; i. e. twelve Miles round the same.

Veïfyns, Neighbourts: *p. Brit.* 112. b.

Le veïa, the light; *le veïe*, idem.

Veïa, seeing: *p. Park.* 167. b.

Veï, saw.

Veïr, to see: *p. Brit.* 42. to view.

Veïsmus, we have seen.

Veïa, see: *veïe*, idem: *p. Bract.* 87. abr. 321.

Veïstet? did you see?

Veïours, Velvet; *12. Hen.* 8. 3. b.

Veïait, he will; *ne veïlent*, they will not.

Veïl, will.

Veïants, coming: *p. Park.* 114.

Venaisun, Venifon.

Vendages, Vintages: *p. Stat. Westm. i. Cap. 51.*

Venifimus, we come.

- Vendre*, to sell; *vendre*, idem.
Vendre, is sold; *pour vendre*, for sale.
Vendre, sold; *un vendeur*, a seller.
Vendible, saleable; *vendition*, selling.
Vendre, idem, *p. Oke*, 90. b.
Vente, idem, *en vente*, in sale.
Ventes, Woods marked for sale.
Vendredi, Friday; *vendredi*, idem.
Vendredi, idem, and *p. Fitzb.* Jus. 146.
Vendredi and *venarday*, idem.
Vengeance, revenge.
Venelle, a Lane; *venelles*, lanes.
Vener, to hunt; *un veneur*, a Huntsman.
Venerie, hunting.
Venir, to come, to approach unto; *en temps venir*, in time to come.
Doient venir, they should or ought to come.
Poit venir, may come, *voit venir*, would come, *font venir*, will come; *venants*, coming: *p. Kitch.* 17. a. *veners*, shall come.
Venir, coming; *venissent*, they should come.
Venists, ye have come; *venus*, come.
Venuist, he had come: *p. Plowd.* Jus. 268. a.
Venime, poison.
Le Vent, the Wind; *ventier*, to blow Wind.
Vent, *p. nac. breb.* 38. is sale or fold.
Ventilent, they blow: *p. Cramp.* Jur. Cur. 88. a.
Ventre, a belly; *venter*, idem.
Il vent, it bloweth.
Ventoux, windy.
Verd, green; *verdir*, to wax green.
Verre and *Veire*, shall see, *Stat. Glouc.* c. 4.
Vert, green, also whatever beareth Leaves, or is green within the Forest, *p. Kitchin* 59. and sometime taken for Venison.
Vers ben, live Wood: *p. end.* 170.
Verdoyer, to be green; *verdoyant*, flourishing.
Verdeur, greenness.
Verge, a Wand, Rod, also a Yard.
Del venue, of the coming or appearing.
Verayment, truly; *verament*, idem.
Verament, idem; *verage*, true; *verys*, idem.
Verge tenant, the true lawful Tenant.
Verge, idem, ut *verys*.
Verres, truth: *p. Brit.* 106. b.
Verreyes, idem: *p. end.* 107. true: *p. Plowd.* 199.
Veritas, truth; *verisable*, truly.
Vierge, vide *verge*.
Ricquier, he that carries the staff or rod in Cathedral Churches.
Verrous, soning, *verrant*, they see: *p. Brit.* 106. and 35. *Ver*, a.
Verfer, to turn, also to pour out, *vers*, towards; *vers le fin*, towards the end; *vers que*, against whom: *p. Oke* 5. 77. a.

Regard vers moy, look towards me.

Versailles, fallow ground :

p. Coke 5. 15.

Vesquiers, they dye : *p. Brit.*

77. b.

Vesie and *Vesey*, Weiches, a sort of Pulse.

Autres voy, otherways : *p.*

Coke Rep. 5. 33.

Le Vesre, the Evening; *vespers*, evening prayers.

Vests, waste, *veste*, idem, and waste ground.

Vesture, clothing, also the herbage of Ground growing there; *vestir*, to cloath, *se put on*.

Vestments, Garments, also the Wood growing on Land.

Vester, to be, to vest, to ensure.

Vestre, your; *vestre demandes*, your requests.

Le Vestrye, the place for laying the Priests Vestments and Ornaments of the Church; and also where the Civil Affairs of the Parish are discussed.

Le Vestiare, idem.

Un-ven, a Vow; *ven*, is also seeing; also seen : *p. Brit.*

223.

Veu que, forasmuch as.

Vent, would; *le Roy le veut*, the King wills it.

Il veut, he will; *vent*, idem.

Jes voy, I see; *voies*, he sees; *jeo view*, I have seen; *voysant*, seeing; *voysant*, they saw.

Veyner, to come; *ne voyant*, sent, they should not come : *p. now. nar. 53. a.*

Veyn, void, frivolous : *p. Brit.*

3. a.

Veste, settled : *p. Coke Rep. 5.*

84. b.

Veste, idem; *Oes veste*, vested this : *p. Plowd. abr. decess.*

put by.

Vyle, old : *p. Crompt. Jur.*

175.

Veste, old : *p. Braks. Q. abr.*

144. a.

Veste, ancient, also long since :

p. Brit.

Vessins, Neighbours, *vide vel*

fin.

Vewe, a Widow; *weves*, Widows.

Le weve, the fight : *p. Crompt.*

54. b.

Widowhood : *p. now.*

nor. 33. b.

Si un veyest, if one should see :

p. Plowd. Com. 98. a.

Veuve, Widowers.

Veyer est, is to be seen : *Coke*

51. 25.

Veyn, vide *vinn*.

Veuve de Frank pladg, views of

the Frankpledge : *Brit. 27.*

Veyreunt, let us see : *p. Plowd.*

19. b.

V I.

Jay view, I have seen.

Vieude, repasts, sustenance, meat, &c.

Un Viebel, a Heyser.

Vicaire, a Vicar; *Vicaris*, a Vicaridge.

Vicir, to corrupt; *Vicir*, corrupted.

Vicour, a Sheriff; *vicaunt*, idem, *seuth vicaunt*, under Sheriff.

Vicounts, things whereof the Sheriff has cognizance in his Court.

Vici

Vicins, a neighbour; *viciuage*, neighbourhood.

Vicines and *Vicines*, Neighbours.

Viduity, Widowhood.

Vie, Life; *il est en vie*, he is alive.

Vif, life; *viffe* living; *un viffe* home, a live Man: *p. Plowd.* 262. *vies*, lives.

Viel, old, ancient; *vieul*, idem, *p. Coke* 5. 22.

Vieller, to wax old.

Viellement, anciently; *vieilleste*, old age.

Vieula, old, ancient; *vieuu*, idem, and *vieul*, idem.

Un vierge, a Maiden.

Vief, vide *vies*.

Vient, they come; *il vient*, he cometh, also seeth.

Vieudre, to trespass or offend as, *ceux que viendront*, those who offend, *Wassm.* 1. c. 1.

Vieu of Frankpledge, is the oversight of Freepledges, commonly called a Court Leet.

Viver, *vivaria*, a Pond or Pool, wherein Fishes are nourished, *2 Inst.* 162.

Vivier, also is provision of Vi-
tuals, *Cre. Stat. Glouc.* c. 4.

Vient vous eins, come ye in.

Vieant, coming; *viendré*, shall come: *p. Coke* 6. 69.

Viel, seeth; *al viroent*, they look to.

Ad vien, hath seen; *jus aye* *vien*, I have seen.

Vivement, lively.

En Vigile, the evening; *vigilance*, watchfulness.

La vielle, the evening.

Vigur, a Vine; *vignoble*, a vineyard.

Vigueur, strength.

Vil, low, base; *vil pris*, a low price.

Vilknage, a base tenure, whereby the Lords claim the Persons and Goods of their Villains.

Ville, a Town, a Village.

Vingt, twenty; *vint*, idem.

Vingtieme, the twentieth; *vinte*, idem, *vings foist*, twenty times; *Vint quatre*, twenty-four: *p. termes Ley.* 91.

Vintours, they tie, or bind: *p. Plowd. Com.* 307.

Vin, Wine; *Vint*, idem.

En la vin-tierce, in the 3d. *p. cond.* 105.

Un, one, *unifme*, the Eleventh; *singleme*, idem.

Un foist, once.

Unement, unanimously.

Virilement, manly, strongly.

Vifeur, the Face; *le vifage*, idem.

Vifcoure vide *vicent* and *vicoude*.

Vife, seen; *il vifelt*, he seeth.

Vifex vous, see you *p. 1 Edw.* 5. 3.

Viewer, seen: *p. Crompt. Jur.* 48.

Vifnage, vide *vicinage*.

Vieffis, Widows: *p. Fitzh. ant. br.* 175. vide *vies*.

Vie, a Calf; *vistel*, idem, *vistid*, idem.

Vie, is also Man's Yard.

Vinagre, Vineger.

Le vifus, the neighbourhood or place whence a Jury is summoned, the *visme*: *p. Coke* 5. 19. and sometimes the Jury it self.

Vivement, lively: *p. Plowd. abt.* 72.

Viffe, alive: *p. Brit. tit. wreck.*

U N

Il vist, he hath seen: *p. rand.*
 4 2.
Viver, victual, diet: *p. nov.*
nov. 45.

En viver & *vesture*, in meat,
 or eating, and clothing: *p. Stat.*
Gloss. cap. 4.

Vivers and *vyvers*, *vivaria*,
 Warrens; Parks, Fish-ponds,
 &c.

Un vivarie, a place, where
 living things are kept, either
 in Land or Water: *idem par-*
sine Coke Instit. 100.

Vivands, vide *viands*.

Vivens, shall live, *vivens*,
idem.

Vivre, to live, also living.

Leur viver, their living.

Come il vive, as he lives: *p.*
Coke 5. 52.

Vive voix, by word of mouth:
p. Brit. 131. b. i. c. vive voce.

Vivres, victuals; *pour leur vi-*
ver, for their livelihood: *Coke 8.*
46.

Ul, any: *p. Stat. Westm. 1.*
cap. 16.

U N

Un fois, once; *un*, one; *un*,
idem.

Un en deux, one of ano-
 ther.

Un Dies, *un Roy*, *Littleton's*
Morte.

Unifacere, making one, uni-
 ting.

Unanimes, only; unanimously,
Coke 5. 16.

Unzeisne, the Eleventh, *un-*
zeisne, Eleven.

V O

Uncores, yet, *unques*, *idem*, &
unquere, *idem*: *p. Fitzh. nat. br.*
212.

Uncores *prist*, yet ready.

Ad uncore, hath yet: *p. Coke 5.*
7. b.

Unquē, ever; *un* *Unques*, ne-
 ver.

No unque vist, he never saw.

Uniter, to put together, to
 join.

Uniment, equally, also in one,
 in union.

Un ala, an Ell in measure;
un alme, *idem.*

Ulmus, Elms, also Elm Trees.

Umbra, the shadow.

Un mesme, the self same, one
 and the same: *p. Coke 5. 15. a.*

V O

Voudraient, they would: *3 par-*
sone Instit. 39.

De vocer, to call.

Voguer, to call again, also to
 return.

Voguement, passing, return-
 ing.

Vost, sheweth forth, willetth,
 testifieth, also would: *p. Kitch.*
prime and p. Perkins, 117. b.

Voit, *idem.*

Le Roy voit, the King willetth
 it, vide *voit*.

Vodra, would, *vodra aver*,
 would have.

Vodraient, they would; *ne voit*,
 will not.

Voitre, truly; *voier* and *voier*,
idem: *p. Plowd. abr. 6. b.* also
 true.

U

Valer.

Voirement, truly : p. Coke 9. 47.
Voirement, idem.

Vous distz voier, ye said truly,
 or well.

Voire dire, to say or speak the
 Truth.

Est a voier, is to be seen : p.
 14. Hen. 8. 1. 2.

Voier, by Brook's Grand A-
 bridgment, is put for well and
 good ; *voilet*, would, *voier*,
 true.

Voie, a way.

Voiez, vide *voy*, ye see : p.
 Greg. 327.

Voil, will ; *voil porte*, will
 bring ; *que il voilt*, where he
 will.

Voillemus, we will : p. Brit.

Ne voillemus venir, we will not
 come.

Tenant a volent, Tenant at
 will.

Voilont, they would ; *voit*, he
 will.

Voilles, ye will ; *voile* and *voist*,
 would.

Jes vrayes volentaries, I would
 be willing.

Si voilet, if he should or would :
 p. Plowd. 379.

Voile, would : p. Fitzh. gr. abr.
 77.

Ne voille, would not : 21 Hen.
 7. 31. b.

Voilont voier, would see ; *fi*
voit, if he will.

Voille, with : p. Coke 5. 25. a.

Voisines, Neighbours.

Ne voit me venir, he would not
 come to me.

Jes voil, I will : p. 12 Hen. 8.
 21. b.

Il voit, he wills.

Voient, they would ; *s'il voit*
niemy, if he would or no ; *voit*

est, it would be : p. 14 Hen. 8.
 4. b.

Voisinage, vide *vicinage*.

Voisine, idem ut *vicine*.

La voix, the voice.

Voler, to fly ; *il vole*, he fly-
 p. Crompt. 149.

Ne voient voler, they cannot
 fly.

Volatiles Royal, Birds Royal :
 p. Coke 7. 16.

Volunt, a Will or Testament,
 also the inclination of the
 Mind.

Nous volons, we will : p. Brit.
 1. b.

Volage, unconstant, unsta-
 ble.

Volatiles de Ciel, Birds of the
 Air : Coke 1. 134.

Bone Volont, good Will : p.
 Plowd. Com. 300. b.

Vomer, to vomit, also to
 plow.

Vomissement, vomiting.

Vorra, would : p. Coke 6.
 21. a.

Vostre, yours ; *en vostre case*, in
 your case.

Vover, to vow ; *pove*, a vow.

Voudront, they would, or
 should ; *voira*, should : p. Mir-
 ror, Cap. 2. Sect. 19.

Bien Voient, good Will.

Vous, ye ; *vous doies*, ye
 ought.

Vous estes, ye be ; *vous fust*,
 ye were.

Vous aviez, ye have, words
 used to Jurors when they ap-
 pear on calling ; *vous mesmes*,
 your selves.

Il vouch, he calleth ; *vouch*,
 calls, voucheth ; *voucha*, shall
 call : p. Park. 183. b.

Vouch,

Vouch, is a Term used in common recoveries, when one is called to warrant Lands, &c.

Vouchant, they shall vouch, or call: *p. Brit.* 30.

S'il veut vouché bien s'en; if he would bid him welcome: *p. Park.* 174.

Come voudre, as you will, or see good. *Vouloir mordre*; would have grinded.

Voy ci, see here, see this, look ye.

Voyer, to see: *p. Crompton* 220. b.

Voyons, we may see.

Un Voyager, a Traveller.

Voyent, they go, they be; also they go free, or are acquitted: *p. Brit.* 136. b.

Voyent sans jour, they go without further day: *p. Cund.* 145. a.

Pais voisins, neighbouring Countries.

On voylent, or would: *p. Coke* 6. 40. a.

Un Voy, a way or path; *voie*, idem.

Ces voy, this way: *p. Plowd.* Com. 10. b.

Il est hors de la voye, he is out of the way; *on par voy*, go by the way.

Une voye, a see: 12 Hen. 8. 2. b. vide *voie*.

D'autre voye, to be seen: *p. Plowd. Com.* 122. p. 2. 1691.

Que voye, which was: *p. Greg.* 284.

Hautes voyes, Highways; *voies*, also means: *p. Tottius de Ley*, 18. b.

Voyez, eron, vide *voir*.

Par voyes fausses, far true making: *Coke* 5. 63.

Nest pas voyer, it is not true.

Voyerie, Truth; *voierment*, truly; *p. Cund.* 5. 25.

Voyagement, travelling.

Jes aye voye, I have seen: *Kitch.* 5. a.

Si un voyt, if one would: 2 *Coke* 34.

U R

Vray, true; *vrayment*, truly; *vrayment*, idem.

Ure, practice, use; *fortement ure*, strongly put or enforced: *Coke* 5. 60. a.

Ure, burned; *soit ure*, may be burned.

Ura, shall burn.

Ura, shall enure, or be to the use.

Ne ura, shall not vest or work: *Park.* 131.

U S

Ufer, to use; *usa*, used, also useth.

Usance, usage; *usent*, they used.

Usage, custom, use; *selonque le usage*, according to the custom.

Ust, had, and had been: *p. Plowd. Com.* 12. a.

Ussimus and *ussimus*, we had.

Usses, ye had; *Jes ussey*, I had: *p. Plowd. preface.*

Ussent, they had been; *ussent*, idem; and *ussent*, idem:

p. 21 Hen. 7. 27. b. And Coke 8. 77. b.

U 2

Si

V U

Si jee ussey, if I had: *Plowd.*
Com. 160. b.

Que ils ussient dises, that ye
 had said: *p. Coke* 1. 106.

Ussait estre, would be; *p. Plowd.*
abr. 14.

Messoit, but had he been: *p.*
Termes de Ley 75.

Usure, *Ujury*.

U T

Utileus, the escape of Felons :
p. Fleta, Lib. 1. Cap. 47.

Le Utes and *utao*, the octaves,
 or the eighth Day after a Feast,
Ec. Plowd. Com. 227.

Henricus le ute, Henry the
 eighth: *p. Plowd.* 212. b.

Utenfile, a thing of necessary
 use about or in a Family, or in
 Husbandry.

Utlage, Out-lawed, or one
 who is so, is out of the Prote-
 ction of the Law: *Utlages*, Per-
 sons that are Out-lawed.

Utlagebo, idem ut *Utlage*.

Que Utter, who give out, or
 publish; *uttermost*, outward.

Utile, profitable; *utilement*,
 profitably.

Utus, eight, the eighth day,
 in the old Books called, *Usta-*
vis.

V U

Vuyder, to make void, *Vuide*,
 void.

Vulgarie, common, publick,
 also trivial.

Vulgairement, commonly.

W E

Vulgarie, commonly, also tri-
 vially.

V Y

Vyncler, bonds, fetters: *p. neu.*
nar 21. a.

Vyns, wine, vide *vin*.

Vyns, came, went, also at-
 tained.

Il Vyns son age, he attained his
 age.

Vyver, a River, a Pond; *Vy-*
vers, vide *Vivers*.

Vyent, they came; *p. Coke Rep.*
 6. 54. a.

W A

W *Arden*, vide *Gardien*.

Wacrus, corrupted, spoil-
 ed, tainted: *p. Brit.* 77. a.

Wang and *Weng*, (*Sax.*) a Field,
 also a Cheek or Jaw.

Warethum, neglected, as *Turs*
Wareth, Land neglected or lying
 fallow.

Wainage, gain, profit or be-
 nefit, especially by plowing and
 erring of land.

Wainable, that may be plowed
 or manured.

Waiva, left; *waive hors*, left
 out: *p. Termes Ley* 358. *waiva*,
 idem.

Wallos, the Welsh People.

Waive, a Woman Out-lawed,
 the Law leaveth or waiveth her
 Protection.

Warethum, fallow Land;
warethum, idem: 1 *part Instit.*
 5. b.

Warust,

Weigher, to weigh.

Weyver, leaving.

Weraß, doubt, vide *Antust* :

31 Hen. 6. 19. a.

Wise and Wyse, a Fine or Penalty for lesser Offences.

Wranglands, are pollard Trees, or crooked, and used to be cropped, not fit for Timber.

Wreke and Wreck, an entire Destruction; as,

Wreck de Mere, such a Destruction of a Ship at Sea, where no living thing escapes.

Were, a Fine or Penalty for greater Offences.

Un Windows, a blank place, or space.

Wild and Weld, a large woody Place.

Wombes, Bellies.

Whete, hot, Saxon.

Wednes, Widows : p. Brit. 29. 9.

Wishernam, vide 2 part. Institut. Coke 441. A taking of other Cattle or Goods for what was before wrongfully taken, &c.

Wic, a place or dwelling on the bank of a River or Sea-shore : p. 1 part. Institut. 4.

Wike, in Essex, is a Farm.

Wisemot or *Wisenagemot*, amongst the Saxons, was a great Convention like our Parliament or a meeting in Council of their chief wise Men.

Wold, a Plain, a Down, or open Country, Hilly, and void of Wood, as *Coteswold*.

Weald, is the contrary ; i. e. a woody Country.

Woodgeld, a payment for cutting Wood in a Forest.

Woodmote Court, the Court of Attachments in a Forest.

Worth, a watery place.

Y V

Y It, there ; *y' est*, it is : p. *Plowd. Com.* 280. b.

Y' it is a Relative of things and places.

Y' sent, there are, they are : p. *canon.*

Y' soit, there be, be it so : p. *Fitzh. nat. brev.* 282.

Yulemaines, at the least, however : *Plowd.* 219.

En Yel, in it ; *il y ad*, there hath, also there is.

Sil. y ad, if there hath ; *nat. brev.* 24. b.

De Yel, of it, of the same.

Yceux, them ; *en yceux*, in them : p. *Mores Rep.*

Yculs, Eyes, vide Oils.

Nous Trux ont veus, we have lived to see it.

Yist, therein be : *nat. brev.* *Fitzh.* 22. b.

Al Yel, to it, to the same : p. *Crompt. Justice*, 19.

Y' over, there were : p. *Greg.* 182. *Cap.* 10.

Twer, Winter : p. 12 Hen. 8. 2. a.

Tmes and *Timali*, words anciently used for Winter, viz. *tempore Edw.* 3.

Teoven and *Toven*, in old Deeds signifies given.

Fort grand Twer est aspre, a very sharp Winter.

Tour d Twer, a Winters day.

Froidure Twer, a frosty Winter.

Twer-

Yvernagism, Winter season, or the Winters Seed-time; from *Hivernus*, Mod. French.

Yvices, services, services: p. Fitzb. Justice, 201. a.

Yvre, Drunk: p. Plowd. Com. 19. a.

Yveroyne, Drunkenness: p. Brit. 66. a.

Yvetongerie, idem in Mod. French.

Sur Treux and *Treux*, of them Plowd. preface.

If y a, there are: p. Fitzb. preface to his nat. brev.

Y. y. a, we shall go: p. Comp. Jur. Car. 47.

Yewe, is often put for Hyems.

Yewe and *Yewen*, are put for given.

Yeman and *Yemman*, from German, a Teutonical word; signifying a common Person.

F I N I S.

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Man-

T H E

Pleader's Dictionary.

A B

A

Arm (a Man's name)
Aaron, uid. m.

A B

To *abare*, *abate*, *are*: To enter into Land, or to destroy or beat down.

Abatement, *Abatementum*, *i. n.* Co. *Lit.* 277. Destroying, beating or pulling down an House, also the entering into Lands or Tenements by a tortious or wrongful Title. Abatement is twofold, *viz.* Abatement of the Writ, and Abatement of the Action or Plaint, the Causes whereof are these six, 1. Want of sufficient or good matter. 2. The matter not certainly alledged. 3. The Plaintiff, Defendant, or Place misnamed, (except in Affize, *uid. Dyer*, fol. 84. b. pl. 83. 84. *Plow*, fol. 90. a. b. 91. a. *per Cur.*) 4. Variance between the Writ, Specialty or Record, or between the Writ and the Action or Plaint. 5. Uncertainty, or want of form in the Writ, Count or Declaration. 6. Death of the Plaintiff or Defendant. *Terms d. L. fol. r. b. Dyer* fol. 175. *Pl. 64. Cur. 61. 5. fol. 61. a. b.*

A B

To *Abate* an House, *abatere Tenementum*, *i. e.* to destroy or raze it down level with the Ground.

To *Abate* a Writ, *Casso, are*, *i. e.* to destroy it by Pleading.

Abatement of a Writ. *Cassatio brevis*, *i. e.* when upon some default, the Plaintiff's Suit ceases for a time.

Abast, the Poop or Stern, the hinder part of a Ship, *Puppi, is*, *f. Abast*, towards the Poop, a *Puppi, a tergo*.

Abeiance, *abeiancia*, *a. f. Spel.* 6. *Len. 1. i. e.* Expectance, *viz.* where the right of Fee-simple lies in Abeiance, that is, only in the Remembrance, Intendment and Consideration of the Law: For according to the general Rule or Maxim of the Law, there is Fee-simple in some person, or it is in Abeiance; *i. e. in nubibus*, or Expectancy, Co. *Lit.* l. 3. c. 11. Sect. 646.

Abel (a man's name) *abel, is.*

An abbey, *abbatia*, *a. f. abbatia*, *a. f. Lex. 1.*

An Abbot, *abbas*, *a. f.*

An Abbot, *abbas, asis; m.*

Abdias (a man's name) *abdiar*, *a. m.*

B

Abercromby

Abercromby (in *Wales*) *Con-*
quium or *Aberconovium*.

Aberdeen (in *Scotland*) *Aberda-*
na and *aberdonia*, *a*, *f*. *Devana*,
a, *f*.

Aberders (in *Scotland*) *Aberdera*,
a, *f*.

Aberdour (in *Scotland*) *Aberdara*,
a, *f*.

Aberford (in *England*) *Garcaria*,
a, *f*.

Aberfrow (in the life of *As-*
gley) *Gadipe*, *a*, *f*.

Abergavenny (in *Monmouthshire*)
Abergennium, *Gobannium*.

Aberneth (in *Scotland*) *Aberne-*
tham.

Aberivy (a River in *Wales*).
Ratespybiu.

To *Abet*, *Abetto*, *are*. *Ra*. *Ext*.
24. *Spil*. 5. *Lex*. 1. i. *a*. To take
part with or assist.

An *Abetting*, *Abettans*, *ntis*, an
assisting.

Abetters, *Abettum*, *i*, *n*. *Pry*.
20. 33. 2. *Inf*. 383, 386. *Rig*.
134.

An *Abettor*, *Abettator*, *ntis*;
m.

Abigail (a Woman's name.)
Abigail, *Indec*. or, *ia*, *f*.

Abimilech (a Man's name.)
Abimilechus, *i*, *m*.

Abinadab (a Man's name.)
Abinadab, *Indec*.

Abington (in *Berkshire*.) *Abia-*
donia, or *Abendonis*, *m*, *f*.

Abinoam (a Man's name.)
Abinoam, *Indec*.

To *Abjure* (For swear.) *Ab-*
juro, *are*.

Abjured (For sworn.) *Abju-*
ratus, *a*, *um*.

An *Abjuring* (For swearing.)
Abjunctio, *onis*, *f*.

Abner, *nk*, *m*. (a Man's name.)
To be *A-board*, in *Navi esse*.

To go *A-board*, *Navem conscen-*
dere.

To *Abolish*, *Abolito*, *ui. itum*,
or *eui*, *etum*.

Abolished, *Abolitus*, *a*, *um*.
To *Abort*, (miscarry) *Abortio*,
ire.

Abortive, *Abortivus*, *a*, *um*.
An *Abortive Birth*, *Abortus*,
us; *m*.

Above (beyond or more than
the sum of, &c.) *Ultra Summam*.

Above (in a Deed) abovementi-
oned, *Superius mentionatus*.

Above a Room, *Supra Roman*.

Above said, *Supradictus*, *a*, *um*.
As *Above said*, *ut Supradictum*
est.

About, *Circa*.

Aboy (in *Ireland*) *Aboys*, *a*, *f*.
Abraham (a Man's name.) *Abra-*
hamus, *i*, *m*.

To *Abridge*, *Abridgio*, *are. i. e.*
To make shorter in words, hold-
ing still the same Substance; and
sometimes it signifies the making
a Declaration or Oath shorter by
Substrating or Severing part of
its Substance, as *Abridgment* of
a *Plaint* is *Dower*.

An *Abridgment* (short writing)
Abbrexiatura, *a*, *f*.

Afreed (in the open Air, from
home or not within) *Foris*, *Sub*
dio, *in Publico*, or *aperto*. *Sub*
dialis, *ia*.

To *Afrage*, *Abargo*, *are. i. e.*
To disannul, take away, repeal.

An *Afraging*, *Abrogatio*, *o-*
nis, *f*.

Afreed, *Abargatus*, *a*, *um*
i. e. repealed.

Abalom (a Man's name.) *Ab-*
salom, *onis*, *m*.

An *Abstrus*, *Abstrusum*, *i*; *a*.
Abfurd, *Abfurdus*, *a*, *um*.

Abfurdly, *Abfurdè*, *adv*.

To *Abut*, Abutto, are i. e. To bound or border upon.

Abutting, Abuttans, antis. partic. pres. Bordering upon.

Abuttalled, Abuttanus, a. um. *Spel.* 7. 1 *Mon.* 532. 2 *Mon.* 998.

Abuttalarus, a. um. idem.

A C

Acceptance, *Acceptantia*, a. f.

To *Accept*, *Acceptor*, aris.

Accessory, *Accessorium*, ii. n.

Fin. 7. 1. Before the Offence or Fact, is he that commandeth or procureth another to do Felony, and is not there present when the other doth it; but if he be present, then he is also a Principal. 2. After the Offence, is he that receiveth, fivoureth, aideth, assisteth, or comforteth any Man that hath done any Murder or Felony, whereof he hath knowledge. He which counselleth or commandeth any thing, shall be judged Accessory to all that followeth of this Evil Act, but not of another distinct thing. In the lowest and highest Offences, there are no Accessories, but all are Principals, as in Riots, Routs, Forcible Entries, and other Transgressions, *vi & armis*, which are the lowest Offences; And so in the highest Offence, which is *Crimen lese Majestatis*, there be no Accessories, but in Felony there are both before and after. *Co. Lit.* 1. f. c. 8. *Seff.* 71.

Achilles (a Man's name) *Achilles*, ei. & i.

To *Acquit*, *Acqueto*, are. i. e. To discharge or keep in Quiet, and to see that the Tenant be safely kept from any Entries or Mo-

lestation for any manner of Service, issuing out of the Land to any Lord that is above the Melf; Hereof cometh *Acquital & Quietus* est. i. e. he is discharged, and he that is discharged of a Felony by Judgment, is said to be acquitted of the Felony. *Acquiescatu de felonis*, and if it be drawn in Question again, he may plead, *anterfuit acquit.* *Co. Lit.* lib. 2. *Seff.* 142.

An *Acquittance*, *Acquietantia*, a. f. *littera acquietantialis*, *Ro. Est.* 513. *Lex.* 2. It is a discharge in writing of a Sum of Money, or other duty, which ought to be paid or done. This word differeth from those which in the Civil Law be called *Acceptatio*, or *Apocha*, for the first of these may be by word, without writing, and is nothing but a feigned payment and discharge, though payment be not had. *Apocha* is a writing, witnessing the payment or delivery of Money, which dischargeeth not unless the Money be paid.

Accomplishment, *Accomplishmentum*, i; n. *Co. Est.* 227.

An *Account*, *Compurus*, i; m.

Balance of Account, *Examen computi*.

A *Book of Accounts*, *Diarium*, ii. n.

A *caster of Accounts*, *Calculator*, oris; m. *Compurista*, m; f.

Of his own accord, *Spontē*.

An *Acorn*, *Gland*, ndis; f.

According to, *Secundum*.

According to ones own desire, *Opus adu.*

An *Acre*, *Aora*, a. f. *Denariata terre*, & *Nummata terre*. ar-

pennus, i. m. Acre is a certain parcel

parcel of Land that containeth in length 40 Perches, and in breadth 4 Perches, it comes from the German word (*Aker*) id est, Ager.

Half an Acre, Dimidium unius acre. Obolata Terræ.

Ten Acres, the fourth part of a Yard-Land. Ferlingata Terræ.

Acre by Acre, Jugeratum, adv.

Publick Acts Registered, Acta, orum, n.

An *Action*, Actio, onis, f.
An Action is a Right of Prosecuting in Judgment of a thing which is due unto any one. It may well be called an Action, *quia agitur de injuria*, for it is a complaint of an Injury received. There be two kinds of actions, one that concerns Pleas of the Crown, the other that concerns Common Pleas, which are called Actions Real, Actions Personal, and Actions Mixt. Co. Inst. 284. b. Sometimes *Lequel* is used for an Action, as in the Entry of a Judgment in Debt, Trespass, &c. by *non sum informatus*. Et *idem attornatus dicit quod ipse non est informatus per eundem Defendentem Magistrum Suum de aliquo Responsu pro eodem Defendentis prefato querenti in Lequel predicta dando, &c.*

An *Action Personal*, Actio Personalis.

An *Action of Trespass*, Actio de Transgressionem.

An *Action of Covenant*, Actio conventionis fractæ.

An *Action withdrawn*, Actio Sublata.

An *Act of general Pardon*, Amnestia, æ, f.

An *actor* (Stage Player) Histrionis; m. mimus, i; m.

An *actress*, Mimæ, æ, f. Actrix, icia.

Of an *actor*, Histrionalis, le.
The art or science of acting, Histrionica, æ, f.

Accused, Reſtatus, a, um. Arrestatus, a, um, Spel. 53. i. e. Suspected.

An *accuser*, Accusator, oris, m.
Accustomed, Accustomatus, a, um. Ra. Ent. 657. Co. Ent. 69.
Accustomablis, ic, Pla. 285.

Adam (a Man's name) Adamus, i; m.

An *Adder*, Coluber, bri; m.

A *Water adder*, Hydra, æ, f.

Adders-Tongue (Herb) Ophoglossum, i; m.

Addice (a Cooper's Tool) Dolabra, æ; f.

An *Addition*, Additio, onis; f. In the Law it signifies a Title given to a Man, over and above his Christian and Surname, denoting his Estate, Degree, Mystery, Trade and Place of dwelling.

An *Addition or Dependence*, Appendicium, ii, n. Mon. 553. 555. 606. Appertinentia, æ, Mon. 588.

To *Adjourn*, Adjorno, are. i. e.

To put off.
An *Adjournment*, Adjornamentum, i, n. i. e. When any Court is put off, and assigned to be kept again at another Place or Time.

Adjourned, Adjornatus, a, um.
Things adjoining, Adjacentia, æ, Mon. 805.

To *admit*, Admitto, in, ere.
Admission, Admissio, onis, f. It is when one that hath right to present to a Church being void, doth present him to the Bishop of the Diocese, in which the Church is, who upon Examination finding him *idonea Persona*, that is, capable and able, doth consent that he shall be Parson, and saith, *admitto te habitum, Co. on Lit. 344.*

To *Administer*, Administro, are, Administrationem committere.

An *Administrator*, Administrator, oris, m.

Administrator is he to whom the Ordinary (i. e. the Bishop) doth commit or give power to dispose and administer, the Goods and Charrels within his Diocese, belonging to any Person that is dead, without Executor, for the benefit of such Persons, or if the Party make a Will and Executor, and they all refuse, or the Executor be within the Age of 17 Years. *Co. 5. fo. 29.*

An *Administratrix*, Administratrix, icis, f.

An *Administration*, Administratio, onis, f.

An *Admiral*, Admiralus, i, m.
The Admiralty, Admiralitas, atis, f.

A *Writ to admit a Clerk*, Breve de admittendo Clerico. It is granted to him who hath recovered his Right of Presentation against the Bishop. *F. n. h. Reg. 33. a.*

To *Adnull*, Adnullo, are.

An *Adnulling*, Adnullatio, onis, f.

To *Adorn*, Orno, are.

An *Adorning*, Ornatio, onis, f.

An *Adorner*, Ornator, oris, m.
Adrian, (a Man's name.) Adrianus, i, m.

An *Advancement*, Advancementum, i, n. *Co. 78. Dist. Promotio*, onis, f.

Advances Money, Pecunia preparatoria.

An *Advantage*, Advantagium, ii, n. *Co. Ent. 484.*

Advantages, Advantagiorum, n. pl.

To *Adventure*, Adventuro, are.

An *Adventure*, Adventura, e, f. *3 Inst. 615. Periclitatio*, onis, f. *Dist.*

An *Advertiser*, Periclitator, oris, m.

An *Adversary*, Adversarius, ii, m.

Advent, Adventus, i, m. It is the time from the Sunday that falls either upon St. Andrew's day, or next to it, till the Feast of Christ's Nativity.

An *Adulterer*, Adulter, eris, m.

An *Adulteress*, Adultera, e, f.

Adultery, Adulterium, ii, n. *quasi ad alterius Thorum*, properly spoken of married Persons, but if only one of the two by whom this Sin is committed, be married, it makes adultery, which was severely punished by the ancient Laws of this Land. *Vid. Claus. 14. Regis Johannis Memb. 2.*

An *adviser before a work is done*, Præmonstrator, oris, m.

To *Advise*, Adviseo, are.

Advice, Adviseamentum, i, n. *Spel. 22. Adviseamentum*, i, n. *Ry. 43. 269. 601. Pry. 85. 230. Adviseatum*. *Ry. 303.*

An *Advocate*, Advocatus, i, m.

Advowson, Advocatio, onis, f. It is the right of Presentation or Col-

sis and *mentium*, i. e. Agreement of Minds, it is a consent of Minds in something done or to be done. Ab aggregando dicitur, saith *Spelman*. *Plow. Term. Post. Anno. 4. E. 6.*

Agrimony (Herb) *Agrimonia*.
An *Ague*, *Febbris*.

A H

Ahab (a Man's name) *Ahab*.
Indec.

Ahabuerus (a Man's name) *Ahabuerus*, i, m.

Abez (a Man's name) *Abez*.
Indec.

Abazias (a Man's name) *Abazias*, z, m

A I

Aid, Vid. *Ayd*.

Aire (in Scotland) *Vidogara*.

A K

Akil (in Ireland) *Achilia*.

A L

Alabaster, *Alabastrum*, tri, n.
An *alabaster Box*, *Mynothetium*, ii, n.

Alan (a Man's name) *Alanus*, i, m.

An *Alarm* or *Signal to Battle*,
Signum Bellicum, ci, n. *Classicum*, i, n.

To sound an alarm, *Signum Bellicum* or *Classicum* canere, *Tuba Signum dare*.

Alban (a Man's name) *Albanus*, i, m.

Albert (a Man's name) *Albertus*, i, m.

Alberry (in *Hertfordshire*) *Aula*, or *Villa Antiqua*.

Alabrough (in *Yorkshire*) *Subrigurum*, *Ilurium*.

An *Alderman*, *Aldermannus*, i, m.

Alderman, *Aldermanry*, *Aldermanria*, æ, f. i. e. The Office of an Alderman. *Declaramus quod omnes & singuli Aldermani electi in Civitate prædicta* (i. e. *London*) " quolibet anno imperpetuum in Festo Sancti Gregorii Papæ ab Officio Aldermaniæ suæ penitus & præcise cessent, & inde totaliter amoveantur, & amoti, anno proximo sequenti ad Officium Aldermaniæ nullatenus reeligantur, sed loco illorum sic cessendorum & amovendorum alii discreti concives sui bonæ famæ & illesæ per eisdem Gardes de quibuslibet sic amoti prius Aldermani fuerunt singulis annis imperpetuum eligantur. *Chart. Civit. London dat. 22^o Nov. 50 E. 3.*

An *Alder-Tree*, *Alnus*, ni, m.
The Place where Alders grow, *Alnetum*, i, n.

Alfred (a Man's name) *Alfredus*, i, m.

Ale, *Cervisia Illupulata*.

Strong Ale, *Cervisia valida*.

Small Ale, *Cervisia Tenuis*.

Scale Ale, *Cervisia vesula*.

An *Alehouse*, *Cervisiorium*, ii, n.

Coupon, æ, f. *Popina*, æ, f.

An *Ale house-keeper*, *Gaupo*, o, nis, m. *Popinarius*, ii, m.

Alea (a River in *Dorsetshire*) *Alenus*.

Alisbury Vale (in *Dorsetshire*) *Alisconium vallis*.

Alexanders, or *Alifander* (Herb) Hippofelinum.

Alexanders of *Crete* (Herb) Smyrnum, li, n.

Alexander (a Man's name) Alexander, dri, m.

Alexis (a Man's name) Alexis, is, m.

Alfred (a Man's name) Alfredus, i, m.

Algernon (a Man's name) Algernon, onis, m.

Al-beal, or wound-wort *Panacea*, e, f.

Al-beef or *Ground Ivy*. *Hedera arborea Terrestris*.

Al-ballontide, Festum omnium Sanctorum.

Alballow Barking, Parochia omnium Sanctorum de Barking.

Alballow Broadstreet, Parochia omnium Sanctorum in vico Pistorum.

Alballow Honeylane, Parochia omnium Sanctorum in Mellis viculo.

Alballow Lombardstreet, Parochia omnium Sanctorum in vico Longobardico.

Alballow Staining, Parochia omnium Sanctorum Pictorum delibuentium.

Alballow the Wall, Parochia omnium Sanctorum supra murum.

Alkanet (Herb) Anchusa, z, f.

Alice (a Woman's name) Alicia, e, f. Adeliza, e, f.

An *Alien*, *Alienigena*, e. c. g.

Alien is derived from the Latin word *Alienus*, and according to the Etymology of the word, it signifies one born in a strange Country, under the obedience of a strange Prince; such an one is not capable of Inheritance within England. 1. Because the se-

crets of the Realm may thus be discovered. 2. The Revenues of the Realm (which are the Sinews of War and Ornament of Peace) shall be taken, and enjoyed by Strangers both. 3. This will tend to the destruction of the Realm. If he be naturaliz'd by Act of Parliament, then he is not accounted in Law, *Alienigena*, but *Indigena*, as a natural born Subject, and may purchase and maintain actions as *Englishmen*. Coke l. 7.

An *Alienation*, *Alienatio*, onis, f.

To *Alien*, *Alieno*, are. It signifies to transfer the Property of any thing to another Person.

To *Alien in Mortmain*, *alienare in Manum mortuam*. It is to make over Lands or Tenements to a Religious House or other Body Politick.

To *Alien in Fee*, *alienare in Fee*. It is to sell the Fee-simple of any Corporeal Right, W. 2. c. 25. 13. Ed. 1. 3.

Alimony, *Alimonia*, z, f. Nourishment, Maintenance: in a Modern legal Sense, it signifies that portion or allowance which a married Woman sues for upon any occasional separation from her Husband, wherein she is not charged with elopement or adultery.

Alivi, *Vivus*, i, utri.

An *Almanack*, *Fasti*, ortum. m. Calendarium, ii, n.

An *Almond*, *Amygdalum*, i, n.

An *Almond-Tree*, *Amygdalus*, li, f.

Almshouse (in England) *Camellodunum*.

An *Almsman*, *Eleosynastus*, ii, m.

A Lord Almoner, Eleemosynarchus, i. m.

Alms, Eleemosyna, æ, f.

An Alms-house, Xenodochium, ii, n.

Of Alms, Eleemosynarius, a, um.

Almost, fere, adv.

Alweland (a River in Northumberland) Alanius.

Alue (a River in Warwickshire)

Alenus.

Alone, Solus, a, um.

Alphage (a Man's name) Alphegus, i, m.

Also, Item, adv.

To Alter, altero, are. Rø. Ent. 413. Co. Lit. 357.

An Altering, Alteratio, onis, f. 1 Co. 109.

Although, Etſi, adv.

Always, Semper, adv.

Altarage, Altaragium, ii, n. Spel. 32. Lex. 6. Obventio altaris. Offerings and all small Tithes due to the Priest. Spel.

All, Totus, a, um. omnis, ne. Integer, ra, rum. as Totum illud messuagium, all that messuage. Omnis & quælibet Persona & Personæ, all and every Person and Persons. Integra Tenementa. Omnes illæ Terræ.

Allaway (in Scotland) Alana.

To Alledge, Allego, are.

An Allegation, Allegatio, onis, f.

Allegiance, Ligeantia, æ, f.

Alberton (in Yorkshire) Cataractonum.

An Allie by Marriage, Affinis, is, c. 2.

Alliance by Marriage, Affinitas, atis, f.

Alliance of Blood, Confanguinitas, atis, f.

Allom, Allumen, inis, n.

To Allot, Allotto, are. or set out one's share.

Allotted, Allostatus, a, um. Rø. Ent. 437.

To Allow, Alloco, are.

An Allowance upon Account, Allocatio, onis, f.

An Alley in a Town, Angyportus, ſs, or, i, m.

All Souls day, Festum omnium animarum.

A M

Amain, (a Sea term for come on Board) Accedite.

Amain (for the Mariners to lower their Sails) Demittere vela.

Amata (a Woman's name) Amata, æ, f.

An Ambassador, Orator, oris, m.

Ambleſide (in Westmorland) Ambegianna.

Amber, Succinum, i, n.

Ambresbury (in England) Ambrosia, Ambrosii mons.

Ambrose (a Man's name) Ambrosius, ii, m.

An Ambush, lying in wait, Infidiæ, arum, f.

A lyer in Ambush, Infidiator, oris, m.

To lie or be in Ambush, Infidior, ari.

An Amends, Amenda, æ, f. Emendals, so much in Bank for repairing of Losses. Hil. 4. E 3. Placito. 25. 1. Fo. 360, 361. Spel. 230.

An Amendment, Emendatio, onis, f. It imports the Correcting of an Error, either in Process or Pleadings.

An Amerciament, Amerciamentum, i, n. Misericordia, æ, f. Wit Wyta, æ, f. It is called in Latin Misericordia, because it ought to be assessed mercifully, and this ought

ought to be moderated by Affec-
ment of his Equals, or else a
Writ *de moderata misericordia* doth
lie, or because the Party which
offendeth putteth himself on the
mercy of the King. A Fine is al-
ways imposed and assessed by the
Court, but Amerciement by the
Country. *Co. Lit. Lib. 2. c. 12 p.*
194. Terms of Law. Co. 8. Rep.

Amerced, Amerciatus, a, um.
Spel. 34. Pry. 53.

Amersham (in Buckinghamshire)
Agmundishamum.

Ambesbury (in Wiltshire) Ambro-
sia, Ambrosii burgus.

An *Amethest stone*, Amethystus,
i. m.

Aminadab (a Man's name) A-
minadab.

Amongst, Inter.

To *Amortize*, Amortizo, ara.
i. s. To put Lands into Mort-
main.

Amortizement, Amortizatio, o-
nis, f. *Spel. 34. Len. 7. Ra. Entr.*
68. 137. i. s. The putting of an
Estate into Mortmain:

Amortized, Amortizatus, a, um,
Put into Mortmain.

An *Amorous Potion*, Philtrum,
i, n.

Amos (a Man's name) Amos, In-
dec.

Ammunition, Armorum copia.
Of *Ammunition*, Militaris, re.
Castrensis, fe.

An *Amulet*, Amuletum, i. n.

Amnon (a Man's name) Amnon.

Amwell (in Hertfordshire) Fons
Amnenfis.

Amey (a Woman's name) Ami-
cia, e, f.

A N

Anandale (in Scotland) Vallis A-
nangia.

Ananias (a Man's name) Ana-
nias, e, m.

Anarchy, Anarchia, e, f. Con-
fusion, lack of Government.

An *Anatomy*, Anatomia, e, f.
Skeleton, i, n.

An *Anatomist*, Dissecator, oris,
m.

Anatomizing, Dissectio, onis, f.
To *Anatomize*, Disseco, ui, ctum.

Annates or *first Fruits*, Annates,
um, f. pl.

Ancestor (in Lincolnshire) Cro-
colana.

An *Ancestor*, Antecessor, oris,
m. Ancestor is derived from the
Latin word *Antecessor*, and in Law
there is a difference between *An-
tecessor* and *Prædecessor*, for *Ante-
cessor* is applied to a natural Per-
son, as *J. S. & Antecessores sui*;
but *Prædecessor* is applied to a Bo-
dy Politick or Corporate, as *Episc.
Lond. & Prædecessores sui*; *Reitor
de D. & Prædecessores sui*.

Unlike his *Ancestor*, Degener,
eris.

Ancestry, Prosapia, e, f.

Derived of the *Ancestor's* name,
Patronymicus, a, um.

An *Anchor*, Anchora, e, f.

Belonging to an *Anchor*, Ancho-
rarius, a, um.

To *Anchor*, or cast *Anchor*, An-
choram jacere.

To weigh *Anchor*, Anchoram
sublevare.

To ride at *Anchor*, ad Ancho-
ram stare.

Riding at *Anchor*, Fluctuans ad
Anchoram.

The *Cable* of an *Anchor*, Ancho-
rale, is, n.

To *Moor* at *Anchor*, Morari ad
Anchoram.

An *Anchor-Smith*, Faber Ancho-
rarius,

He that bath the charge of the Anchor, Anchorarius, ii, m.

Anchorage, Anchoragium, ii, n.

Lev. 7. a Duty that Ships pay in the Haven when they cast Anchor.

Anchorus, Ecnrasicoli, m. pl.

Anchorus Sower, Oxygarium, ii, n.

Ancient, Antiquus, a, um.

An Ancient Man, Senex, enis.

To grow Ancient, Inveterasco, pro.

Greyn Ancient, Inveteratus, a, pm.

And, et, ac, necnon.

And also, Accciam for ac etiam.

And not, Non autem.

And if, Et si, quod si.

And withal, Simul.

And yet, Tamen.

And therefore, Proin, Proinde.

An Androm, Andels, æ, f. Subex Focarius.

Androm (in *Hantsbire*) Andovera.

Andrew (a Man's name) Andress, æ, m.

St. Andrew's Cape (in *Seotland*) Veruvium.

St. Andrew's day, Festum Sancti Andreae Apostoli.

Angelat (a Woman's name) Angeletta, æ, f.

Angelica (Herb) Angelica, æ, f.

An angle or Corner, Angulus, li, m.

A right angle, Orthogonus, i, m.

Consisting of right angles, Orthogonius, a, um.

To angle, Inesco, ars.

An Angle or Fisher with Hooks, Hamator, oris, m.

An Angling, Arundinis moderatio.

An angling Line, seta, æ, f.

An angling Rod, Arundo, init.

Anglesey (Island) Anglesea, Mona.

Angus (part of *Scotland*) Angusia.

The Ankle, Malleolus, i, m.

The Angle Bone, Talus, i, m.

Anne (a Woman's name) Anna, æ, f.

To Anne (join to) Annecto, xi, um.

Annexed, Annexus, a, um.

Annis, (Herb) Anisum, si, n.

Anniversary (yearly) Anniversarius, a, um.

Annual (yearly) Annuus, a, um.

Annually, (every year) Quotannis, adv.

An Annuity, (yearly stipend) Annuus Redditus, Annuita.

Another, Alius, a, um.

Another man's, alienus, a, um.

Anselm (a Man's name) Anselmus, i, m.

To Answer, Respondeo, di, sum.

An Ant (Pismire) Formica, æ, f.

An Ant-hill or Nest, Formicetum, i, n.

Antibill (in *Bedfordshire*) Antilia.

Anthelm (a Man's name) Antholinus, i, m.

Anthony (a Man's name) Antonius, ii, m.

Saint Anthony's Fire, Erysipelas, acis; n.

Anticks, or Images of Building, Personæ, arum.

An Antidote, Antidotus, ti, f.

Antimony, Antimonium, ii, n.

An Anvil, Incus, udis, f.

An Anvils stock, truncus Incudis.

To strike upon an Anvil, Incudo, si, sum.

A P

A worker on an Anvil, Incudo,
onis.

Fashioned at the Anvil, Incusus,
a, um.

Any, Ullus, a, um.

A P

Apart, Separatim.

Apart from, Separate, Sejunctus,
a, um.

To stand apart, Distito, are.

An Ape, Simia, æ, f.

Apelles (a Man's name) Apel-
les, is.

Apollo (a Man's name) Apollo,
inis, m.

Apology (excuse) Apologia, æ, f.

An Apoplexy, Apoplexia, æ, f.

An Apothecary, Apothecarius,
ii, m. 1 Mon. 938. Pharmacopola, æ, m.

An Apothecary's shop, Pharma-
copolium, ii, n.

An Apparator, Apparator, oris,
m. i. e. a Messenger to the Spi-
ritual Court.

An Apricock, Malum Præcox.

An Apricock Tree, Malus Arme-
niaca.

April, Aprilis, is, m.

An Apron, Præcinctorium, ii,
n. Ventrale, is, n.

To appear, Appareo, ui, itum.

An Appearance, Apparentia, æ,
f. idem quod Comparientia. *Re.*
Est. 347. Deffer and Stu. 30.

Doth more fully appear, Pleniùs
apparet, (vox sepius placitando
usitata.) A Phrase often used in
Pleading Indentures and other
Writings.

Doth manifestly appear, Lique
manifeste.

It appears, Constat. Imp.

Apparel, Vestitus, ùs, m.

Apparelled, Vestitus, a, um.

A P

A suit of Apparel, Indumentum,
i, n. Series apparatus, habitus ve-
stinum.

Apparelled gallantly, Conceinna-
tus, a, um.

Apparelled meanly, Vili veste
Tectus.

Apparelled in Mourning, Pullatus,
a, um.

Apparelled handsomely, Incultus,
a, um.

An apparelling, Apparatio, o-
nis, f.

To apparel, Vestio, ire.

Apparent, Manifestus, a, um.

Apparently, Manifeste.

To appeal, Appello, are.

An Appeal, Appellum, i, n.
Bract. 140. Appellatio, onis, f.

Co. Lit. 287. An Appeal to a Su-
perior Court for the removing
a Cause out of an Inferior. Al-

so an Accusation, at the Suit of
the Party, his Wife or Heir (and
not at the Prosecution of the
King) in a Criminal Cause, as
an Appeal of Mayhem or Robbe-
ry, brought by the Party, or an
Appeal of Murder by the Wife
or Heir.

An Appellant, Appellans, an-
tis, f.

An Appelles, Appellatus, i, m.
Spel. 42.

Appendant, Appendens, tis, adj.
t. e. That belongs to another by
Prescription.

To appertain or belong, Pertine-
o, ere.

It appertains, Pertinet.

Appertaining, Pertinens.

An Apple, Pomum, i, m.

A Geming, or Summer Apple,
Pomum Præcox.

A Summer Golden Apple, Pomum
Sanguineum.

A P

A St. John Apple, or Winter Fruit, Pomum Serotinum.

A Cass-head, or Costard Apple, Pomum decumanum.

A Queen-Apple, Pomum Claudianum.

A Crumpling or little Apple, Pomum nanum.

An Apple soon rotten, Pomum fugax.

An Apple-Tree, Pomus, i, f.

Bearing Apples, Pomifer, a, um.

Full of Apples, Pomosus, a, um.

An Apple Core, Volva; æ, f.

An Apple-Left, Pomarium, ii, n.

An Apple-Keeper, Pomoni, m.

An Apple-Seller, Pomarius, ii, m.

Appleby (in Westmorland) Applebera, Abaliaba.

An Apprentice to a Trade, Apprenticius, ii, m. *Spel.* 43. *Pry.* 13.

An Apprentice to the Law, Apprenticius Legis, i. e. a Barrister or Counsellor.

Apprenticeship, Apprentisagium, ii, n. *Spel.* 64. *Apprenticiamentum*, i, n. 2 *Fol.* 11.

To Appoint, Statuo, ui, utum, Appunctuo, are.

Appointed, Appunctuatus, a, um.

To appoint in another's Place, Substituo, ui, utum.

To appoint Bounds, Termino, are.

By Appointment, Jussu.

To Apportion, Apportiono, are. i. e. To divide a Rent into parts according as the Land is shared amongst the Tenants.

An Apportionment, Apportionamentum, i, *Lex.* 8. or dividing of Rent, as aforesaid.

To appropriate, Approprio, are.

An Appropriation, Appropriatio, onis, f. *Lex.* 8. *Appropriantia*, i. *Nov.* 942. *Appropriamentum*, i, n. 37. *Ass.* 17. It signi-

A R

fies the severing of a Benefice Ecclesiastical to the proper and perpetual use of some Religious House, Bishoprick, College, &c.

To Apprise, Appretio, are.

To Approve, Approbo, are.

An Approver, Approbator, oris, m. *Lex.* 8. One who confesses Felony, and appeals or accuses others also of the same, which he was bound to prove by Combat, or by the Country.

The King's Approvers, Approbatores Regis. They who had the letting of his Demesnes to the best advantage.

Approved, Approbatus, a, um.

An Approving, Approbatio, onis, f.

An Appurtenance, Pertinentia, *Bract.* 36. i. *Mon.* 555, 586. ter.

With their and every of their Appurtenances, Cum eorum & cujlibet eorum pertinentiis.

A R

Arable, Arabilis, le.

An Arraignment, Arainementum, i, n. 2 *Inst.* 48.

Arraigned, Arainatus, a, um. A Prisoner is said to be arraigned when he is indicted, and put to his Tryal, *T. of Law.* One arraigned upon an Indictment of Felony or Murder, shall have no Counsel, but the Judges shall so instruct him in all things that pertain to the order of Pleading, that he shall run in no danger by his mispleading. *Dr. and Studen.* c. 48. This is altered by a late Act of Parliament.

To Arraign an Assize, Arrainare assisam. *Spel.* 21. *Ry.* 403, bis. i. 4. *To Prosecute by such a Writ.*

To Arrey, Arraiare.

An *Array*, Arraignmentum, i, n. *Co. Lit.* 156. i. e. The order, array or range of the names in the Pannel of the Jurors for the Trial of the Cause.

To *Challenge the array of the Pannel*, Calumniare arraignmentum.

Commissioners of Array, Arraiatores, m. pl. *Lex* 9.

Arbella (a Woman's name) *Arbella*, Arabella, æ, f.

To *Arbitrate*, Arbitro, arc. i. e. To judge between.

An *Arbitrement*, Arbitrium, ii, n. awardium, ii, n. *Spel.* 63. It is called Arbitrement, because the Judges elected therein may determine the Controversie, not according to the Law, but *ex boni viri arbitrio*; or else because the Parties to the Controversie have submitted themselves to the Judgment of the Arbitrators, not by compulsory means, but *ex libero arbitrio*, out of their own accord. It is a power given by the Parties litigant to some to hear and determine some matters in Suit between them, to whose Judgment they bind themselves to stand. There is a diversity between it and concord, for that an Arbitrement may be pleaded although the time of performance of it be not yet come, but a Concord ought to be executed and satisfied before the Action brought, or it is no good Plea, *Dyer Term. Mich. Anno Sexto. Ed. 6.* 75. Five things are incident to an Arbitrement,

1. Matter of Controversie.
2. Submission.
3. Parties to the Submission.
4. Arbitrators.
5. Rendering the award, which may be either.

1. By word, or,

2. By writing. *Dyer* 217. Pl. 60.
An *Arbitrator*, Arbitrator, oris, m.

Arbitrary, Arbitrarius, a, um.
An *Arbitratric*, Arbitratric, icis, f.

An *Arbour*, Topiarium, ii, n.
An *Arbour-maker*, Topiarius, ii, n.

Arbour-making, Topiaria, æ, f.
An *Arch in building*, Arcus, ùs, m. fornic, icis, m.

A *Flat Arch*, Archus planus.
Arched, Arcuatus, a, um.

Arched like a Bow, Arcuatus, a, um.

An *Arch in a Cloyster*, Archa in Claustro. i. *Men.* 933.

Archery, Archeria, æ, f. *Co. Lit.* 107.

Hollow and arched upwards, Recavus, a, um.

Arch-work, Arquatura, æ, f.

The Arches of a Bridge, Constrata Pontium. Pontis fornice.

An *Arched-Roof*, Tectum laqueatum.

The Arching of a Roof, Arcuatura, æ, f.

To make an arch Roof, Fornico, arc.

The Court of the Arches, Curia de arcubus. i. e. The Archbishop of *Canterbury's* consistory Court.

An *Archbishop*, Archiepiscopus, i, m.

An *Archbishoprick*, Archiepiscopatus, ùs, m.

The Archbishop of Armagh in Ireland, Archiepiscopus Armachanus.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Archiepiscopus Cantuariensis.

The Archbishop of York, Archiepiscopus Eboracensis.

Archdeacon, Archidiaconus, i, m.

An

An *Archdeaconship*, Archidiaconatus, us, m.

Archilaus (a Man's name) Archelaus, i, m.

An *Archer* (Bow-man) Sægitarius, ii, m.

Archibald (a Man's name) Archibaldus, i, m.

An *Architect* (Master-builder) Architectus, i, m.

Architecture (Building) Architectura, æ, f.

Architect-like, Affabrè, adv.

Archives, Archivum, i, n. a Chest where the Rolls and Records of the Crown and Kingdom are kept.

Arche (in Ireland) Arclovium.

Ardes (in Ireland) Ardracum.

Ardemuth head (in Scotland) Norantum promontorium.

Ardagh (in Ireland) Ardracum.

Are (a River in Yorkshire) Arus.

Argile (part of Scotland) Argathelia.

Arglas (in Ireland) Veluntium.

To *Argue*, Argumentor, ari.

An *Argument*, Argumentum, i, n.

A *firm Argument*, Demonstratio, onis, f.

A *Cunning Argument*, Sophisma, atis, n.

Full of Arguments, Argumentosus, æ, um.

To *hold an Argument with one*, Disputo, are.

Arias (a Man's name) Arias, æ, m.

Aristarchus (a Man's name) Aristarchus, i, m.

Aristotle (a Man's name) Aristoteles.

Aristophanes (a Man's name) Aristophanes.

Aristocracy, Aristocratia, æ, f. i. e. Government by Nobles.

Arithmetick, Arithmetica, æ, f.

Arithmetical, Arithmeticus.

An *Arithmetician*, Arithmeticus, ci, m.

Specious Arithmetick, or the Art of Equation, Algebra, æ, f.

An *Arm*, Brachium, ii, n.

A *little Arm*, Brachiolum, li, n.

Of an *Arm*, Brachialis, le.

The *Brown of the Arm or Thigh*, Lacertus, i, m.

An *Arm-pit*, Ala, æ, f.

An *Arm-hole*, Axilla, æ, f.

Of the *Arm-holes*, Axillaris, re.

An *Arm of the Sea*, Vide Sea.

To *Arm*, Armo, are.

A *Man at Arms*, armed Cap-a-pée, Cataphractus, i, m. i. e. A Cuirassier.

To *arm Cap-a-pée*, Perarmo, are.

An *arming Cap-a-pée*, Perarmatio, onis, f.

Armagh (in Ireland) Armacha, Ardinacha.

Of *Armagh*, Armacensis, Armachanus.

Armanoth (part of Scotland) Armanothia.

Armed, Armatus, æ, um.

Armed with a Buckler, Scutatus, æ, um.

Armed with a Javelin, Pilatus, æ, um.

Armed with a Sword, Enatus, æ, um.

Armed with a Coat of Mail, Loriscatus, æ, um.

Armour, Armatura, æ, f.

A *Coat of Armour*, Paludamentum, i, n.

An *entire Suit of Armour*, Pannoplia, æ, f.

Armour of the Thigh, Femoralis, æ, n.

A R

Chamber under arms Armour,
Subarmalis, ium, n.

An Armourer, Armamentarius,
ii, m.

An Armourer's Shop, Officina ar-
maria.

An Armoury, Armamentarium,
ii, n.

Arms, Weapons, Instruments, Ar-
ma, orum, n.

Shewing of Arms, Training,
&c. Armilustrum, i, n.

An Armour-bearer, Armiger,
i, m.

Linnen Armoury, Armatura Li-
nea.

Armourers of linnen armoury, Mer-
chants Tailors of London, Arma-
rarii linearum atmiturarum
Moo. 576.

To be in Arms, Arms tenere.
They are up in Arms, In armis
sunt.

Arms (Coats of Arms) Insignis,
ium, n.

To bear Arms, Arma induere,
in armis esse.

To lay down Arms, Ponere arma.

A man of Arms, Vir bellicus.

Deeds of Arms, Gestis, orum, n.

By force of Arms, Manu forti, or
vi & armis.

An Army, Exercitus, us, m.

To lead an Army, Agmen du-
cere.

To marshal an Army, Aciem or-
dinare, dirigere.

A wing of an Army, Cohors,
us, m.

Arnold (a Man's name) Arnol-
dus, i, m.

The Arse, Podex, icis.

The Arse-gut, Intestinum rec-
tum.

Arsenick, (Ratsbane) Arseni-
cum, i, n.

A R

Asesmart (Herb) Hydropiper-
eris, Persicaria, æ, f.

Art or Science, Ars, tis, f.

Made up by Art, Fabricius, a,
um.

An artery (Pulse) Arteria, æ, f.

The great artery, Aorta, æ, f.

Of the Arteries, Arterialis, le.

Arthur (a Man's name) Arthur-
us, i, m.

An Article, Articulus, i, m.

To article, Articulo are.

Article by Article, Articulationem,
adv.

An Artichoke, Cynara, æ, f.

An Artificer, Artifex, icis.

To forge or work artificially, Fa-
brificatio, eci, etc.

Artilleries, Machinæ bellicæ.

Furnished with Artillery, Machi-
nis bellicis instructus.

A Train of Artillery, Machina-
rum apparatus.

The Artillery-Tank, Palæstra,
æ, f.

Arum (a River in Sussex) Aru-
nus.

Arundel (in Sussex) Arundelia,
arundellum, arundinis vallis.

Arundel (the Family) Arun-
delius, Arondellius, de Hirun-

dine.

Arras (Hangings) Tapes, æ-
tis, m.

Figured Arras, Pictura Textilis.

Arrearages, Arrearagis, orum, n.

Arrearagium, ii, n. Spel. 53. i. e.

Moneys behind upon an Ac-
count.

To arrest, Arresto, are. Ar-
rest is derived, as some think, of
the French word *arrest*, to stay
or from the Greek word *ἀρrest*
a decree or sentence of the
Court. Arrest is when one is
taken and restrained from his li-
berty, by Power or Colour of a

lawful Warrant. Arrest signifieth properly a Decree of a Court, by virtue of which a Man is arrested, &c. The Person of a Baron which is a Peer of the Parliament, shall not be arrested in Debt or Trespass by his Body; for none of the Nobility which is Lord of the Parliament, and by the Law ought to be tried by his Peers, shall be arrested by his Body. The Law intends they assist the King in his Counsel for the Common Weal, and keep the Realm in safety by their Prowess and Valour, and they are intended to have sufficient in Lands whereby they may be distrained. This Privilege extends also to Women who are Baronesses by Birth or Marriage, if those by Marriage lose not their Dignity by Intermarriage with any under the Degree of Nobility. They shall not therefore be put in Juries although it be in the service of the Country. An Arrest in the Night is lawful: For the Officer ought to arrest a Man when he is to be found, for otherwise peradventure he shall never arrest him, *Quisq; qui male agit odit lucem*. And if the Officer do not arrest him when he findeth him and may arrest him, the Plaintiff shall have an Action upon the Case, and recover all his Loss in Damages. No Man shall be arrested upon the Lord's Day, except in Criminal Matters. *Coke 6. Rep. Countess of Rutland's Case. Coke 9. Rep. Earl of Salop's Case. Coke 9. Rep. Makally's Case.*
An Arrest, Arrestum, i, n. Ar-

restatio, onis, f. *Reg. 106. Spl. 58. Pri. 21, 24, 27, 73.*

Arrested, Arrestatus, a, um.

To arrive, Arrivo, are, i. Co. 28.

An arriving, Arrivatio, onis, f. i. e. A coming to.

An Arrow, Sagitta, a, f.

A little Arrow, Sagittalla, a, f.

A broad forked headed arrow, Tragus, a, f.

An arrow-head, Cuspis, idis, f. Spiculum, i, n.

A broad arrow head, Uncinus, i, m.

The neck of an Arrow, Crenas Sagittæ.

The feathers of an Arrow, Plumas Sagittæ.

Of or like an Arrow, Sagittarius, a, um.

To shoot an Arrow, Sagitto, are. Shot with an Arrow, Sagittatus, a, um.

A small Engine to shoot pyssend Arrows, Scorpionium, ii, n.

Bearing Arrows, Sagittifer, i, um.

A S

The Bishop of St. Asaph, Episcopus Asaphensis.

Of St. Asaph (in Flintshire) Asaphensis.

Asarabacca (Herb) Asarum, i. As above said, Ut supra dictum est.

As Aforesaid, Ut præfetur, ut prædictum est.

As soon as, Tam cito quam.

As if, Ac si.

As yet, Adhuc, adv.

Ascension-day, Festum ascensionis Domini.

An Ash-tree, Fraxinus, ni, f.

A wild Ash, Ornus, i, f.

Ash (the Family) de Fraxinis.

Ash-bridge, (in Hertfordshire)

Jugum Fraxinetum.

Of ash colour, Cineraceus, a, um.

Ashen, Fraxineus, a, um.

An Ash-grove, Fraxinetum, i, n.

Ash-wednesday, Cineraria, orum.

Dies Cinerum.

Ashwel (in Hertfordshire) Roma inter Fraxinos.

Ashes, Cinis, eris, m.

Buck-ashes, Cinis ad Lixivum;

To burn to Ashes, In cineris redigere.

To bring a-shore, Subduco, xi, tum.

Asked, Interrogatus, a, um.

An asking, Interrogatio, onis, f.

An asking of Advice, Consultatio, onis, f.

Aspidin (in Hertfordshire) Caverna viperina.

Male aspidel, Asphodeli albusi maris.

Female aspidel, or *King's spear* (Herb) Asphodell, hastæ regie, fam.

Astrology, Astrologia, æ, f.

An Astrologer, Astrologus, i, m.

Astronomy, Astronomia, æ, f.

An Astronomer, Astronomus, æpi, m.

Astronomical, Astronomicus, a, um.

Asunder, Separatum, adv.

To take asunder, In partes distribere.

To be asunder, Dissoci, ui, tum.

To put asunder, Dissoci, xi, tum.

An Ass, Asinus, ni, m.

A little ass, Asellus, i, m.

An Ass, Asinus, æ, f.

A wild Ass, Onager, ri, m.

An Ass-colt, Pullus asini.

Of an Ass, Asinarius, a, um.

Like an Ass, Asinalis, le.

An Ass-dresser or driver, Agaso, onis, m.

An Ass-herd, Asinarius, ii, m.

To assart, Assarto, are, i. e. To Glade, or make Glades in a Wood, to make plain, to grub up or clear ground of Bushes, Shrubs, &c. Forest-Law word.

An assart, Assartum, i, n. Lex:

9. Charta de foresta, ca 4. Ry. 2.

21. 50. Assarta tot acra, 1 Mem.

403, 483, 513, 814. Assartatio,

onis, f. 1 Mem. 585. Essartum,

i, n. Spel. 240. i. e. Land-assarted.

To assassinate, Percutio, (si, sum:

Assassinare, Law word.

An assassin, Percussor, oris, m.

An assassination, Interfectio, onis, f.

To assault, Insultum facere.

An assault, Assaultus, us, m. Insultus, us, m. Assault is from

the Latin word *Insultus*, which

denoteth a leaping or flying up-

on a Man, so that it cannot be

performed without the offer of

some hurtful Blow, or at least

some hurtful Speech; and there-

fore to rebuke a Collector with

foul Words, so that he departed

for fear without doing his Office,

was taken for an Assault: To

strike at a Man, although he

were neither hurt nor hit with

the Blow, was adjudged an As-

sault. Assault doth not always

imply necessity of hitting; and

therefore in Treasons for As-

sault and Battery, a Man may be

found guilty of the Assault, and

yet excused of the Battery. 40
Ed. 3. 4. and 25 Ed. 3. 24. 27
Aff. Pl. 11, 22 lib. Aff. Plea,
60.

Assaulted, Insultus, a, um.

To assay, Assaio, arc. Pry. 196.

To assay (make tryal of) Teas-
to, arc.

The Assay-master of the Mine, As-
sistator, oris, n. He is an Of-
ficer of the Mint for the due try-
al of Silver, indifferently ap-
pointed between the Master of
the Mine, and the Merchants that
bring Silver thither for Ex-
change.

An Assay, Assaia, e, f. i. e. Of
Measures and Weights.

The assay and assise of Bread, As-
saia & Assisa panis, Lex. 10. Ry.
659. Assiator Cambiortum Re-
gis, Lex. 10.

*The assay and assise of Wine and
Beer*, Assaia & Assisa vini & cer-
visiæ.

To assemble, Assemble, arc. i. e.
To meet together, Congrego.

*An Assembly of the Clergy about
Church Affairs*, Convocatio, o-
nis, f.

An assembling, Assemblatio, o-
nis, f. Coadunatio, onis, f. 9 Co.
56.

An assembly of People, Assem-
blatio gentium, Vid. Rest. Ent.
Dic. Hry and Cry.

An unlawful Assembly, Assem-
blatio Illicita. It is the meeting
of three or more Persons toge-
ther, with Force, to commit
some unlawful Act, and abiding
together, though not endeavour-
ing the Execution of it: As to
assault or beat any Person, to en-
ter into his House or Land.

To assent unto, Assentior, ixi.

Assent, Assensus, us, m.

To assise, or *assize*, Assiduo, arc.

An assisement or assize, Assisamen-
tum, i, n. Lay Term.

Assisements, Assisamenta.

An assisor, Assessor, oris, m.
Assisor, oris, m. i. e. An Assessor
of publick Taxes, or two Inha-
bitants in every Parish were As-
sissors for the Royal Aid, Ann
16 and 17. Car. 2. Cap. 1. And
rated every Person according to
the Proportion of his Estate.

Asses, Omnia defuncti boni
personarum Law Term.

To assign over, Assigno, arc.

An Assignee, Assignatus, i, m.

Assigned, Assignatus, a, um,

An Assignment, Assignatio, o-
nis, f.

Assin (a River in Scotland) I-
tye.

An Assise, Assisa, e, f. Spel. 56.
Lex. 10. Reddunt Assise, 2 Hen.
423, 614. An Assise or Sessions

of Judges and Justices. Assise
cometh of the Latin word *Assis*,

which is to associate or sit toge-
ther. It is *namque equivocum* (saith

Littleton.) Sometimes it is taken
for a Jury, for in the Record of

an Assise, the word is, *Assise* *con-*
nit recognitura, &c. which is the

same as *Jurata venit recognitura*,
and in a Writ of Right the Te-

nant putting himself on God and
the great Assise, is the same as up-

on God and his Country, viz. the
Jury. But most properly it is

taken for a Writ or Action, and
it lieth where a Man is put out

of his Lands, Tenements or any
Profit to be taken in a certain

place, and so disseised of his Free-
hold. At the Common Law

Assise was *remedium maxime fesi-*
sum,

now, for in this the Defendant shall not pray the aid of any but the King, also *montes beneficiales*, for in no Action at the Common Law, a Man shall recover Land at self and Damages, but only in an Assise against the Disseisor. There be four Assises, viz. an Assise of Novel disseisin, of Mort d'Ancestor, of Darrein presentment, and of Juris Utrum. There are several Writs (in case of Disseisin) so called, as *Assisa mortis Antecessoris*, *Assisa ultime presentationis*, &c. It also signifieth the Assise, quantity or scantling of any thing.

Assise of Assise, *Assises*, m. pt. 6pt. Also Jurymen.

To *assise* *medietatem*, Assise mensurarum, 19. 589.

To *assise*, *Assisio*, lre. Lit. 12.

To *assise* or *assise*, *Assumo*, pti, cum.

Assumpsit (of the Latin *Assumpsi*) is a voluntarily promise made by Word, by which a Man assumeth and taketh upon him to perform or pay any thing to another. It holds good in Law, where there is something laid down in Consideration: For a promise without consideration will not bind in Law to performance, but is called *nudum pactum* *ex quo non oritur assis*.

The feast of the Assumption of the blessed Virgin, *Festum assumptionis beate Mariæ virginis*.

To *assure*, *insure*, *Assuro*, are. Bri. 16. *Assicuro*, are. Reg. 107. Spl. 55. 2 Mon. 653, 659.

An *assurance*, *Assurancia*, x, f. *Securantis*, x, f. Co. Ent. 30.

Policy of assurance, *Assicuratio*, cmis, f.

At, *Apud*, prep.

At another time or place, *Alias*, adv.

At the first of all, *Principio*, adv. *Primo*, adv.

At a day, *Ad diem*.

At a place, *Apud locum*.

At that time, *Tunc temporis*.

At theist, *Atheist*, x, f.

An Atheist, *Atheos*, i, m.

Atheism (in Somersetshire) *Ad delingis*.

Athern (in Ireland) *Athra*.

Athol, (part of Scotland) *Atholia*.

To *attach*, *Attachio*, are. It signifies to take or apprehend a Person by Commendment or Writ.

An *Attachment*, *Attachiamen-tum*, i, n. Spl. 58. Len. 12. It differs from an Arrest or *Capias*, for an Arrest proceeds out of the Inferiour Courts by Precept, and Attachment out of the Superiour Courts by Precept or Writ, and that a Precept to arrest hath these formal words, *duci facias*, &c. and a Writ of Attachment these, *Precepimus tibi bi quod attaches*, A. B. & habeas eum coram nobis, &c. whereby it appears, that he who arrests, carries the Party arrested to another higher Person to be disposed of forthwith, but he that attacheth keeps the Party attached, and presents him in Court at the day assigned in the Attachment, *Lambard's Eiternarcha*, lib. 1. Co. 16. Yet (by *Kitchin Fel. 79.*) an Attachment sometimes issues out of a Court Baron.

Baron, which is an Inferiour Court. There is also another difference in that an Arrest lies only upon the Body of a Man, and an Attachment sometimes on his Goods, which makes it in that particular differ from a *Capias* in being more general; for (by *Kitchin* Fol. 263) a Man may be attached by an hundred Sheep, but the *Capias* takes hold of the Body only.

Attachment by writ, Attachiammentum per breve. It differs from a Distress or *Disfringas* in this, That an attachment reacheth not to Lands, as a Distress doth; and that a Distress toucheth not the Body (if it be properly taken) as an Attachment doth, yet are they divers times confounded. Howbeit in the most common Use, an Attachment is the apprehending of a Man by his Body to bring him to answer the Plaintiff's Action. A Distress without a Writ, is the taking of a Man's Goods for some real Cause, as Rent-service, or the like, whereby to force him to replevy, and so to be Plaintiff in an Action of Trespass against him that distrained him.

Attachment out of the Chancery; Breve de attachiammento & Curia Cancellarie cammans. It is a Writ which is had of course upon an Affidavit made that the Defendant was served with a Subpoena; and appear'd not; or it issueth upon not performing some Order or Decree after the Return of this Attachment by the Sheriff; *quod defendens non est comparuit in ballivis suis*; &c. Another Attachment with Proclamation issues out against the De-

fendant, and if he appears not thereupon, then the Plaintiff shall have a Writ of Rebellion against him, *West Symboleography* 2. Part. Tit. Proceedings in Chancery.

Attachment of Privilege, Breve attachiammenti de privilegio. It is by virtue of a Man's Privilege to call another to the Court whereto he himself belongs, and in respect whereof he is privileged to answer some Action. *New Book of Entries, verbo Privilege, Fol. 431.*

Foreign Attachment, Attachiammentum forense. It is an Attachment of Goods or Money found within a Liberty or City, to satisfy some Creditor of his within such City or Liberty, and by the Custom of some Places, as *London, Exeter, &c.* a Man may attach Money or Goods in the hands of a Stranger, whilst he is in their Liberty; as if *A.* owes *B.* 5 *l.* and *C.* owes *A.* 5 *l.* *B.* may attach this 5 *l.* in the hands of *C.* to satisfy himself for the Debt due from *A.* *Calthrop's Customs, Fo. 66.*

Attachment of the Forest, Attachiammentum forestie. It is one of the three Courts there held; the lowest is called the Attachment, the next Swainmote, and the highest the Justice in Eyre's Seat. This Court of Attachments seems to be so called because the Venderors of the Forest have therein no other Authority, but to receive the Attachments of Offenders against Vert and Venison, taken by the rest of the Officers; and to enroll them, that they may be presented or

or punished at the next Justice Seat. *Manned part 1. Fo. 93.* And this Attaching is by three means, by Goods and Chattels, by Body, Pledges and Mainprise, or by the Body only. This Court is kept every forty Days throughout the Year: See *Crawpton's Jurisdiction of Courts. Tit. Court of the Forest*: For the diversity of Attachments, see *Register of Writs, verbo, Attachamentum*.

An Attainder, Attinctura, &c. f. It is when a Man hath committed Tresson or Felony, and after Conviction, Judgment hath passed upon him: The Children of a Person attained cannot be Heirs to him or any other Ancestor. If he were Noble and Gentile before, he and his Posterity are made Base and Ignoble, in respect of any Nobility or Gentility which they had by their Birth. This Corruption of Blood cannot be salved but by Authority of Parliament, the King's Letters Patents will not do it. *Co. on Lit. l. 3. c. 13. Self. 745.*

An Attaint, Attincta, &c. f. Spel. 58. Lex 13. Pry. 31. 47. It is a Writ that lies after Judgment against a Jury that hath given a false Verdict in any Court of Record, for *40 s.* debt or damages, or more; the reason why it is so called, is, because the Party that obtains it endeavours to touch or stain the Jury with Perjury, by whose Verdict he is grieved, and if the Verdict be found false, the Judgment anciently was, that the Jurors Meadows should be ploughed up, their Houses broken down, their

Woods grubbed up, and all their Lands and Tenements forfeited to the King; and if it pass against him that brought the Attaint, he shall be imprisoned and grievously ransomed at the King's Will. *Co. on Lit. fo. 234. b.*

Attainted, Attinctus, &c. um. It is used particularly for such as are found guilty of some Crime or Offence, and especially of Felony or Treason; yet a Man is said to be attained of Diffisin; *Wolton. 1. Cap. 24. & 36. Anno 3 E. 1.* A Man is attained by two means, *viz.* by Appearance or by Process, Attainder by Appearance is by Confession, by Battel or by Verdict: Attainder by Confession is twofold, one at the Bar before the Judges, when the Prisoner upon the Indictment read, being asked guilty, or not guilty? answers guilty, never putting himself upon the Jury: the other, is before the Coroner in Sarisgury, where he upon his Confession was in former times constrained to abjure the Realm, which from the effect is called Attainder by Abjuration. Attainder by Battel is when the Party is appealed by another, and chusing to try the Truth by Combat, rather than by Jury, is vanquished. Attainder by Verdict is when the Prisoner at the Bar answering not guilty to the Indictment, hath an Inquest of Life and Death passing upon him, and is by their Verdict pronounced guilty. Attainder by Process, *i. e.* Attainder by Default or Outlawry, is

is where the Party flies or doth not appear, until he hath been five times publicly called in the County Court, and at last upon his default is pronounced or returned Outlawed. There is a difference between Attainder and Conviction, the first being larger than the other, Conviction being only by the Jury, and Attainder by Judgment: Yet by *Stamford, fo. 9.* Conviction is sometimes called Attainder, for there he says, the Verdict of the Jury doth either acquit or attain a Man, and so it is in *Walsm. 1. co. 14.*

Attempt, Attempts, are. 1. Co. 80. Attenco, are. Reg. 40. 41. 1. 4. To endeavour.

Attendant, Attendens, uti. It signifies one that owes a Duty or Service to another, or depends on him, as where there is Lord, Mesne and Tenant, the Tenant holds of the Mesne by a Penny, the Mesne holds over by two Pence. The Mesne releaseth the Tenant all the Right he hath in the Land, and the Tenant dies; his Wife shall be endowed of the Land, and she shall be Attendant to the Heir of the third part of the Penny, and not of the third part of the two Pence, for she shall be endowed of the best Possession of her Husband; and when the Wife is endowed by the Guardian she shall be Attendant to the Guardian, and to the Heir at his full Age, *Kitchin 209. Perkins Tit. Dower 424.*

Attensib. (in Scotland) Trimonstrum.

The attire or ornaments of a

Womans Head and Neck, as a Bonnet, French Hood, Kirt, &c. Redigiculum, i. m.

To attore, Attorno, are.

An Attournment, Attournamentum, i. n. Co. Lit. 309. 310. 41. It is an Agreement of the Tenant to the Grant of the Seignior, or of a Rent, or of a Doctee in tail, or by Tenant for Life or Years, to a Grant or Reversion, or Remainder made to another. It is an ancient word of Art, and in the Common Law signifieth a turning or returning from one to another. A Grant to the King or by the King to another, is good without Attournment by his Prerogative. Also where one doth grant a Rent, Reversion, Remainder, Service, or Seignior to another by way of Use, as when one levieth a Fine, bargaineth and selleth, both Rollment or Covenants to stand seised of a Reversion, &c. to the Use of another, there needeth no Attournment. Conveyer of a Fine of a Seignior, Rent, Reversion, &c. before Attournment, cannot maintain an Action of Waste, nor a Writ of Entry *ad Communiorem legem*, or in *Case proviso*, or in *Confrontment* Case, upon the Alienation of the Tenant, Escheat upon the dying of the Tenant without Heir, or Ward upon dying, his Heir within age; therefore by force of the Ingrossment of the Fine, if it be of a Seignior, he may compell the Tenant to attorn by a Writ called a *per quod Servitium*, or if a Rent, by a Writ called a *Quem Redditum Reddit*, and if a Reversion

Reversion or Remainder of a Tenement for Life, then by a Writ called a *Quid Juris Clamat*. *Coke on Lit. l. 3. c. 10. Sect. 551.*

An Attorney, Attornatus, i. m. Attornatus, i. m. *Spel. 58.* It is an ancient English word, and significeth one that is set in the turn, stead or place of another. Of these some be private, and some be publick, as Attorneys at Law, whose Warrant from his Master is, *ponit loco suo talem attornatum suum*, which setteth in his turn or place, such a Man to be his Attorney, *Coke on Lit. l. 1. c. 7. Sect. 59.* Those that be private are sometimes, by writing, sometimes by word, to make or take Livery or Possession, to make claim to Lands, to enter, to sue, &c. and it is a rule that where the Attorney doth less than the Authority and Commandment, all that he doth is void, but where he doth that which he is authorized to do, and more, it is good, for so much as is warranted, and void for the rest. *Park. 187. 109.* If a Man be disseised of *Black Acre*, and *White Acre*, and a Warrant of Attorney is made to enter into both, and make Livery, and the Attorney entereth only into one and maketh Livery, it is void for all. So if a Letter of Attorney be made to deliver Seisin upon a Condition, and he doth it without a Condition, it is void, because he did less than his Authority. But if one have Authority to deliver Seisin to J. S. and he doth it to J. S. and J. N. that is good as to J. S. because no more than his Authority.

The King's Attorney General; Attornatus Domini Régis Generalis.

The King's Attorney of the Duchy, Attornatus Domini Régis Ducatus sui Lancastrie.

A Letter of Attorney, Scriptum attornatorium. *Co. Ent. 683.*

To make an Attorney, Constitue attornatum.

A V

Avens, or Herb Bennet, Caryophyllata.

Available, Validus, a. um.

Audience Court, Curia audientie Cantuariensis. It is a Court belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and held in his Palace, of equal Authority with the Arches, although inferior both in Dignity and Antiquity, *vid. 4. Inst. §. 337.*

Audiendū & Terminandū, is a Writ or Commission directed to several Persons (when any Infurrection or Misdemeanor is committed in any place) for the appeasing and punishment thereof, *Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 110.*

Audita querela, is a Writ that lies against one who having taken a Statute-Merchant or Recognizance in nature of a Statute-staple, or a Judgment or Recognizance of another, and craving or having obtained Execution of the same from the Mayor or Bailiffs, before whom it was acknowledged, at the complaint of the Party who acknowledged

the same, upon suggestion of some just cause why Execution should not be granted by the Lord Chancellor of England (or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal) upon view of the Exception suggested to the Judges of either Bench, praying them to grant Summons to the Sheriff of the County where the Creditor is, for his appearance at a certain day before him. *Vide viel nat. brev. fo. 66. & Fitzh. nat. brev. fo. 102.*

An Auditor, Auditor, oris, m. He is an Officer of the King, or some other great Personage, who yearly by examining the Accounts of all under Officers accountable, makes up a general Book, which shews the difference between their Allowance, commonly called Allocations; as namely the Auditors of the Exchequer take the Accounts of those Receivers who receive the Revenue of the Augmentation, as also of the Sheriffs.

Audrie, (a Woman's name) Audria, æ, f. Etheldreda, æ, f.

Avon (a River in Scotland) Ave.

Avon-liff (a River in Ireland) Modonus.

Avonum (a River in Ireland) Dabrona.

Average, averagium, ii, n. a service due from the Tenant with Horse or Cart, also a small Duty Merchants pay to the Master of the Ship for his Care of their Goods. *Spel. 60. Len. 14.*

An Augre, Terebra, æ, f.

A little Augre, or wimble, To rebellum, i, n.

August, Augustus, i, n.

Avice (a Woman's name) Avisia, æ, f.

Avin (a River in Scotland) Avinus.

Avington or Avontun (in Gloucestershire) Abone, Abonia.

Aukland (in Durham) Archelandra.

Auldby (in Yorkshire) Derventio.

Aulerton (in Nottinghamshire) Segelocum.

An Aunt by the Father's side, Amita, æ, f.

An Aunt by the Mother's side, Matertera, æ, f.

A Great Aunt by the Father's side, Prosmita, æ, f.

A Great Aunt by his Mother's side, Promatertera, æ, f.

To averr, Verifico, are.

An averment. Verificatio, onis, f. Co. Lit. 362.

Averdupois-weight, Libra sedecim unciarum.

Avery (a Man's name) Albericus, i, m.

Avola (in Scilly) Hybla major.

Avon (a River in Wiltshire and Northamptonshire) Avona. Alonius.

Avondale or Oudale (in Northamptonshire) Avonæ vallis.

Austin (a Man's name) Augustinus, i, m.

An Avowry, Advocare, is, n. advocatio. It is a manifestation or maintenance of a thing formerly done, and cometh of a French word *Advouer*, and it is used in our Law, when one hath taken a distress for Rent or other

A W

ther thing, and he who is distressed sueth for Replevin, and he that took the Distress doth justifie.

Auxilium ad filium militem faciendam, & ad filium maritandum, is a Writ directed to the Sheriff of every County where the King or other Lord hath any Tenants, to Levy of them reasonable Aids towards the Knighting of his Son at 15 Years, or the Marriage of his Daughter at 7. At the Common Law it was not limited, yet ought to have been *rationabile auxilium*, but now it is limited to 20 s. for a Knights Fee, and so for 20 l. per Annum in Secage. Regist. Orig. fol. 87. Glauvil l. 9. cap. 8. West. 1. 3. Ed. 1. 25. Ed. 3. 11.

Authentic. Authenticus, a, um.

An Author. Author, oris, m. The *Author of a Law*. Legislator, oris, m.

To *authorize*, Authorisb, are.

Authority, Authoritas, atis, f.

Autumn or Harvest, Autumnus, i, m.

Avogadous (in Ireland) Ac-hadia.

Ayrum Regine, a duty belonging to the Queen, amounting to a tenth part of the Fine paid upon a Grant of the King.

Auxiliary Forces, Auxilia, o-rum.

Aulm or Non (a River in Northhamptshire) Aufona, Antona.

A W

To *award or issue Writs*. Emancare vel dirigere Brevia.

A Y

An award, vide Arbitrement.

The award, Judgment or Determination of such a Judge, Arbitramentum, i, n.

Aubrey (the Family) Aubricus, Aubericus.

A Shoemaker's Awl, Subula, æ, f.

An oom of Wine, Mensura circiter 360. libras, amphora vini.

A X

An Ax (for Execution) Securis, is, f.

A Carpenter's broad squaring Ax, Dolabra, æ, f.

A Battle-Ax, Cestra, æ, f.

A Chip-Ax, Acisa, æ, f.

An Ax to cut both ways, Securis anceps.

A Pick-ax, Rutrum, i, n. mar-ra, æ, f.

An Aule-tree, Axis, is, m.

A hole in the Nerve of the Aule-tree, Rotæ Tubus.

A Y

Ayd, Auxilium, ii, n, Ayd is where a particular Proprietor is impleaded, and not being able to defend the thing for which he is impleaded, he prayeth Ayd of some better able, and it is two ways. 1. In a Plea real. *Teneas petit auxilium de A. B. sine quo Respondere non potest.* 2. In a Plea Personal, and then the Defendant *Petit auxilium ad mouendum exitum*, q. H. 30.

B A

A Z

Azarias (a Man's name) *A-*
zarias, æ, m.
An azure stone, *Lapis lazuli*.

BAC

A *Bachelor* (or unmarried
Man) *Celebs*, ibis.
Bachelorship, *Calibatus*, ùs, m.
A Bachelor of Art, *Baccalaureus*
artium.

A Bachelor of Divinity, *sacrae*
Theologiae Baccalaureus.

To back a Horse at first, *equum*
domitare.

The back of a Man or beast, *dors-*
um, i. n. *Tergum*, i, n.

A little Back, *dorsiculus*,
i, n.

The Back-bone, *spina dors-*

Of, or pertaining to the Back-
bone, *Spinalis*, le.

To break ones Back, *Delumbare*,
are.

Broken-back'd, *Elumbis*, be.

To split the back of any thing.
Exdortuo, are.

The back of the hand, *Metacar-*
pium, ii, n.

A saddle-back, *Subsidiens ter-*
gum.

On the backside, *retro*, adv.

That dwelleth on the backside,
Posticus, a, um.

A back-door, *Posticum*, ci, n.

A little back-door, *Posticulum*,
li, n.

Back-doors, *ostia retrorsa*.

Backs for Chairs, *Terga cathed-*
ralia.

Backs of Leather, *Præsegmina*
corii. *Terga corii*.

B A

The back-stairs, *Postica pars Pa-*
latii.

Bacon (the Family), *De Beda*.
De Bajocis.

Bacon, *Lardum*, i, n.

A slice of Bacon, *Succidia*,
æ, f.

A gammon of Bacon, *Perna*,
æ, f. *Petalo*, onis, m.

A little gammon of Bacon, *Peta-*
funculus, li, m.

Bacon-grease, *Axungia*, æ, f.

Rusky-bacon, *Lardum ranci-*
dum.

B A D

A badge or cognizance, *Baget*,
æ, f. *Wit Licences*, 550.

A Badger (or Grey) *melis*,
is, f.

A Badger, *Emax*, acis, adj.
One that carrieth Corn, or like
Provision from one place to trans-
port it to another for Gain. See
Gras, 5. *Eliz*.

B A G

Bagley, *Bagileganæ Sylva*.

A Bag, *Bagæ*, æ, f. *Lex*, 29.
Caw, 170. *Pry*, 40. bis.

A bag of Leather, *ascoperta*,
æ, f.

A Money-bag, *Spartenum*, ci, n.
Loculus nummarius.

A sealed Bag, *Sacculus signa-*
tus.

A Cloak-bag, *Penularium*, ii,
n. *pera*, æ, f.

A Meal bag, *Saccus frumpe-*
trarius.

Abag or sack-bearer, Saccarius,
ii, m.

That which is put or carried in a
Bag, Saccarius, a, um.

Bagged up, Saccatus, a, um.

A Bag pipe, Utriculus, i, m.
Tibia utricularis.

A Bag piper, Utricularius,
ii, m.

To truss up bag and baggage, at
the removing of a Camp, Sarcinas
& saccas colligere. Sarcinis aut
vasis collectis proficisci.

Bag and Baggage, Sarcinae,
arum. f. Utenilia.

Baggage (Trumpery or Lump)
Scruta, ortum, n.

He that selleth Baggage (or old
stuff) Scrutarius, ii, m.

B A I

Bail, Ballium, ii, n. Spel. 69.
It signifies the freeing or setting
at liberty of one arrested or im-
prisoned upon an Action Civil
or Criminal, under Security ta-
ken for his Appearance at a day
and place certain. Or it is safe
keeping or protection, and there-
upon we say, when a Man upon
Surety is delivered out of Prison,
Traditor in Ballium, he is deliver-
ed into Bail, i. e. into their safe
keeping, or protection from Pri-
son. It is derived from the
French word *Bailler*, and that
also cometh of the *Greek* *βαλλειν*.
They both signifie to deliver in-
to hand, for he that is bailed, is
taken out of Prison and deliver-
ed into the hands of his Friends.
Coke on Lit. l. 1. c. 10. Sect. 79.
What kind of Offenders may be

bailed. See *Coke 2. part of Inst.*
c. 15. Bail is said to be some-
times Special, and sometimes
Common. Special Bail is where
the Debt or Damages amount to
Twenty Pounds or upwards, by
Stat. of 13 Car. 2. Tho' since
by the Rules of Court of either
Bench, Special Bail is taken
where the Debt or Damages a-
mount to ten Pounds or higher.
Common Bail is for small Sums,
under twenty Pounds, by the
said Act, appointed for Special
Bail, and since under ten
Pounds by the aforesaid Rules of
Court. Bail differs from Main-
prife, for that he that is bailed,
is by the Law accounted to be
always in the custody of those
persons that bailed him, but he
that is Mainprised, is always at
large, to go at his own liberty
from the time he is Mainprised,
till the day of his Appearance,
vid. 2 Inst. fol. 78.

Bailment, is a delivery of
Things, Writings, Goods, or
Stuff to another. The Intend-
ment of Law in cases of Bail-
ment is that it resteth indiffe-
rent, whether he be guilty or
not until Trial. *Vid. Terms of*
Law. Daltm.

A Bailiff, Ballivus, i, m. This
word Bailiff (as some say) com-
eth of the *French* word *Baillif*,
but in truth, *Bailie*, is an old
Saxon word, and signifieth a safe
Keeper or Protector, the Sheriff
that hath *custodiam comitatus*, is
called *Ballivus*, and the County
Balliva Sca., when he cannot find
the Defendant, he returneth,
non est inventus in Balliva mea.
Coke on Lit. l. 1. c. 10. Sect. 79.
Id. l. 3. c. 1. Sect. 248. A Bailiff

B A

is a subordinate Officer under the Sheriff, of which there be two sorts. Bailiffs Ex-rant, or Itinerant, and Bailiffs of Franchises.

Bailivus Itinerans, a Bailiff Ex-rant is one whom the Sheriff appoints to go up and down the County to serve Writs, summon the County-Court, Sessions, Assises, &c.

A Bailiff of a Franchise, Liberty, Hundred, Ballivus Franchis-arum, Libertatum, Hundredi. He is one that is appointed to do such Offices within the Liberty or Franchise, which the Bailiff Itinerant doth at large in the County.

A Bailiff of a Leet, Court-Baron, Manor, Ballivus Letæ, Baronis, Manerii. He is one that is appointed by the Lord or his Steward within every Manor to do such Offices as appertain thereunto, as to summon the Court, warn the Tenants and Resiants; also, to summon the Leet and Homage, levy Fines, and make Distresses, &c. of which you may read at large in *Kitchin's Court-Leet and Court-Baron*.

A Bailiwick, Balliva, æ, f. *Spel. 67. Fry. 14, 51, 53.*

Bainbridge (in Yorkshire) Bal-nus Pons.

To bait at an Inn, Diverto, is, si, sum, ere.

A Baiting place, (or Inn) Diverforium, ii, n.

That which serveth to bait (or lodge in) Diverforius, a, um.

To lay bait for Fishes or Birds, Inesco, are. Obesco, are.

B A

A Bait for Fish or Birds, Elca, æ, f.

Baize, (or fine Prize) Villosus pannus.

B A K

To bake, Pinso, is, si & ui, i-tum, sum & stum, ere, i. e. in furno coquere.

Baked, Pinstitus, a, um.

Baked in a Pan, Testaceus, i, um.

Baked under the Ashes, Subcineritus, a, um.

Rasse to be baked, Coctilis, k.

Baked on a sudden in a Furnace, or Oven, Clibanicus, a, um. in Clibano coctus.

Baked Meat, Pinsum, i, n.

A Baker, Pistor, oris, m. Fornicarius, ii, m.

A Baker of spiced Bread, Pistor dulciarius.

A baker of Pies, Pastiliarius, ii, m.

A baker of white Meat, Lactarius Pistor.

A Baker's brake, Frangibulum, ii, n.

A Baker's Shovel, or Peel where with Bread is set into the Oven, Infurnibulum, i, n.

A baker's kneeding-trough, Formastra, æ, f.

A Baker's Wife (or Woman Baker), Panifica, æ, f.

A Bakehouse, Pistrinum, i, a. Panificina, æ, f.

A Baker's Trade, Panificium, ii, n.

A baking Pan, Testus, us, m.

A Brass baking Pan, Artoppærea,

B A L

To *balast* a Ship, Saburro, arc.
Balassed, Saburratus, a, um.

A *Balast* (or *stay* wherewith Ships are poised to sail upright) Saburra, æ, f. Sabulum, ñ, n.

A *balasting* (or *counterpoising*) Libramen, inis, n.

A *bale* of Goods, Bala, æ, f. Ra. Ent. 15. Flo. 33. Bala *cujuslibet* *avardupois*, Pry. 197.

A *balcony*, Menianum, ni, n. Subdiale, is, n.

Balconies, Projecta, orum, m.

Balsam, Balsamum, i, n.

To *make a balk* or *ridge* in *string* of *lead*, Imporco, arc. Liro, arc, f.

A *Balk* (or *ridge* between two *furrows*) Porca, æ, f. Lira, æ, f.

A *making a balk* in *string*, Imporcatio, onis, f.

A *Ball*, Pila, æ, f.

Of a *Ball*, Pilaris, re.

A *cutting tosser* of *Balls* (a *Juglar*) Pilarius, ii, m.

A *Foot-ball*, Harpastum, ti, n. Pila pedalis.

A *Washing-ball*, Smegma, atis, n. magma, atis, n.

A *seller* of *Wash balls*, Smegmatopola, æ, m.

Balls made by *Apothecaries*, Pastilli, orum, n.

Sweet-balls, Pile odoriferæ.

A *Printers Ink-ball*, Tudes, itis, m.

To *balance* (or *weigh any thing*) Pendo, dis, pedendi, sum, ere.

A *balance* (or *Pair of Scales*) Bilances, æ, f. Reg. 270. Hansf.

ard's *Pleadings*, 32. Mr. Towns- end in the first Impression of his *Preparative to Pleading* fol. 49. unadvisedly makes *Balances* a Balance, and quotes *Prim's* Records of the *Tower*, fol. 196. for his Warrant, wherein there is no such word (I suppose he means *Prim's Animadversions* on the Lord Coke's 4. Inst.) and afterwards makes use of *Bilans* in *Goldman's Dictionary*, for the same purpose, without mentioning the Writ de *Bilanciis deferendis* in the Register, *ut supra*, where you have these words. Nos supplicationi predictæ annuentes, Mandamus quod bilanciis & pondera, &c. usque portum de Gippewico deferri, &c.

A *great pair* of *Balances*, Trutina, æ, f.

A *little pair* of *Balances*, Trutinella, æ.

A *Goldsmith's Balance*, Statera, æ, f.

The *beam* of a *Balance*, Librile, is, n. jugum, i, n.

The *Tongue* of a *Balance*, Examen, inis, n.

The *hole* or *bollow* wherein the *tongue* of the *balance* turneth, Agina, æ, f.

The *handle* of a *Balance*, Ansa, æ, f.

The *scale* of a *Balance*, Lanx, cis, f. That which is put into a Balance, to make even weight. Sacoma, atis, n.

B A M

Bambergh (in the North) Bubba.

B A N

B A N

Ban River (in Lincolnshire)
Banus fluvius.

To divide into bands or companies,
Decurio, are.

A band of Soldiers, *Banda Mi-*
litaris, Spel. 70.

A band or troop of Soldiers, *Com-*
mitiva. Comitatus. Stad. de male-
factoribus in parciis.

A band of Men, *Exercitus sol-*
datorum.

Of or belonging to the same troop
 or band. *Turmalis, le.*

A band or host of Footmen. *Pe-*
ditatus, us, m.

Small bands of Men, *Cohorti-*
culæ, arum, f.

Bybands or Companies. *Turma-*
tim, adv.

A band (or thing wherewith
 any thing is tied) *Ligatura, æ, f.*
Ligamentum, i, n.

A Neck-band, or Shirt-band,
Collare, is, n.

A Hat-band, *Spira, æ, f.*
 A Head-band, *Anadema, atis.*

A Swathing-band, *Fascia, æ, f.*
 A Swathing-band for Children,
Fasciæ, lis. Fasciæ Cunabulo-
rum.

A Wisky-band, *Vinctus, us, m.*
 A Bittleband (or Swathing-
 banding to tie up Wounds,) *Fas-*
ciola, æ, f.

Bonus of Matrimony, *Banna, æ,*
f. R. R. Ent. 178. G. 33. Lex.

15.
 To banish, *Religo, are, in Ex-*
ilium relegare.

Banished, transported, *Foris in-*

dicatus, a, um. Banitus, i,
um.

A Banishment, *Bannitip, onis,*
f. Reg. 312. Spel. 73.

A banished Person, *Exul, ulis,*
c. 2. Extorris, is, c. 2.

A Banisher, *Columella tornata.*
Columna parva & brevis,

Bancher or Bangor (in Flintshire)
Bonium seu bovium.

Of Bangor, *Bangorensis.*
 Bishop of Bangor, *Episcopus Ban-*
gorensis.

A Bank of the River, *Ripa, æ, f.*
 A bank (or hill-side) *Tumulus,*
li, m.

The Sea bank, *Littus, oris, n.*
 Of the Sea-banks, *Littoralis, le.*

A little water-bank, *Ripula,*
æ, f.

A bank with Poles, Boards, &c.
 to keep off the water from the
 Wharf, *Pila, æ, f.*

High Banks made of green Turf,
 raised one above another to keep
 out the Water overflowing, that
 Cattle may be safe, *Tribunalia,*
orum, n.

The bank's brink, *Margo Ripæ.*
Crepido, inis, f.

That dwelleth on the Water-bank,
Riparius, a, um.

Places before the Banks of a Ri-
 ver, *Præripia, orum, n.*

From bank to bank, *Ripatim,*
adv.

He that looks to the Banks, *Ri-*
parius, ii, m.

A reward given to maintain Wa-
 ter-banks, *Ripatum, ti, n.*

To put Money in the Bank, *Col-*
libo pecuniam curare, vel mte-

tere.

*The Sum in the common Bank
where many may have a Share,*
Sors, tis, f.

*A Banker, Nummularius, ii, m.
argentarius, ii, m. One that
maketh Gain by changing of
Money, or letting it out to
Usury.*

*A Banker's Table or Shop, Argen-
taria, m, f.*

*A Bank of Exchange, Taberna
argentina.*

*A Table whereon a Banker collecteth
Money, Trapeza, z, f.*

*The loss or gain, the Money in
bank, Collybus, bi, m.*

*A Bankruptcy, Bankruptis,
z, f.*

A Bankrupt, Depositor, oris, m.

*A Knight Banneret, Banneret-
tus, i, m. Spel. 71. He is a Knight
made in the Field, with the Ce-
remony of cutting off the Point
of his Standard, and making it
a Banner. They are allowed to
display their Arms in a Banner
in the King's Army as Barons
do, vide Smith's Common-
wealth, Camden's Britan. 109.
Stat. 14 R. 2. ca. 11. 3 R. 2.
Stat. 2. C. 4. 13 R. 2. Stat. 1.
C. 1. & 4. Instit. Pl. 6.*

*A Banner, Bannerium, ii, n.
Spel. 70.*

*Bannisdrops (near Bath in Sa-
merset-shire) Mons Badonicus.*

*To Banquet together, Convivor,
aris.*

*A Banquet, Epulum, i, n. pl.
Epulæ, arum, f.*

*A Banqueting-house, or Place,
Convivarium, ii, n. Epularium,
ii, n.*

*Bansey, or Beau-Castle (in Scot-
land) Banatia.*

*To Barb (or shave), Tondere,
es, di, sum, ere, & part. cas.
Rado, is, si, lum, ere.*

*A Barber, Tonfor, oris, m.
Barbitonfor, oris, m. Rasor,
oris, m.*

*A Barber Chirurgem, Tonfor
Chyrurgicus.*

*A little Barber, Tonstaculus,
ii, m.*

*A Barber's Shop, Barbitorium,
ii, n. Tonforium, ii, n. Tonstria-
na, z, f.*

*A Barber's Basin, Concha Ton-
foria, Relius Tonforia.*

*A Barber's Case of Instruments,
Ferramenta Tonforia.*

*A Barber's pair of Scissors, For-
pex, icis, m.*

*Belonging to a Barber, Tonfori-
us, i, um.*

*To Barb (or dress) Horses with
Trappings) Phalero, are.*

*Barbs (or Horse Trappings))
Phalera, arum, f.*

*Barbed (Trapped) Phalaratum,
z, um.*

*To Barb (or beard) Wool) Extre-
mitates vellorum tondere.*

*A bare Place without Corn or
Grass, Glabretum, i, n.*

*Bardesty Isle (on the Coast of
Wales, Adros, vel Andros, vel
Andrium Edri.*

*Bardolph (the Family) Bardul-
phus, De Baconis, De Bonumois,
De Belesmo.*

*To Bargain (to agree upon a
price) Barganizo, are.*

*A Bargain, Bargania, z, f. Cha-
visantia, z, f.*

A Bargaining, Baganizatio,
onis, f.

A Bargain-maker, Pastor, o-
ris, f.

*Bargency (in Carriſt in Scot-
land) and a Creek there, Berigo-
nium, Rerigonium, Rherigoni-
um) Rhetigonium.*

A Barge, Barga, e, f. Spel.
73. *Bergen, e. f. Co. Ent. 536.*

A Barge, or Ship, for Growth.
Navis frumentaria.

*A Barge or Ship that Noblemen
use for Pleasure, with gorgeous
Chambers and other Ornaments, Na-
vithalamus, f, m.*

A Barge-mans, Barcellarius,
ii, m.

*A Barge-mans, Bergenpoth, e,
f. Conventus seu Curia de Re-
ber merulicis. A Count be-
longing to Mines.*

*A Duty paid by Barge-mens to
the owner of the Ground where
they run their Barge, Towarium,*
ii, n.

*A Bark (Ship) Barca, e, f.
Spel. 75.*

*A Small Bark, Navicula, e, f.
1 Po. 135. Navigolium, ff, n.
Lembunculus, ff, m.*

*A Bark which is very light or
false of Carps, Lembus, i, m.
Dromb, onis, m.*

*A Bark-mans (the Master of the
Bark) Naviculator, onis, m.*

*A Bark or Pile Trees, Gortico,
are. Decortido, are.*

*Barked or Piled, Delibratus, f,
m.*

*A Barker of Trees, Delibrator,
oris, m.*

*The Barking of a Tree, Decor-
tatio, onis, f.*

*The Bark of a Tree, Cortex,
icis.*

*The inward Bark of a Tree, Li-
bet, bri, m.*

*A little or thin Bark, Corticu-
la, m, f.*

*A Bark or Tan-house, Barkaria,
e, f. Cerdonarium, ii, n.*

*That hath a thick Bark, Corti-
cosus, a, um.*

*Having a Kind or Bark, Corti-
catus, a um.*

*Barley, Hordeum, ei, n. pl.
nom. acc. & voc. Hordea.*

*Barley growing upon the Moun-
tains, Amphicaustis.*

*Barley-meal, Alphitera vel al-
phiton.*

*Barley Flour dried at the Fire,
and fried after it hath been soaking
in the water, Potenta, e, f.*

*Great Barley (or Bear Barley)
Zea vel Zein, Zea deglubita.*

*A kind of Barley, having two
rows in each Ear, Calaticum hor-
deum.*

*A kind of Barley having two
rows of Ears, Distichum Horde-
um.*

*Of or belonging to Barley, Hor-
deaceus, a, um.*

Barley Water, Pilsana, e, f.

*Barm or Toss, Spuma vel flos
Cervisia.*

A Barn, Horreum, ei, n.

*A Barn for the threshing of Corn,
Nublas, aris, n.*

*A Barn-Floor, Area, e, f. Scu-
ria, e, f.*

A Barn for Hay, Fœnile, is, n.

*A House-Barn, Horreolum,
li, n.*

*A Barn-Road, Hortianus,
ff, m.*

*Of a Barn, Horreatus, a,
um.*

A Barnacle (an Instrument to set upon the Nose of an unruly Horse.)
Pastomis, idis, f.

Barnet (in Hertfordshire) Sulloniacæ. Sullonicæ.

A Baron, Baro, onis, m. Spel. 76. The lowest Degree of Peerage in England, a Degree next to a Viscount, anciently the Lord of a Manor.

Barons or Judges of the Court of Exchequer, Barones Scaccarii.

Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, Capitallis Baro Scaccarii Domini Regis. There are four Barons of that Court, of whom he is Principal, and the other three are his Assistants in Cases of Justice between the King and his Subjects, touching Matters appertaining to the Exchequer and the King's Revenue. Their Office is to look to the Accounts of the Prince, and to that end they have Auditors under them, as also to decide all Causes appertaining to the King's Revenue coming into the King's Revenue, by any means.

A Baron of the Exchequer, Unus Baronum Scaccarii Domini Regis.

Barons of the Cinque Ports, Barones de quinque Portibus.

Barons of London, Barones Londoniæ. The Chief Magistrates of London were so called; before there was a Lord Mayor, *Vide Chartam Regis Hen. sextii Constit. Oviobus London.*

A Baroness (or Baron's Wife) Baronissa; æ, f.

A Baronet, Baronettus, i, m. Spel. 88. A Degree of Honour

under Peerage, that takes place of all Knights.

Belonging to a Baronet, Baronatus, æ, um, i. Max. 851.

A Barony, Baronia, æ, f. The Dignity, Territory and Fee of a Baron, under which Notion are comprehended not only the Fees and Lands of Temporal Barons, but of Bishops.

To Bar (or set with Bars) Clathro, are, Pessulum foribus obdere.

A Bar or Bolt to make fast Doors or Gates, Obex, icis, m. or f. Repagulum, li, n. Rexaculum, li, n. Pessulus, li, m.

To bar the Door, Oppellulo, are. Obdere pessulum ostio.

A Bar or Lever, Vectis, is, m.

A little Bar, Pessulum, li, n.

A Bar with an Iron Point, Vectis rostratus.

A Bar to turn the wheel of a Wine-press, Sucula, æ, f. Remissivus vectis.

A Cross-Bar, Clathrus, chri, m.

Cross-barred, Cancellatus, æ, um.

Barred, Balcus, Oppellatus, æ, um.

To break open the Bars, Repagula convellere.

A Bar where Causes are pleaded, also a Bar to an Action, Barræ, æ, f. Co. Lit. 372. R. E. 654. Lex. 17. Barrindum R. E. 691. barrata placita. Cow. 91. pro precludendum. Bar is a word common as well to the English as to the French, of which cometh the Noun a Bar, Barra. It signifieth legally destruction for ever, or taking away for a time of the Action of him that hath a Right, it is called

called a Plea in Bar, when such a Bar is pleaded. *Coke on Lit.* l. 3. 13. *Self.* 708.

To Bar or Foreclose, Barro, are.

To be barred or foreclosed, Barandum, ger.

Barred (foreclosed) Barratus, s, um.

Barratry, Barratria, e. f. 8. Co. 36. 37. in Epistola, *Fol.* 5.

A Barrel, Cadus, i, m. Barclus, li, m. *Pet. Ins.* 335. *Pryn's Tower Records* 185. *R. Ent.* 16. 204. 653. 1. *Bul.* 126. *Hut.* 93.

New *Barillatus*; as *Barillatum vini continentem Jalonem*, *Fl.* 20.

A Barrel or Vessel of Wine containing a Galon.

The Barrel of a Gun, Tormenti fistula.

A Barrel-Maker, Victor, oris, m.

To make Barren (to take all the Fertility or Substance of Land away) Desfrigo, are.

To make Barren, Sterileca, ere.

Barren, Sterilis, le.

Barren Barren, Parmacot, ere, erum.

Barrenly, Steriliter, adv.

Barrenness, Sterilitas, atis, f.

A Barrister at Law, Barretrixius, ii, m. (i. e.) a Counsellor, *Vide* Apprentice of the Law.

An utter Barrister, de gradu de exteriori Barra, ere.

A Barrator, Barretrator, oris, m. A common Mover and exciter or maintainer of Suits, Quarrels or Partis, either in Courts or elsewhere in the Country, in Courts of Record or others, as in the County, Hundred, or other Inferiour Courts. In the Country in

three Manners, 1. In disturbance of the Peace, in taking or keeping of Possessions or Lands in Controversie, not only by Force, but also by Subtily, 2. And most commonly in suppression of Truth and Right, 3. By false Inventions and sowing of Calumniation, Rumours and Reports, whereby Discord and Disquiet may grow between Neighbours. He is never quiet but at variance with one or other. The word is derived of Barret, which signifieth a Quarrel, a Bar-troubler, or Bar-offender. *Co. on Lit.* l. 3. c. 13. *Self.* 701.

A common Barrator, or Bar-offender, is a common Quarreller, Mover or Maintainer of Quarrels, either in the Court or Country. Some derive it of the French word *Barrateur*, which signifieth a Deceiver, others of the Latin word *Baratre*, which signifieth a vile Knave, or Unthrif. Some of two legal words *Baro*, which signifieth the Bar in Courts where Causes are debated, and *Barren*, which signifieth a Crime or Offence. He is *Seminator litium & pacis domini regis perturbator*. *Coke* 2. *Rep. Barret's Case* 2. 37.

Barren River (in Ireland) Birrus, Birgus.

A Hand-barren, Carrus manalis.

A Wheel-barren, Pabo, onis, Carrus unirotus, vehiculum trifatila.

A Barren to carry out Dung, Vesicula, e. f.

Barren-grass, Adops porcina.

A Barren Pig, Verres, is, m.

A Bar

B A

A Barten, Barton, &c. f. Spel.
 92. Bartonium, i, n. (i. e.) a
 Court or Yard to keep Poul-
 try in. *Prædixus C. C. per, &c.*
Concessisset, infessisset & convet-
issas prædicto E. H. herid. &c.
Omnis illius Bartonum suum & do-
minicas terras, &c. Trin. 28.
Cor. 2. Regis Rotule 1999. cum
Robinson in Com. Banco in addi-
one Conventionis facti in Cornub.
inter Balsamen & Harlequin &
Cake Def.

Barwick upon Tweed (in the
North) Abbrevicum, Barvicus,
Barwicus, Berwicus, Borecovi-
cum, Borecovicus, Tuelis.

B A S

Basing (in Hampshire) Baseng,
Basingum.

A Basket, Sporta, & f. Cala-
thus, m.

A Hound-basket, Corbis, is, f.

A Wicker Basket, Cista texta.

A Wicker Basket wherein Fish
are kept, Piscella, & f.

A Basket or Shuttle to carry
Earth, Cophinus, i, m.

A Basket or Panier to carry
Bread in, Panariolum, li, n.

Grape gatherers Baskets, Quali
vindemistorii.

A Basket of Offers out of which
Wine runneth when it is pressed,
Qualum, li, n.

A Duff basket, Dossuaria Cor-
bis.

A little basket to carry Meat,
Sportella cum obsequiis.

A Shoulder Basket, Corbis Doga-
fustia.

B A

A Basket (or Panier) made of
Offers, Canistrum, tri, n.

Seed Baskets, Satoria Quala.

A little Basket of Offers, Qua-
fillum, li, n.

A Twig Basket, Reticulus, li, m.

A Basket made of Bristles or
such like thing, Scirpiculum, li, n.

A little Basket, Sportella, & f.
Sportula, & f. Calathiscus, ci,
m. Corbula, & f.

A Basket Bearer, Sportularius,
ii, m. Circinator, oris, m. Ci-
stifer, ii, m. Circutor, o-
ris, m.

A Basket Wench, Ancilla qua-
fillaria.

*A Basket Maker, Cophinari-
 us, ii, m.*

A Basin to wash Hands in, Mal-
livia, & f. Trulleum, ei, n.

A Basin to wash ones feet in,
Pelvis, is, f. Pelluvia, & f.

Baspole Isle (on the French
Coast) Baris.

A Male Bastard, Bastardus, i,
m. Bastard is he that is born
of any Woman not married, so
that his Father is not known
by the order of the Law, and
therefore by the Law he is some-
times called filius nullius, the
Son of no Man, sometimes filius
populi, the Son of every Man,
Cui pater est populus, pater est
sibi nullus & omnis. Cui pater
est populus, non habet ille patrem.
The Civil Law doth Legitimate
the Child born before Matrimo-
ny, as well as that which is born
after: And giveth unto it Suc-
cession in the Parent's Inheri-
tance. But to the Child born
out of Matrimony, the Law of
England alloweth no Succession,
The

The Civilians say, *Matrimonium subsequens tollit peccatum prius, Matrimonium subsequens legitimus facit quoad Sacrodotium* (because they are Legitimate by the Canon Law) *non quoad successionem, propter consuetudinem regni quae se habet in contrarium.* The Bishops were instant with the Lords that they would consent, That all such as were born afore Matrimony should be Legitimate, as well as they that be born within Matrimony, as to the Succession of Inheritance; because the Church accepteth such for Legitimate. *Et omnes Comites & Barones una voce responderunt, Nolumus Leges Anglia mutare quae huc usque usitatae sunt & approbatae:* And all the Earls and Barons with one Voice answer'd, That they would not change the Laws of the Realm, which hitherto had been used and approved. If a Man take a Wife, which is great with Child by another, which was not her Husband; and after the Child is born within the Espousals then it shall be said the Child of her Husband, tho' it were but one day after the Espousals solemnized, according so that, *Pater est quem nuptiae demonstrant,* for whose the Cow is (as is commonly said) his is the Calf also. *Smith's Commonwealth of England:* Terms of Law. A There was an Act made *Ann. 21. Jacobi Regis,* to prevent the destroying and murthering of Bastard Children, and it was continued 3 *Caroli, c. 4.* If any Woman be delivered of any Issue, which by the Laws

of this Realm should have been a Bastard, and shall endeavour by drowning or secretly burying, or any other way by her self or others to conceal the Death thereof, whether it were born alive or not, the Mother so offending shall suffer death as in case of Murder, except she can prove by one Witness at least, that the same Child was born dead. A Bastard having gotten a name by Reputation, may purchase by his reputed or known Name to him and his Heirs, although he can have no Heir, unless it be the Issue of his Body. *Coke on Lis. l. 1. c. 1. Sect. 1.* A Man makes a Lease to B. for Life, remainder to the eldest Issue Male of B. and the Heirs Males of his Body: B. hath Issue a Bastard Son, he shall not take the Remainder, because in the Law he is not his Issue, for *Qui ex damnato coitu nascuntur inter liberos non computantur.* The Justices of the Peace shall commit lewd Women, which have Bastards, to the House of Correction, there to be punished and set on work during the term of one whole Year, there to remain till she can put in good Sureties for her good Behaviour not to offend so again, *Septimum Jacobi c. 4.*

A Female Bastard, Bastarda, &c. f.

Bastardy, Bastardia, &c. f. *Lin. 17. Bract. 12. Spel. 93.*

To baste Meat, Degutted, &c.

To baste with Lard, Lardo, &c.

A basting of Meat, Liguamen, inis, n.

B A T

Battains, (Boards of Timber sawed, or cloven Shingles) *Assamenta, orum.*

Battained, *Politus cum assamentis.*

Batersey (in Surrey) *Batersega. To Bath, Balneo, are.*

A Bath (a washing place, a private washing place) *Balneum, ei, n.*

Bathes (or Stews, Publick places to wash in), *Balnes, orum, n.*

A warm Bath, Tepidarium, ii, n.

Warm Baths, Thermae, arum, f. Sing. carer.

A Bath (Stew or Hot-house) *Vaporarium, ii, n.*

A Bathing Place, Balnearium; ii, n. Lavatorium, ii, n.

A little Bath, Balneolum, li, n.

A place to bath in cold waters, Frigidaria Cella.

A Bathing Vessel to wash in, Baptisterium, ii, n. Labrum, ri, n.

A place where Men lay their clothes when they bathed, Consteranium, ii, n.

He that for a Reward keepeth the clothes of them that be in Baths, Capsiarius, ii, m.

A Bath-keeper (the Master of the Bath) Balneator, oris, m. Balneanus, ni, m.

A Mistress (or Dame) of the Bath, Balneatrix, icis, f.

The Bishop of Bath and Wells, Episcopus Bathoniensis & Wellensis.

Money paid paid for going into the Bath, Balneaticum, ci. n. Balncare, ris, n.

Pertaining or serving to Baths, Balncarius, a, um.

Bath City (in Somersetshire) *Aquæ Calidæ, Aquæ Solis, Badizæ, Balnea, Batha, Bathonia.*

Battle Abby (in Suffex) *Monasterium de bello.*

A Battle, Prælium, ii, n.

To join a Battle (to fight a Battle) Confligo, is, xi, etum, ere. in Prelium descendere. Signa conferre. Collatis signis pugnare. Prælia conferere. Audere Prælium.

To bid Battle, Bellum indicere.

To begin Battle, Velitor, aris.

To set in Battle Array, Institueræ aciem.

To march in Battle Array, Quadrato agmine ire.

In Battle Array, Turmatim, adv.

A set Battle, Pugna stataria.

The beginning of a Battle, Velitatio, onis, f. Pugna prælusio.

A Sea Battle, Naumachia, æ, f. Pugna Navalis.

To fight hand to hand with his Enemy, Confligere manu cum hoste.

A Battle between two, Duellum, li, n.

Of a Battle, Præliaris.

A little Battle, Præliolum, li, n.

A Battle waged between light harnessed Men, Pugna velitaris.

A Battle wherein they that before had gotten the Victory are now overcome, Oculana Pugna.

A Battle before a City or Town, Bellum agtarium.

An Onset in Battle, Impressio, onis, f.

The second word in a Battle where both noble and common Soldiers are, Principia, orum, n.

The Wing of a Battle, Cornu, indecl.

He that is sent out before the Battle to descry or provoke the Enemy, Emissarius, ii, m.

Battles (or Idols) in Colleges or Houses of Chaucery, Refectus, um, pl.

Battlements or Pinnacles in Walls, Murorum summitates. Minæ, arum, f. Minæ murorum. Pinnæ muri.

To batter or beat down with great Guns, Pulso, arc. Contutio, is, fii, sum, ere. Confringo, is, egi, ætum, ere. Quasso, arc.

To batter downright, Quatere interna Tormentis.

A Batterer, Pulsator, oris, m.

A Battening, Concussio, onis, f. Verberatio, onis, f.

Battered, Quassatus, æ, um. Lapidatus, æ, um.

A Battery, Ruina fenestra.

A Battery (Bulwark) Agger, eris, m.

A Battery, Batteria, æ, f. Spel. 93. Ma. 65. Vēberatio, onis, f.

Battery is the wrongful beating of one; but if a Man will take away my Goods, I may lay my Hands upon him and disturb him, and if he will not leave, I may beat him, rather than he shall carry them away, for that is no wrongful beating, Menacing beginneth the breach of Peace, Assaulting increaseth it, and Battery accomplisheth it. Dat. Inst. of P.

B A Y

A Bay of Building, Bais, æ, f. Co. Em. 707. Mensura viginti quatuor pedum.

A Bay (Road for Ships to rest in) Statio, onis, f. Statio navium.

A Bay (Creek) Sinus, us, m.

A Bay (Dam) Pila, æ, f. Moles, is, f.

Baynards Castle (in London) Bainardi Castellum.

Baye (Cloath) Pannus batus. Pannus villosus.

B E A

A Beach (or Sea shore) Acs, æ, f. Littus, oris, n.

A Beacon (or Beacon) Specula, æ, f.

A burning Beacon, Trilla ferrea, ignis speculariorius.

Beacons, Signæ, arum, f.

To watch a Beacon, Observare de specula, specular, aris.

A Watcher at a Beacon, Speculator, oris, m. Excubitor, oris, m.

Beconage, Beconagium, ii, n. Spel. 94. Money paid for maintenance of a Beacon.

A Bead, Sphæcula, æ, f.

A Necklace of Beads, Monile ex gemmulis.

A String of Beads for the Arm, Armilla, æ, f.

A Beadle, Bedellus, i, m.

- A Beadlary.* Beadellaria, m, f. Lex. 18. Ra. Ent. 191. 8 Co. 11.
2. Ra. 73.
- A Beadel in Universities,* Aced-
sus, i, m.
- A beadle of Beggars or Bricksell,*
Fustasius, ii, m. Flagellarius,
ii, m.
- A Beagle,* Catellus venaticus,
Catellus fagus.
- The beak or head of a Ship,* Extre-
mitas prore.
- A Beak, End or Bill of a Bird,*
Rostrum, i, m.
- Beaked,* Rostratus, a, um.
- A Beam (or great piece of Tim-
ber) Traba, m, f.*
- The principal Beam of an House,*
Lacunar, aris, m.
- The wind Beam of an House.* Co-
lumnula, f, m.
- A Beam which hangeth with Can-
dles in a Merchant's Hall,* Ladu-
naria, m, f.
- The Beam of a Crane about which
the Rope is twisted in winding any
thing up,* Squala, m, f.
- A Weaver's turning Beam,* In-
subula, m, f.
- A Yarn Beam, or Weaver's Beam,*
Licitorium, li, m. Jugum, i, n.
- The Beam of a Wain or draught
Tree whereon the Horse hangeth,* Te-
mo, onis, m.
- The Beam between Cattle-horses,*
Lima, onis, m.
- The Beam of a Balance,* Bilanz,
ncis.
- The tying of Beams or Rafter
from one Wall to another,* Imma-
sum, f, m.
- The end of the Beams that up-
pear under the Walls of a House,*
Proceres, am, m.
- A Wind-beam, or Draw beam,*
Ergata, m, f.
- Beams joined together with di-
vers Pieces, Trabes composiles.*
*Well wrought Beams, Trabes e-
vergatae.*
Belonging to a Beam, Trabalis,
m.
- That is made of a Beam or
Rafter, Trabcus, a, um. Tra-
barius, a, um.*
A Beam, Traba, m, f.
A little Beam, Fabula, m, f.
A Branch-beam, Rhaeculus, li, m.
*The Mark of a Beam lying like
an Eye, Hilum, i, n. Fabula-
Rex, signum in Gamma faba.*
A Beam-rod, Siligula.
*A Beam-fish or Hatch, Faba tu-
nica vel concha. Valvulus, li, m.*
Opardolomentum, li, m.
*A Beam-fish, Fabula, li, m. Fa-
baciun, m, f.*
*Beam-Hedge or Strand, Stipula
fabalis. Fabago, ipis, f.*
Beam-staff, Fabula, li, n.
A Beam-stick, Fabaciun, m, f.
Beam Meal, Lomenium, li, m.
*A Beam-plant (or a plant where
Beam grow) Halimium, m, n.*
*A Beam twisted, broken or spent
lying in the Ground, Faba strata vel
foeda.*
*Beam pasted by twisted Beams,
Conchis, is, f.*
*Beam-Castle (in Scotland) Ba-
natis.*
A Beam (or awy) Baula.
*A bearer (porter) Corbula, o-
nis, m.*
*That beareth or supporteth any
thing, Sustentaculum, li, n. Ful-
crum, cri, n.*
*That beareth a great burden on
his Back, Dorsoarius, a, um. Dos-
sarius, a, um.* From whence
comes the English word (Dof-
fers.)

To bear Arms against, *Pecce arma contra*.

A Bear, *Ursus*, i, m.

A she Bear, *Ursa*, æ, f.

A sea Bear, *Ursus marinus*.

A little Bear, *Ursulus*, li, m.

A little she Bear, *Ursula*, æ, f.

A Bear-baiting, *Ursi cum cane certamen*.

A Bear-dog, *Canis ursinus*.

A Bearward, *Ursarius*, ii, m.

A Beard, *Barba*, æ, f.

A great Beard, *Barba pro-missa*.

A little Beard, *Barbula*, æ, f.

A Goat's Beard, *Spirillum*, li, n.

The Beard of Corn, *Spica*, æ, f.
Arista, æ, f.

To turn, *Beast* into wheat, *Cere* to feed, *Impellere*, eis, ere. *Impel- cere in letam segetem*.

All kind of Beasts, *Pecus*, o- ris, n.

A Beast, *Bestia*, æ, f.

A great and terrible Beast, *Bel-lua*, æ, f.

A black Beast, *Bestiola*, æ, f.

A wild Beast, *Peta*, æ, f.

A tame Beast, *Bestia dome-stica*.

A Herd of Beasts, *Pecus*, æ, n. Sing. pl. *Pecus*, æ, n.

Armentum, ti, n.

A Beast for service, *Jumentum*, ti, n. *Vehilla*, æ, f.

Beasts of Chase, *Feræ Campe-stres*.

Beasts of Forests, *Feræ Sylve-stræ*.

Beasts yoked or coupled together, *Bijugi*, orum, n.

The shoulder of a Beast, *Armus*, æ, m.

Of a Beast, *Bestiarius*, æ, m.

Belonging to Beasts, *Bestialis*, le.

A keeper or breeder of Beasts, *Pecunarius*, ii, m.

A place where Beasts are kept, *Bestiarium*, ii, n.

A pasture or place where Beasts are kept, *Pecunarium*, æ, f.

A Tagelmithum a Forest to be paid for, *horned Beasts*, *Horngeld*, m, f.

A description or painting of Beasts, *Zoographia*, æ, f.

To beat (or smite), *Cudo*, ecci, æ, f.

To beat black and blue, *Sagillo*, are.

To beat to the Ground, *Affligo*, is, æ, f.

To beat with the staff, *Affligere ad Ter-ram*.

To beat to death, *Oblido*, æ, f.

To beat with the staff, *Alapio*.

To beat with a staff, *Castig-*

Fusigo, are.

To beat back, *Repello*, is, poli-

pulsari, ere.

To beat or bruise any thing to make it longer, *less or thinner*, *Proendo*, is, æ, f.

To beat out, *Extero*, is, trivi-

eritum, ere.

To beat down, *Demolio*, is, vi, ire.

To beat down Walls, *Experiato*, are.

To beat with a Hammer, *Per-*

tundo, dis, tudi, tulum, ere.

To beat on an Aquil, *Acudo*, is, di, sum, ere.

To beat or pound in Mortar, *Tun-*

do, is, tundi, sum, ere.

To beat or knock at the Door, *Pal-*

lo, are.

To beat a Parley, *Tympani* sig-

no ad colloquium evocare.

To beat as the Waves, *Illido*, is, fi, sum, ere.

B E

To be beat, smitten or knocked,
Vapulo, are.

To be beaten to the Ground; **Colubefio**, is, eri.

Beaten, smitten or knocked, **Verberatus**, a, um.

Beaten much, or fore-beaten,
Conflictatus, a, um.

Beaten black and blue, **Sugillatus**, a, um:

Beaten with a Staff, **Fustigatus**, a, um.

Beaten back, **Repercussus**, a, um.

Beaten to Death, **Oblivus**, a, um.
Occisus, a, um.

Beaten out, **Excussus**, a, um.

Beaten down, **Disturbatus**, a, um.

Beaten or stamped together, **Scipatus**, a, um.

A Beater, **Verberator**, oris, m.

A Beater out of any Work, **Excusor**, oris, m.

A beating, **Verberatio**, oris, f.

A beating of one thing against another, **Collisio**, oris, f.

A beating against, **Illisus**, ūs, m.

A beating down, **Demolitio**, onis, f.

A beating black and blue, **Sugillatio**, oris, f.

A beating back, **Repercussio**, oris, f.

A beating with a Cudgel or Staff, **Defustigatio**, oris, f. **Fustigatio**, oris, f.

A beating stick, **Subiculum**, li, n.

Beaufee (the Family.) **De Bello Fago**.

Beauchamp (the Family) **De Bello Campo**.

Beaumont (the Family) **De Bello Monte**.

B E

Beaupre (the Family) **De Bello Prato**. **De Benito**. **De Beverlaco**.

B E C

Because, **Quia**, quoniam.

Because of, **Ergo**, prout.

B E D

A Bed, Lectus, ti, m. **Cubilis**, a.

A Trunk-bed, **Parabyssum**, i, n. **Forulus**, li, m.

A Fleck-bed, **Culcitra**, a, f. **Culcitra tomentitia**.

A Feather-bed, **Pulvinus**, ni, m. **Culcitra Plumea**.

A short Bed, **Camina**, a, f.

A Bride-bed, **Torus**, ri, m. **Lectus genialis**.

A little Bed or Pallet, **Leotulus**, li, m.

A Bed furnished, **Lectus apparatus**.

A Bedstead, **Polcrum**, i, n. **Sponda**, a, f.

A Bed maker, **Lectarius**, ii, m. **Clinopegus**, i, m. **Lectistrator**, oris, m.

A Bed chamber, **Cubiculum**, li, n. **Dormitorium**, ii, n.

Bedcloaths, as Sheets, Blankets and Coverlets, **Stragulum**, li, n.

Lodix, icis, f. **Torale**, lis, n. **Strata**, orum, n. **Lectnalis**, n. **ph Fascia Lecti**.

Bed-scurf, **Bacilli cornuti**.

A Bed's cover, **Canopeum**, ei, n.

The valleys of a Bed, Ornamenta pro Letho.

Bed-time, Canticinium, ii, a.

A Bed in a Garden (a Bed for Herbs) Arcola, a, f.

A Leek-bed, Poriana, a, f.

A Bed-fellow, Confors Lecti.

Bedford (in Bedfordshire) Bedfordia, Bedefordis, Budoforda, Lastodetum, Lastodurum, Lastorodum, Lastorudum.

Bedrid, or so weak that one cannot rise, Clinichus, ci.

A Bedlam (or mad body) Insanus, a, um, Furiosus, a, um.

Bedlam (a place where mad persons and such as are out of their wits, be kept and bound, or the Bed or Chamber wherein they sleep and remain sleepless) Cygathus, i, m.

B E E

A Bee, Apes, is, f.

A little Bee, Apicula, a, f.

Young Bees before they fly, Nymphæ, arum, f. Apum pulli.

The Sting of a Bee, Aculeus, ei,

m.

A Bee-master, Aptarius, ii, um.

Mellarius, ii, m.

A Bee-hive, Alvearium, ii, m.

Apiarium, ii, n. Cella Cera.

A place where Bees-hives are set,

Mellarium, ii, n.

A swarm of Bees, Examen, i,

nis, ii.

Pin of a Bee, Apiculus, a, um.

The driving of the Bees-hives to make Honey, also the time when it is done, Mellatio, only, f.

Bee Wax, Cera, a, f.

A Beech-tree, Fagus, i, f.

A Grove of Beches, Baginetum, i, n.

Old Red Beef, Tucetum, i, n.

Beef, Caro bubula vel bovina.

Beet, Cervisia lupulata, Potus lupulatus.

Strong beer, Cervisia lupulata, fortis vel primaria.

Small beer, Cervisia lupulata, tenuis vel secundaria.

Beer-drink, Dolus Cervisiaria.

A Beetle, Malleus ligneus, unde, ita, m.

A paving Beetle, Pavicula, a, f.

A little Beetle, Tadicula, a, f.

B E F

Before (in time) Ante, prep.

Before that, Antequam.

Before (or in presence) Coram, prep.

Before this time, Antehoc.

A little before, Paulo ante.

B E G

In Ages (or singular) Procreo, are. Genero, are.

To be Begotten, Gignor, eris.

Begotten (or ingendred) Genitus, a, um. Procreatus, a, um.

A son lawfully Begotten, Mulieratus filius.

To begin, Incipio, epi, tum.

A Beginning, Commensatio, o-nis, f.

In the Beginning, In principio.

At the Beginning, Primo.

B E H

To *behead*, Decapico, are. Decollo, are.

To *beheaded*, Obtruncor, a-
ris. Plestor vel Multor capite.

Beheaded, Detollarus, a, um.

A beheading, Decollatio, onis,
f. Truncatio, onis, f.

Behind in Payment, Aretro.

Behind and unpaid, Aretro &
Insolutus.

Behind a House, Pono domum.

Behoof, Interesse, opus.

It behooveth, Oportet.

B E L

To *believe* or *give credit*, unto,
Credio, is, didi, tum.

That is believed, Creditus, a,
um.

Not to be believed (Incredible).
Incredibilis, le. Fidei abso-
num.

*That cannot be believed as a Wis-
dom*, Intestabilis, le.

Belders (in Warwickshire.)
Bello desertum, Bellus locus,
Beaufort.

Belinsgate, Belandis finis.

Bella (the Family) De Bella
Aqua.

Belvoir or Beavoit Castle, or
near it (in Lincolnshire.) Margi-
dunum, Margitadum.

A Bell, Campana, æ, f.

A little Bell, Tintinnabulum,
li, n. Campanula, æ, f.

A Passing-bell, Morthols, æ, f.

A Bell (or Chime-keeper) Nola-
curator.

A Bell Founder, Campanarius,
ii, m. Fusor aramentarius.

The Clapper of a Bell, Nola m-
lus.

A Bell Frame, Fabrica cam-
pane.

A Belfrey, Campanile, is, n.

A Bell Tower, (or Steeple) Ba-
silica, æ, f. Pyramis, idis, f. Tur-
ris fastigata.

*The Bell-weather that goes
before the Flock*, Scriptorius ver-
vex.

Bellows to blow the Fire with,
Follis, is, m.

A pair of Bellows, Par follium.

The Nose of the Bellows, Acro-
physium, ii, n. Crater follis.

Swiss's Bellows, Follis fibrilis.

A Belly (or Paunch) Venter,
tris, m.

A little Belly, Ventriculus,
li, m.

The Belly of a Swine stuffed,
Scrutellus; li, m. Sarcutillus,
li, m.

*The outward part of the Belly
from the Bulk down to the Privy
Members*, Epigastrium, ii, n. Ab-
domen, inis, n.

*The fore part of the Belly and
Sides about the short Ribs, and a-
bout the Navel, under the which
lieth the Liver and the Spleen*, Hy-
pochondria, otum, n.

The pain of the Belly or Womb,
Hysteralgia, æ, f. Tormina,
um, n.

Troubled with the Belly-ach, Ab-
vinus, a, um.

*That ingendereth pain in the Bel-
ly*, Torminalls, le.

To belong (or appertain to) Per-
tineo, es, is, tum, etc.

It Belongeth (or appertaineth)
Pertinet.

A Belt (or Girdle) Balteum, æi,
n. Cingulus, li, m. Subcingu-
lum, i, n.

A Belt or Sword girdle, Lum-
bare, ris, n. Lumbatorium,
ii, n.

B E N.

A Bench (or Form to sit upon)
Scamnum, i, n.

A little Bench (or Form) Scam-
nulum, i, n.

Deceit with Benches one by another,
Scamnatus, s, um.

A Bench (or Seat of Judgment)
Bancus, i, m. Bank is a *Saxon*
Word, and signifieth a Bench, or
high Seat, or a Tribunal, and is
properly applied to the Justices
of the Court of Common Pleas,
because the Justices of that Court
sit there in a certain place, and
legal Records term them *Justici-
arii de Banco*: Another Court
there is called the *King's Bench*,
both because the Records of
that Court are styled *Coram Rege*,
and because Kings in former
times have often Personally sat
there.

Benches (in a Barge or Ship)
for the Rowers, Transira, o-
rum, n.

To bend (Crook or Bow) Curvo,
are. Flecto, is, xi, xum, etc.

To bend like a Bow, Arcuo, are.

To bend backward, Recurvo,
are.

To bend forwards, Proclino,
are.

To bend a little or incline, Ac-
quiesco, is, xi, etc.

To cause to bend or lean to, An-
tecto, xi, is, um.

Bending to, Inclining, tis, P.
Bending down on every side, Con-
vexus, a, um.

Bending forward, Vergens,
tis, P.

Bending from (or downward)
Declivis, ve.

Bending (or leaning) Inniteas,
tis, P.

Bent or bowed, Tensus, s, um.
Curvatus, a, um.

Bent many ways, Sinuatus, s,
um.

Bent like a Bow, Arcuatus, s,
um.

Bent backward, Recurvus, s,
um.

Bent to, Projectus, s, um.

A bending or bowing, Curvatio,
onis, f.

A bending from or downwards,
Declinatio, onis, f.

Bending forwards, Proclinatio,
onis, f.

Bending downwards or into, In-
clinatio, onis, f.

Bendings or Turnings, Diverti-
cula, orum, n.

A bending round about, Circum-
flexio, onis, f.

A place bending downward, Re-
clinatorium, ii, n.

The bending down of any thing,
Clivus, i, n.

The bending of a Board or Table,
Tabula vel Mensæ clivus.

That cannot be bent, Indexti-
lis, le.

Easy to bend, Flexibilis, le.

Bending wife, Alcaline, adv.

Bent like a Bow, Arcatum,
adv.

Beneath (or that is beneath) In-
ferus, a, um.

Beneath, Infra, subter, &c.

From beneath, Inferne, adv.

A Benefice, Beneficium, ii, n.

Beneficed, Beneficiatus, a, um.
Beneficiarentur, Ra. Ent. 599.

The Gift of a Benefice by a Bishop, which he hath in his own Right or Patronage, Collatio Beneficii.

The voidance of an Ecclesiastical Benefice by promotion of the Incumbent, Cessio, onis, f.

A Benefice which being void, is committed to the care of another Clerk to supply the Cure till it be full; Commenda, æ, f.

Benefic of Clergy, Beneficium Clericale.

Benevolence, Benevolentia, æ, f.
 It is used for a voluntary Gratuity given by the Subject to the King, *Pld. 11 H. 7. s. 10. & 13 Car. 2. c. 4. & Ca. lib. 12. fo. 119, 120.*

B E R

Bergum (in Scotland) Berigonium.

Berkley (in Gloucestershire) Berchele, Berkles.

Berking (in Essex) Berochingum.

Berkshire, Barroscia, Betocis, Berheria, Bercheria.

Of Berkshire, Berchenus, Bercheus.

Berkshire Men, Attrebatii.

Bernardsey (in Surrey) Bernandis insula.

Bernards Castle (in the Bishoprick of Durham) Bernardi Castellum.

A Berry, Bacca, æ, f.

A little Berry, Bacula, æ, f.

B E S

Besides, Præter, juxta.

Besides that, Præterquam.

To Besiege (beset or inveigle) Obsideo, es, edi, sum, ere. Oppugno, are. V.

Besieged, Obsessus, a, um. Oppugnatus, a, um.

A Besieger (he that layeth Siege) Obsessor, oris, m. Oppugnator, oris, m.

A Besieging, Obsessus, æ, m. Obsidium, ii, n.

A rendering up of the Place besieged, Deditio, onis, f.

A Besom (or Broom to sweep Houses withal) Scopæ, arum, f.

Best, Optimus, a, um.

B E T

To betake (or commit and deliver) Trado, is, didi, tum, ere.

To Betray, Prodo, dis, didi, ditum, ere.

Betrayed, Proditus, a, um.

A Betrayer, Proditor, oris, m.

A Betraying, Proditio, onis, f.

To Betroth (or Promise in Marriage) Despondeo, es, di, sum, ere.

Betrothed. (or engaged by Fealty) Affidatus, a, um.

To be Betrothed to a Woman, Affidare mulierem.

The Betrothing of a Woman, Affidatio, onis, f.

To make better, Emendo, are.

Made better, Emendatus, a, um.

It is better, Præstat.

It belongeth (or appertaineth)
Pertinet.

A Belt (or Girdle) Balteum, aei, n. Cingulus, li, m. Subcingulum, i, n.

A Belt or Sword girdle, Lumbare, ris, n. Lumbatorium, ii, n.

B E N.

A Bench (or Form to sit upon)
Scamnum, i, n.

A little Bench (or Form) Scamnum, i, n.

Done with Benches, one by another,
Scamnatus, s, um.

A Bench (or Seat of Judgment)
Bancus, i, m. Bank is a Saxon Word, and signifieth a Bench, or high Seat, or a Tribunal, and is properly applied to the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, because the Justices of that Court sit there in a certain place, and legal Records term them *Justiciarii de Banco*: Another Court there is called the *King's Bench*, both because the Records of that Court are styled *Coram Rege*, and because Kings in former times have often Personally sat there.

Benches (in a Barge or Ship)
for the Rowers, Transira, orum, n.

To bend (Crook or Bow) Curvo, are. Flecto, is, xi, xum, ere.

To bend like a Bow, Arcuo, are.

To bend backward, Recurvo, are.

To bend forwards, Proclino, are.

To bend a little or incline, Acquinisco, is, xi, ere.

To cause to bend or lean to, Anecto, xi, is, um.

Bending to, Inclinars, tis, P.
Bending down on every side, Convexus, a, um.

Bending forward, Vergens, tis, P.

Bending from (or downward)
Declivis, ve.

Bending (or leaning) Immitens, tis, P.

Bent or bowed, Tensus, s, um. Curvatus, a, um.

Bent many ways, Sinuatus, s, um.

Bent like a Bow, Arcuatus, s, um.

Bent backward, Recurvus, s, um.

Bent to, Projectus, s, um.

A bending or bowing, Curvatio, onis, f.

A bending from or downwards,
Declinatio, onis, f.

Bending forwards, Proclinatio, onis, f.

Bending downwards or unto, Inclinatio, onis, f.

Bendings or Turnings, Diverticula, orum, n.

A bending round about, Circumflexio, onis, f.

A place bending downward;
Reclinatorium, ii, n.

The bending down of any thing,
Clinamen, i, n.

The bending of a Board or Table,
Tabulae vel Mensae clivus.

That cannot be bent; Inflexibilis, le.

Easier to bend, Flexibilis, le.

Bending wise, Acaline, adv.

Bent like a Bow, Arcuatum, adv.

Beneath (or that is beneath)
Inferus, a, um.

Beneath, Infra. Subter, &c.

From beneath, Inferne, adv.

B E H

To *behead*, Decapito, are. Decollo, are.

To *beheaded*, Obtruncor, a. ris. Plector vel Multor capite.

Beheaded, Decollatus, a, um.

A beheading, Decollatio, onis, f. Truncatio, onis, f.

Behind in Payment, Aretro.

Behind and unpaid; Aretro & Insolutus.

Behind a House, Pene domum.

Behuf, Interesse, opus.

It behoveth, Oportet.

B E L

To *believe or give credit unto*, Credo, is, didi, tum.

That is believed, Creditus, a, um.

Not to be believed (Incredible), incredibilis, ic. Fidei absonum.

That cannot be believed as a Witness, Intestabilis, ic.

Beldefore (in Warwickshire.) Bello desertum, Bellus locus, Beauclerc.

Belonging, Belongens finus.

Belon (the Family) De Bella Aqua.

Belvoir or Beavoir Castle, or more is (in Lincolnshire.) Margitum, Margitudum.

A Bell, Campana, æ, f.

A little Bell, Tintinnabulum, n. Campanula, æ, f.

A Pissing-bell, Mortinola, æ, f.

A Bell (or Chime-keeper) Nomenclator.

A Bell Founder, Campanarius, ii, m. Fusor aramentarius.

The Clapper of a Bell, Nomenclator.

A Bell Frame, Fabrica campanæ.

A Bellfroy, Campanile, is, n.

A Bell Tower (or Steeple) Basilica, æ, f. Pyramis, idis, f. Turris fastigata.

The Bell-weather that goes before the flock, Sectarius vorvex.

Bellows to blow the fire with, Follis, is, m.

A pair of bellows, Par follium.

The Nose of the bellows, Acrophysum, ii, n. Crater follis.

Smith's bellows, Follis fibrilla.

A Belly (or Paunch) Venter, tris, m.

A little Belly, Ventriculus, li, m.

The Belly of a swine stuffed, Scrutellus; li, m. Sartutillus, li, m.

The outward part of the belly from the Bulk down to the Privy Members, Epigastrium, ii, n. Abdomen, inis, n.

The fore part of the belly and sides about the short ribs, and about the Navel, under the which lieth the Liver and the Spleen, Hypochondria, orum, n.

The pain of the belly or womb, Hyfteralgia, æ, f. Tormina, um, n.

Troubled with the belly-ach, Alvinus, a, um.

That ingendereth pain in the belly, Torminalis, ic.

To belong (or appertain to) Pertinere, es, ii, tum, etc.

An Onset in Battle, Impressio, onis, f.

The second word in a Battle where both noble and common Soldiers are, Principia, orum, n.

The Wing of a Battle, Cornu, indecl.

He that is sent out before the Battle to desce or provoke the Enemy, Emisarius, ii, m.

Battles (or Idols) in Colleges or Hous of Chaucery, Refectus, um, pl.

Battlements or Pinnacles in Walls, Murorum summitates. Minæ, arum, f. Minæ murorum. Pinne muri.

To batter or beat down with great Guns, Pulso, arc. Concutio, is, m, sum, ere. Confringo, is, agi, actum, ere. Quasso, arc.

To batter down right, Quatere interna Tormentis.

A Batterer, Pulsator, oris, m.

A Battening, Concussio, onis, f. Verberatio, onis, f.

Battred, Quassatus, a, um. Lapidatus, a, um.

A Battery, Ruina fenestra.

A Battery (Bulwark) Agger, eris, m.

A Battery, Batteria, æ, f. Spel. 93. Hæ. 65. Veberatio, onis, f. Battery is the wrongful beating of one; but if a Man will take away my Goods, I may lay my Hands upon him and disturb him, and if he will not leave, I may beat him, rather than he shall carry them away, for that is no wrongful beating. Menacing beginneth the breach of Peace, Assaulting increaseth it, and Battery accomplisheth it. Dab. Inst. of P.

B A Y

A Bay of Building, Bais, æ, f. Co. Ent. 707. Mensura viginti quatuor pedum.

A Bay (Road for Ships to rest in) Statio, onis, f. Statio navium.

A Bay (Creek) Sintus, us, m.

A Bay (Dam) Pila, æ, f. Moles, is, f.

Bayards Castle (in London) Bainardi Castellum.

Bays (Cloath) Pannus batus. Pannus villosus.

B E A

A Beach (or Sea shore) Acta, æ, f. Littus, oris, n.

A Beacon (or Beacon) Specula, æ, f.

A burning Beacon, Trulla ferrea, ignis speculatorius.

Beacons, Signæ, arum, f.

To watch a Beacon, Observare de specula, speculor, aris.

A Watcher at a Beacon, Speculator, oris, m. Excubitor, oris, m.

Beaconsage, Beconagium, ii, n. Spel. 94. Money paid for maintenance of a Beacon.

A Bead, Sphæcula, æ, f.

A Necklace of Beads, Monile ex gemmulis.

A String of Beads for the Arm, Armilla, æ, f.

A Beadle, Bedellus, i, m.

- A broadberry*, *Bodolphia*, var. f. *Lex.* 18. *Ra. Ent.* 191. 8 Co. 11.
2. *Ra.* 73.
- A Bessel in Universities*, *Atedus*, i. m.
- A bundle of Raggons or Bricks*, *Postnasus*, ii, m. *Blagellarius*, ii, m.
- A Beagle*, *Catellus venaticus*, *Catulus fagax*.
- The beak or head of a Ship*, *Extremitas prora*.
- A Beak, Bill or Bill of a Bird*, *Rostrum*, i, m.
- Beaked*, *Rostratus*, a, um.
- A Beard (or great piece of Time)*, *Trab*, ibs, f.
- The principal Beam of an House*, *Lacunar*, arj, m.
- The wind Beam of an House*, *Colonnata*, fbs.
- A Beam which hangs with Candles in a Merchant's Hall*, *Lacunar*, arj, m.
- The Beam of a Crane about which the Rope is twisted in winding any thing up*, *Sudula*, arj, f.
- A Woman's turning Beam*, *Infubula*, m, f.
- A Tarn Beam, or Weaver's Beam*, *Licitorum*, li, var. *Jugum*, i, n.
- The Beam of a Wain or draught*, *Tra*, m, onis, m.
- The Beam between Coach-horses*, *Lima*, onis, m.
- The Beam of a Balance*, *Balanx*, oncis.
- The laying of Beams or Rafters from one Wall to another*, *Immisum*, f, m.
- The end of the Beams that appear under the Walls of a House*, *Proceres*, um, m.
- A Wind-beam, or Draw beam*, *Ergata*, a, f.
- Beams joined together with divers Pieces*, *Trabes compositiles*.
- Well wrought Beams*, *Trabes e-vergatae*.
- Beluging to a Beam*, *Trabalis*, in.
- That is made of a Beam or Rafters*, *Trabicus*, a, um. *Trabarius*, a, um.
- A Beam*, *Babu*, m, f.
- A French Beam*, *Rhaeculus*, li, m.
- The black of a Beam being like an Eye*, *Hilum*, i, n. *Faba hilum*, nigra in *Guana faba*.
- A Beam of a Work*, *Faba tunica vel concha*. *Valvulus*, li, m.
- Opardamentum*, ii, m.
- Beam-fall*, *Fabula*, li, m. *Fabacium*, ii, m.
- Beam-Hood or Sheath*, *Stipula fabalis*. *Fabago*, ipis, f.
- Beam-hoff*, *Fabulum*, di, n.
- A Beam-hole*, *Fabacia*, m, f.
- Beam Meal*, *Lomenum*, f, m.
- A Beam-plot (a place where Beams grow)*, *Fabacum*, m, n.
- A Beam-trust, broken or springing in the Ground*, *Faba fraa vel foeda*.
- Beam passage by hatched Beams*, *Conchis*, is, f.
- Beam-Cable (in Scaffolds)*, *Banatia*.
- To bear (or carry)*, *Bejula*.
- A bearer (porter)*, *Corbula*, onis, m.
- That beareth or supporteth any thing*, *Stipentaculum*, li, n. *Fulcrum*, cri, n.
- That beareth a great burden on his Back*, *Dorsuarius*, a, um. *Dofsuarius*, a, um.
- From thence comes the Night word (Dofers.)*

B E

The walls of a Bed, Ornamenta pro Lecto.

Bed-time, Canticinium, ii, n.

A Bed in a Garden (a Bed for Herbs) Arcola, s, f.

A Leek-bed, Porriana, s, f.

A Bed-fellow, Confors Lecti.

Bedford (in Bedfordshire) Bedfordia, Bedefordis. Budeforda, Lastodotum, Lastodurum, Lastorodum, Lastorundum.

Bed rid, or so weak that one cannot rise, Cliaichis, cl.

A Bedlam (or mad body) Infamus, s, um. Furiosus, s, um.

Bedlam (a place where mad persons and such as are out of their wits lie bound, or the Bed or Chamber wherein they sing and make themselves) Gyrgethus, i, m.

B E E

A Bee, Apes, is, f.

A little Bee, Apicula, s, f.

Many Bees before they fly, Nymphæ, arum, f. Apum pulli.

The Sting of a Bee, Aculeus, ei, m.

A Bee-master, Aptarius, is, m. Mellarius, ii, m.

A Bee-hive, Alvearium, ii, m. Apivium, ii, n. Cella Ceres.

A place where Bees store or see, Mellarium, ii, n.

A swarm of Bees, Brennon, s, n.

For the Bees, Apicarius, s, m.

The driving of the Bees to make Honey, as the time when it is done, Mellatio, onis, f.

Bee Wax, Cera, s, f.

A Beech-tree, Fagus, i, f.

B E

A Grove of Beches, Beginetum, i, n.

Beef, Tacetum, i, n.

Beef, Caro bubula vel bovina.

Beet, Cervisia lupulata. Potus lupulatus.

Strong beer, Cervisia lupulata, fortis vel primaria.

Small beer, Cervisia lupulata, tenuis vel secundaria.

Beer-vessels, Dolia Cervisaria.

A Beetle, Malleus ligneus, m. dos, itis, m.

A paving Beetle, Pavicula, s, f.

A little Beetle, Tadicula, s, f.

B E E

Before (in time) Ante, prep.

Before that, Antequam.

Before (or in presence) Coram, prep.

Before this time, Antehoc.

A little before, Paulo ante.

B E G

To begot. (or begotten) Procreo, are. Genero, are.

To be begotten, Gignor, eris.

Begotten (or ingendred) Genitus, s, um. Procreatus, s, um.

A son lawfully begotten, Mulatus filius.

To begin, Incipio, epi, tum.

A Beginning, Commensatio, onis, f.

In the Beginning, In principio.

At the Beginning, Primo.

B E H

To *behead*, Decapico, are. Decollo, are.

To *be beheaded*, Obtuncor, a. ris. Plector vel Multor capite.

Beheaded, Detollatus, a, um.

A *beheading*, Decollatio, onis, f. Truncatio, onis, f.

Behind in Payment, Aretro.

Behind and unpaid, Aretro & Insolutus.

Behind a House, Pono domum.

Beboof, Interesse, opus.

It behoveth, Oportet.

B E L

To *believe or give credit unto*, Credio, is, didi, tum.

That is believed, Creditus, a, um.

Not to be believed (Incredible), Incredibilis, is. Fidei absolum.

That cannot be believed as a Witness, Intestabilis, is.

Beldesers (in Warwickshire), Bello desertum, Bellus locus, Beldesert.

Belinsgate, Belands knus.

Bella (the Family), De Bella Aquas.

Belvoir or Beavoir Castle, or near to (in Lincolnshire), Murgidum, Margitradum.

A *Bell*, Campana, a, f.

A *little Bell*, Tintinnabulum, li, n. Campanula, a, f.

A *Passing-bell*, Mortuaria, a, f.

A *Bell (or Chime-keeper)*, Nomenclator.

A *Bell Founder*, Campanarius, ii, m. Fusor aramentarius.

The Clapper of a Bell, Nomenclator.

A *Bell Frame*, Fabrica campanae.

A *Bellfroy*, Campanile, is, n.

A *Bell Tower, (or Steeple)*, Basilica, a, f. Pyramis, idis, f. Turris fastigata.

The Bell-weather that goes before the flock, Sectarius vervecis.

Bellows to blow the fire with, Follis, is, m.

A *pair of Bellows*, Par folium.

The Nose of the Bellows, Acrophysum, ii, n. Crater follis.

Smith's Bellows, Follis fabrilis.

A *Belly (or Paunch)*, Venter, tris, m.

A *little Belly*, Ventriculus, li, m.

The Belly of a swine stuffed, Scrotellus, li, m. Sarturillus, li, m.

The outward part of the Belly from the Bulk down to the Privy Members, Epigastrium, ii, n. Abdomen, inis, n.

The fore part of the Belly and Sides about the short Ribs, and about the Navel, under the which lieth the Liver and the Spleen, Hypochondria, orum, n.

The pain of the Belly or Womb, Hyfteralgia, a, f. Tormina, um, n.

Troubled with the Belly-ach, Alvinus, a, um.

That ingendereth pain in the Belly, Torminalis, is.

To belong (or appertain to), Pertinere, es, ai, tum, etc.

B E

It belongeth (or appertaineth) Pertinet.

A Belt (or Girdle) Balteum, ei, n. Cingulus, li, m. Subcingulum, i, n.

A Belt or Sword girdle, Lumbare, ris, n. Lumbatorium, ii, n.

B E N

A Bench (or Form to sit upon) Scamnum, i, n.

A little Bench (or Form) Scamnum, i, n.

Dance with Benches, twenty number, Scamnatus, s, um.

A Bench (or Seat of Judgment) Bancus, i, m. Bank is a Saxon Word, and signifieth a Bench, or high Seat, or a Tribunal, and is properly applied to the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, because the Justices of that Court sit there in a certain place, and legal Records term them *Judices de Banco*: Another Court there is called the *King's Bench*, both because the Records of that Court are styled *Coram Rege*, and because Kings in former times have often Personally sat there.

Benches (in a Barge or Ship) for the Rowers, Transira, orum, n.

To bend (Crook or Bow) Carvo, are. Flecto, is, xi, xum, ore.

To bend like a Bow, Arcuo, are.

To bend backward, Recurvo, are.

To bend forwards, Proclino, are.

To bend a little or incline, Acquiesco, is, xi, ore.

To cause to bend or lean to, Anecto, xi, is, um.

B I E

Bending to, Inclinars, tis, P.
Bending down on every side, Convexus, a, um.

Bending forward, Vergens, tis, P.

Bending from (or downward) Declivis, ve.

Bending (or leaning) Innitens, tis, P.

Bent or bowed, Tensus, s, um. Curvatus, a, um.

Bent many ways, Sinuatus, s, um,

Bent like a Bow, Arcuatus, s, um.

Bent backward, Recurvus, s, um.

Bent to, Projectus, s, um.

A bending or bowing, Curvatio, onis, f.

A bending from or downwards, Declinatio, onis, f.

Bending forwards, Proclinatio, onis, f.

Bending downwards or unto, Inclinatio, onis, f.

Bendings or Turnings, Diverticula, orum, n.

A bending round about, Circumflexio, onis, f.

A place bending downward, Reclinatorium, ii, n.

The bending down of any thing, Clivus, i, n.

The bending of a Beard or Table, Tabulae vel Mense clivus.

That cannot be bent, Inflexibilis, le.

Easily to bend, Flexibilis, le.

Bending wise, Acaline, adv.

Bent like a Bow, Arcuatus, adv.

Beneath (or that is beneath) Inferus, a, um.

Beneath, Infra. Subter, or: *From beneath,* Inferne, adv.

A Benefice, Beneficium, ii, n.

Beneficed, Beneficiatus, a, um.

Beneficiarius, Ra. Ent. 599.

The Gift of a Benefice by a Bishop, which he hath in his own Right or Patronage, Collatio Beneficii.

The voidance of an Ecclesiastical Benefice by promotion of the Incumbent, Cessio, onis, f.

A Benefice which being void, is committed to the care of another Clerk to supply the Cure till it be full, Commenda, æ, f.

Benefit of Clergy, Beneficium Clericale.

Benevolence, Benevolentia, æ, f.
It is used for a voluntary Gratitude given by the Subject to the King, *Plid. 11 H. 7. c. 10. & 13 Car. 2. c. 4. & Co. lib. 12. fo. 119, 120.*

B E R

Bergum (in Scotland) Berigonium.

Berkeley (in Gloucestershire) Berchelet, Berkes.

Berking (in Essex) Berechin-gum.

Berkshire, Barroscius, Betocis, Berkeria, Bercheria.

Of Berkshire, Berchenus, Bernchenus.

Berkshire Men, Attrebatii.

Bermudsey (in Surrey) Bermundis insula.

Bernards Castle (in the Bishoprick of Durham) Bernardi Castellum.

A Berry, Bacca, æ, f.

A little Berry, Bacula, æ, f.

B E S

Besides, Præter, juxta.

Besides that, Præterquam.

To Besiege (beset or inviron) Ob-sideo, es, edi, sum, ere. Oppug-no, are. V

Besieged, Obsessus, a, um. Op-pugnatus, a, um.

A Besieger (he that layeth Siege) Obsessor, oris, m. Oppugnator, oris, m.

A Besieging, Obsessus, a, m. Obsidium, ii, n.

A rendring up of the Place be-sieged, Deditio, onis, f.

A Besom (or Broom to sweep Houses withal) Scopæ, arum, f.

Best, Optimus, a, um.

B E T

To betake (or commit and deliver) Trado, is, didi, ditum, ere.

To Betray, Prodo, dis, didi, ditum, ere.

Betrayed, Proditus, a, um.

A Betrayer, Proditor, oris, m.

A Betraying, Proditio, onis, f.

To Betroth (or Promise in Marri-age) Despondeo, es, di, sum, ere.

Betrothed (or engaged by Fealty) Affidatus, a, um.

To be Betrothed to a Woman, Af-fidare mulierem.

The Betrothing of a Woman, Af-fidatio, onis, f.

To make better, Emendo, are.

Made better, Emendatus, a, um.

It is better, Præstat.

The better Right, Superior causa.

A better Bargain, Potior conditio.

Better, Melior & hoc melius. Melius, adv.

Between, Inter, Pro.

BEV

Beverly (in Yorkshire) Bever-
ley, Fibrilega, Fibrologa; Portu-
ria Parisiorum.

Of Beverley, Beverlacensis.

BEY

To go beyond, Transbo, is, ivi,
itum, ire.

Beyond the Sea, Transmarinus,
a, um.

Beyond, Ultra, trans.

BIB

Bib (or Bibb) Bibb, or Bib-
bi, pectoralis.

BIG

Big with Young, Gestus, a, um.
Eragrans, ntis.

Bigamy, Bigamia, a, f. A dou-
ble Marriage, or the Marriage of
two Wives. It is used as an Impe-
diment to be a Clerk, Anno 4
E. 1, 5. but that is abolished

by a Statute in 18 El-
c. 7. which allows to all Men
that can read as Clerks (tho'
not within Orders) the Benefit
of the Clergy, in case of Pleading,
not especially excepted by some
other Statute.

BIL

Bilal (in Yorkshire) Billa-
unda.

To break-out or cause to break
out, a Bile, Ulcer, &c.

A Bile (or Uleer) Ulcus, eris,
is. Phyma, ntis, &c.

A breaking-out into Biles, Ule-
ratio, onis, f.

Full of Biles, Ulcerosus, a, um.

The Ach of a Bile, Ulceris ulus.

A Bill is when one of the Par-
ties, &c. vide Heath's Maxims.
Page 212.

A Bill (Obligatory or Declar-
ry) Billa, a, f. A Declaration,
a Bill of Charges. Bill, &c. f.
The supplications.

The Bill to convey Bills Ver-
The Grand Inquest write Bills
upon all Bills present-
ed to them which they find,
and sign upon all those
Bills they do not find, or give
any order to it.

A Bill (or Billet of delivery of a
Writ, Billetum, i, a, f. a, f.
Mag. a. 39. f. 12. a. 19.

A Bill of Exchange, Billa Ex-
change.

To sue a Bill on a thing to be fill,
Proscribo, pfi, prum.

A Bill (or Book) Bill, a, f.
A Hedging-Bill, Billa, a, f.

B I

A little Bill (or Hook) Falcula, æ, f.

A Bill to lop Trees, Falx arboraria, vel Sylvatica.

A Twy-Bill, Bipennis, is, f.

A Bill-man (he that useth a Bill) Falcarius, ii, m.

Pertaining to a Bill, Falcarius, a, um.

To thrust in the Bill, or Beak as Birds do, Rostro, arc. Rostrum impingere.

That hath a Bill, Rostratus, a, um.

A Bill or Beak, Rostrum, tri, n.

A Billet (or Shide of Wood) Truncus, cī. m. Bacillus, li, m. Taler, æ, f.

Billets of Gold, Massa auri.

B I N.

Binchester (in the Bishoprick of Durham) Bimonium. Binonium. Binovis. Binovium. Vinonia. Vinonium. Vinovia. Vinovium.

To bind (or tye up) Ligo, arc.

To bind or fasten to something, Astringo, is, xi, iſtum.

To bind together, Colligo, arc.

To bind by Covenant, Obligo, arc.

To bind or fasten underneath, Subligo, arc.

To bind one's Legs, Præpedio, is, ivi, iſtum, arc.

To bind upon another thing, Superalligo, arc.

To bind hard, or tye fast, Religo, arc.

B I

To bind with Twigs as Choppers do Vessels, Vico, es, evi, etum, ere.

To bind up as Women do their Hair, Texo, is, ui, vel, xi, xtum, ere.

To bind one by Oath to do Service, Obstringo, is, xi, ſtum, ere.

To bind one with an earnest penny, Obæro, arc.

To bind himself by Promise to do or perform a thing, Stipulor, aris.

To bind a Vine, Palmo, arc.

A Binding (or Tying) Ligatio, onis, f.

A Binding or Tying together, Colligatio, onis, f.

A Binding by Covenant, Obligatio, onis, f.

A Binder (one that bindeth or tyeth) Alligator, oris, m.

A Bin (or Hatch to keep Chippings of Bread in) Mastix, æ, f. Cerialum, li, n.

B I R

A Birch-tree, Betula, æ, f.

A Bird, Avis, is, f.

A great Bird, Ales, itis, a. 2.

A little Bird, Avicula, æ, f.

A young Bird, Avis Pullus.

Young Birds unfeathered, Implumes Pulli.

Birds that cannot fly, Involucres Pulli.

A Bird-Cage, Volucritium, ii, n.

A Woody place where Birds haunt, Aviarium, ii, n.

A Birding Net, Rete aucupatorium.

H

Bird.

Bird-line, Viscum, ci, n. pl. caret.

To go a Birding, Aucupor, aris.

A Bird-Catcher, Aucoeps, u-
pis, c.

A Birding (or Fowling) Aucu-
pation, onis, i.

A Birding Place, Aucupium,
ii, n.

The Birds gotten by Fowling, Au-
cupia, orum.

Fit or appertaining to take Birds,
Aucupatorius, a, um.

Belonging to Birds, Avitinus, a,
um.

A Bird-keeper, Aviatorius, ii, m.

A Bird-Merchant, Avicularius,
ii, m.

Carrying Birds, Avigeratus, a,
um.

To pull Birds, Aves deplu-
mare.

To draw Birds, Aves Exente-
rare.

The Birth of a Child, Nativitas,
atis, f. Partus, us, f.

One's Birth-day, Dies Primige-
nius. Natalis dies.

Birth (the After-birth) Secun-
dina, arum, f.

Untimely Birth, Abortus, us,
m; Abortivum, vi, n.

That causeth untimely Birth, A-
bortum facere.

That Birth which is cast forth by
Medicine, Abortus venter.

By Birth, Natu: Abl. Sing.

Birth-right (or Eldership) Elnec-
ci, a, f. *Law-term*.

B I S.

Bisham (in Berkshire) Bish-
mum, Bustelli domus.

A Bishop, Episcopus, pi, m.

A Bishop of a Chief City, Me-
tropolitanus, i, m.

To become a Bishop, Episcopor,
aris.

A Bishop's Vicar, or Suffragan,
Suffraganeus, ci, m. Episcopi
Vicarius.

*A Bishop's House or Mansion-Pa-
lace*, Episcoparium, ii, n.

A Bishop's Place without the
Wall, joyning to the City, Proxi-
mum, mi, n.

A Bishoprick, Episcopatus,
us, m.

The Bishop's Dignity, Patriar-
chatus, us, m.

A Bishop's Mitre, Mitra,
a, f.

Of a Bishop, Episcopalis, loc.
Deckt with a Bishop's Mitre, In-
fulatus, a, um.

The Bishoprick of the Hebrides
and of Man-Iffe, Sodorenus.

Bisket, Panis nauticus, Panis
biscoctus.

Bissextile, Bissextilis, loc. Leap-
year, so call'd, because the sixth
Calends of March are in that
Year twice reckon'd (viz.) on
the 24th and 25 of February,
so that Leap-Year hath one Day
more than other Years, and is
observ'd every Fourth Year;
and to prevent all Doubts and
Ambiguities that might arise
thereupon, it is provided by
the Stat. de Anno Bissextili, 21.
H. 3. That the Day increas-
ing in the Leap-Year, and the
Day next before, shall be ac-
counted for one Day, &c. vid.
Dyer 19 El. 345.

B I T

A Bitch, Canis Foemina.

A Bitch with Puppy, Canis Prægnans.

To Bite, Mordeo, es, momordi, sum, ere.

To bite off, Demordeo, es, di, sum, ere.

To bite to the Quick, Admordeo, es, di, sum, ere.

To bite by the Hair, Obmordeo, es, di, sum, ere.

To bite again, Remordo, es, di, sum, ere.

To bite softly or privately, Submordeo, es, di, sum, ere.

To bite often, Moristo, are.

To hurt by biting, Mordico, are.

To be bitten, Mordeor, eris.

Bitten, Morfus, a, um.

Bitten round about, Ambefus, a, um.

A Biting, Morfus, us, m.

A bite with the Teeth, Morfus, us, m.

Biting hard, Mordicus, adv.

Biting, Mordax, acis.

Very biting, Mordacissimus, a, um.

That is apt to bite, Morfalis, le.

Biting one another, Morficatio, adv.

Bitingly, Mordiciter, adv.

A Bit (or Morfel) Bojus, ti, m. Erustum, ti, n. Morfellum, li, n.

A little Bit, Buccella, æ, f. Morfiuncula, æ, f.

A Bit (or Snaffle) Chamus, i, m.

Belonging to a Bit, Salinaris, re,

The Bit of a Bridle, Lupatum, ti, n. Lupus, pi, m.

The part of the Bit which is put into the Horse's Mouth, Orca, æ, f.

The sharp part of a Bit writhen like the Scales of a Fish, Squamata, æ, f.

To make Bitter, or Sour, Acerbo, are. Amarico, are.

To wax Bitter, Inamaresco, is, ere.

Bitterness, Amaror, oris, m. Amarities, ei, f. Amaritudo, inis, f. amarulentia, æ, f.

Bitter, Amarus, a, um.

Full of Bitterness, Amaracosus, a, um.

Very Bitter, Amarulentus, a, um.

Somewhat bitter, Subamarus, a, um.

Most bitterly, Amarissimè, adv.

B L A

To make Black, Denigro, are. Nigrefacio, is, ere.

Shoe-makers Black, Attramentum futorium.

To become Black, Nigreo, es, ui, ere.

To wax Black, Nigresco, is, ui, ere.

To be somewhat Black, Nigrico, are,

Amaking Black, Denigratus, æ, f.

Made Black, Attratus, a, um. Blackness, Nigredo, inis, f.

Black, Niger, a, um.

Black and Blue, Lividus, a, um.

Very Black, Perniger, grā, grum.

Somewhat Black, Subniger, grā, grum.

Half Black and Blue, Sublividus, a, um.

Of a Black Colour, Attricolor, oris, Adj.

Having Black interlaced with other Colours, Internigrans, tis, Partic.

Cole Black, Melanius, a, um. Anthracinus, a, um.

Black as Soot, or with Soot, Fuliginus, a, um.

A Black-moor, Æthiops, opis, m.

A Black-bird, Merula, æ, f.

Blackmore (in the North riding in Yorkshire) Blacamera.

Blackney (in Norfolk) Nigertia.

Blackwater River (in Essex) Idumanum æstuarium. Idumanus fluvius.

Growing to a Blade, Herbescens, ntis.

The Blades (or Wheat) to wind Thread with, Girgillus, li, m.

The Breast Blade (or the Bone above the Mouth of the Stomach) Os Ensiforme.

The Shoulder-blade, Scapula, æ, f.

A Blade of Corn, Culmus, i, m.

A Bladder, Vesica, æ, f.

A little Bladder, Vesicula, æ, f.

A Bladder blown or puffed up, Utris.

The Gall-Bladder, Vesicula fellis.

To blame (or lay the fault upon one) Imputo, are. Culpo, are.

To blame again one that rebuketh us, Retazo, are.

To blame in words, Premo, is, fli, flum, ere.

To be blamed, Arguor.

Blamed, Culpatus, a, um.

A Blamer (or Reprehender) Crimiator, oris, m. Reprehensor, oris, m.

Blame (or Fault) Crimen, inis, n.

A blaming (or reprehending) Criminatio, onis, f. Reprehensio, oris, m.

Blameableness, Noxietas, atis, f.

Blameful (or culpable) Noxius, a, um.

Worthy of Blame, Culpabilis, le.

Blameless (or faultless) Inculpatus, a, um.

Blamelessy (or without Blame) Inculpate.

Blank-Castle (in Monmouthshire) Blancum Castrum.

To blanch (or pull off the Rind or Pile), Reglubo, is, bi, bitum, ere. Excorio, are.

To Blanch or make White, Dealbo, are.

The Blanching of Masen's Work, Albivium, ii, n.

Blaunched Almonds, Amygdala dealbata.

Blanch (or White Coat) Leucum.

Blanford (in Dorsetshire) Blanforda.

A Blank, an unlucky cast, Jactus Supinus.

Blanks, Spacia.

A Blanket, Stragulum, li, n. Lodix, icis, f.

A little Blanket, Lodicula, æ, f.

Childrens Blankets, Cunabulorum, n.

A pair of Blankets, Par lodicum lancearum.

To Blaspheme, (Curse or speak Evil of) Blasphemo, are.

Blasph

B L

Blasphemy (or ill report) Blasphemia, æ, f.

A blasphemer, Blasphemus, i, m.

Blasphemously, Blaspheme, adv.

To blast (or fear) Fulguro, are. Uro, is, ssi, stum, ere.

To be blasted, Fulminor, aris.

Blasted, Fulguratus, a, um.

A blasting or striking with a Planet, Sideratio, onis, f.

A blasting in Corn or Trees, Uredo, inis, f.

A blasting with Lightning, Fulgurium, ii, n.

A blast of Wind, Ventus, ti, m, Flatus, us, m.

A blast that overthrows Trees and Houses, Prostratus, us, m.

A great blast of Wind, Percussus, us, m.

A blast of Wind turned from the Earth upward, Turbo, inis, m.

A contrary Blast, Reflexus, us, m.

A blast (or sound of an Instrument) Flamen, inis, n.

Much blasted, Rubiginosus, a, um.

To blaze abroad, Divulgo, are.

To blaze out as Fire, Efflammino, are.

The blaze (or blast) of Fire, Flamma, æ, f.

A blazing-star, Cometa, æ, m.

A blazer of Fame abroad, Famingulus, li, m.

B L E.

To bleach in the Sun (or make cloaths white abroad in the Sun) Dealbo, are.

B L

A bleaching in the Sun, Dealbatio, onis, f.

A bleaching place, Infolatorium, ii, n.

Blear-ey'd, Lippus, a, um.

To bleed, Sanguino, are.

A bleeding, Fluxio, onis, f. curtus sanguinis.

Bleeding at the Nose, Narium profluvium. Sanguinis è Naribus eruptio.

Bleeding that cometh by opening the end of a Vein, Anastomosis.

To blemish (or spot), Maculo, are.

Blemished (or spotted) Maculatus, a, um.

A Blemish (or spot) Macula, æ, f.

A Blemish (or spot to one's Credit) Infamia, æ, f. Maculatio, onis, f.

Great Blemishes (or spots) Tuberæ, orum, n.

A small Blemish (or spot) Labecula, æ, f.

Full of Blemishes, Maculosus, a, um.

To blew (or black and blew) Liveo, es, ere.

Blew (or blew of Colour) Lividus, a, um. Cæruleus, a, um.

B L I

Blindness or dimness of Sight, Cæcitas, atis, f.

Far-blind, Myops.

Far-blindness, Myopia, æ, f.

Stark-blind, Cæcus, a, um.

To make blind, Cæco, are.

Blind born, Cæcigenus, a, um.

Blind in one Eye, (or having but one

Boards of Timber sawed, Assamenta, orum, n.

A board in a Kitchen wherein Pots or Vessels are set full of Water, Urnarium, ii, n.

A board on the upper part of the Organ, whereupon the Pipes stand, Pinax.

A cottoning or frixing board, Gossupinarium, ii, n.

A boarding (or planking) of a Floor, or laying of boards together, Tabulatio, onis, f.

A boarded Floor, Tabulatum, i, n. Transitus tabulatus.

That whereof boards are made, Tabularis, re.

Boarded (planked) Tabulatus, a, um.

To plain (or polish) Boards, Edolare tabulas vel asseres.

Boards (or Rafter) laid a cross) Transversaria, orum.

A wild Bear, Aper, pri, m.

A tame Bear, Verres, is, m.

A little Bear, Aperculus, li, m.

The neck of a Bear, Glandium, k, n.

Of or belonging to a Bear, Verrius, a, um.

Of a wild Bear, Aprinus, a, um.

A Boat, Batus, i, m. Cymba, æ, f. Ratis, is, f.

A little Boat, Batellus, li, m. Lex. 17. Ra. Entr. 32. Men. 281.

1005, Spel. 931. Batellagium, ii, n. M. n. 754. Cymbula, æ, f.

Lintrculus, li, m. Scapha, æ, f.

A Ship-boat, Scapha, æ, f.

A Ferry-boat, Trajectum, i, n. Spel. 264. Ponto, onis, m. Navis vectoria.

A Ferry-boat to carry over Horses, Hippago, inis, f.

A Sculler-boat, Lincer, tris, m. Acatia phaselis.

A Passage-boat, Navis vectoria. Navicula vectoria.

A Fly-boat, Celo, onis, m. Velox navis.

A Fisher-boat, Horia, æ, f. Præa, æ, f. Navigiolum piscatorium, vel navis piscatoria.

A little Fisher-boat, Horiola, æ, f.

Pleasure-boats, Cubiculatæ naves.

Wicker-boats, Naves vitiles.

A boat or bridge of Logs pinned together for the present Occasion, Schædia, æ, f.

Boats (or Ships) calked with Tow, Serilla, orum, n.

A kind of Spy-boats, Geseoretæ.

A great Boat-pole (an Instrument for thrusting forward, off or down, Trudes, is, f. Contus, i, m.

The space between the Oars in a Boat or Gally, Interfcalmum, ii, n.

To hale a Boat ashore, Cymbam subducere.

To go by Boat, Naviculator, ari.

A Boatswain, Proreta, æ, m. Paularius, ii, m. Porticulus, li, m.

A Boat man (or Rower) Remex, igitis, m. Scapharius, ii, m. Linterarius, ii, m.

A Boat man's Craft (or Science) Navicularia, æ, f.

B O D

Women's Bodies, Thorax mullebris.

A Bodkin (or fine Instrument that Women use to curl their Hairs with)

B O

with) Calamistrum, i, n. Crinale, li, n. Discriminale, li, n.

A Bodkin or big Needle to curl or crisp the Hair withal, Discerniculum, li, n. Acus crinalis.

A hole made with a Bodkin, Punctura, æ, f.

Bodihem (in Sussex) Bodiamum.

Bodwyn (in Cornwall) Voliba, Voluba.

Bodvay (in Flintshire) Varis.

A Body (all manner of substance) Corpus, oris, n.

A little Body, Corpusculum, li, n.

The Body of a Tree, Caudex, icis, m. Crus arboris.

A Body without Head, Truncus, ci, m.

The state of the Body, Corporatio, onis, f.

No body, Nemo, inis, c. g. Nullus, a, um.

Some body, Aliquis.

The being without Bodies, Incorporeitas, atis, f.

That hath a Body, Corporeus, a, um.

Bodyless (or that hath no Body) Incorporeus, a, um.

B, O G

A Bag (or scabbish place) Palus, udis, f.

B O L

A Bole or Bowl, Poculum, li, n. 2 Mon. 666, 1042.

A Bole to wash Hands in, Trullum, ei, n.

A Bole (or Dish to drink in) Patera, æ, f. Crater, eris, m.

A Wash-bole, Catus ligneus.

B O

A bolster for a Bed, Cervicale, lis, n.

Little Bolsters good to carry burdens upon the shoulders, Tomices, pl.

To bolster up, Sustineo, es, ui, entum, ere.

A bolstering on every side, Stipatio, onis, f.

A Bolt (such as is shot) Catapultarium, ii, n.

A Bolt of a Door, Pectus, li, m. Obex, icis, m.

Bolted Gates, Pectulatz fores.

Bollen (the Family) Bononius.

B O N

To be in Bondage, Servio, is, i, vi, itum, ire.

To deliver into Bondage, Mancipo, are.

Bondage (or servitude) Servitium, ii, n.

That is in Bondage, Servus, a, um.

Of or belonging to Bondage, Servilis, le.

To become one's Bondman, Emancipo, are.

To make a bondman free, Manumitto, is, isi, flum, ere.

A Bondman, Servus, vi, m.

A Bondman or Woman, born and brought up in our House, of our bondman or Woman, Nativus, i, Nativa, æ, f.

A Bondman or Prisoner taken in War, Mancipium, ii, n.

A Bondman overseeing Cattle, or one dwelling in a Farm, and given to Husbandry, Villanus, i, m.

A Bondman or Tenant in village, Colonarius, ii, m.

A multitude or company of Bondmen, Servi, orum, m. Servitia, orum, n.

The making of a Bondman free, Manumissio, onis, f.

He that setteth a Bondman free, Patronus, i, m.

A Bondman made free, Libertus, i, m.

A Bondwoman made free, Libertas, æ, f.

A Bond with a distress condition andersed or joynd thereto, Obligatio, onis, f.

Bonvill (the Family) De Bonavo.

To pluck out, or break the Bone, Exosso, are.

A Bone, Os, ossis, n.

A little Bone, Ossiculum, li, n.

The back bone of a Man or Beast, Spina, æ, f.

The Jaw-bone, Mandibula, æ, f.

The great bone of an Arm, Ulna, æ, f.

The Hip (or Huckle bone) Coxendix, icis, f. Ischium, li, n.

The Bones which are under the Eyes, Hypopia.

The Spindle bone in the Shank, Parastatic.

The uttermost Bone in the Shank of the Leg, Paracnemium, ii, n.

A Bone or Gristle that cometh before the Mouth of the Stomach, for defence of the same, Chondros Xiphoides.

The roundness or knote of the Bones in the Knee, Ankle, Elbow, or Huckle, Condylus, li, m.

Bones that fall from the Table, Analesta, orum, n.

To scale rugged Bones, Ossa scabrata radere.

At House where Bones are kept, Ossuaria, æ, f.

When the end of a Bone is broken, where it joyneth with another, Apagias, æ, f.

The breaking of Bones, Ossifragium, ii, n.

That hath the bones of his shoulder blades, standing out like Wings, Pterygodes.

That hath his Bones pulled out or broken, Exossatus, i, m.

The gathering of bones, Ossifigium, ii, n.

He that gathereth Bones, Ossifigus, gi, m.

Boneless (or without Bones) Exossus, a, um.

Of a Bone (or like a Bone) Ossensus, a, um.

Splints used by the Bone-setter, Ecorulp.

A Bone-setting, Mochlia, æ, f.

One bone from another, Ossiculatim, adv.

A Bone-fire, Pyra, æ, f. Ignis exstinctus in testimonium gaudii.

A Bawgrees to keep off the Sun, Umbella, æ, f. Umbraçulum, li, n.

A Bonnet (or smaller Cap) Redimiculum, li, n. Galericulum, i, n.

B O O

A Book, Liber, ri, m.

A little Book, Libellus, li, m.

The cover or strings of a Book, Syctiba, æ, f.

Books of doctors Arguments, Paradedta, arum, f.

Books wherein Laws, or Decrees of the Senate, are written concerning the Nobility, Elephantini Libri.

A Book of Medicines, Antidotarius, ii, m.

A Book wherein old Customs are, written, Annales, ium, m.

The Books of common Customs, Rituales libri.

Books of the Holy Scripture, Biblia, orum, n.

Books of Physick, Iatronicæ, arum, f.

Books negligently written, Oscitationes.

A Note-book, Exceptorius liber.

A Book of Memorandums, a Posting-book, Adversaria, orum, n.

A Reckoning-book wherein Expenses are noted in Journeys, Itinerarium, ii, n.

A Book of Remembrance, Commentarium, ii, m.

A Book to instruct one; Protrepticus, ci, m.

A Merchants Book noting things for every Month, Calendarius liber.

A Book of remembrance declaring what is done daily, Diarium, ii, n. Hemerologium, ii, n.

A Book whose Author is unknown, Liber Anonymus.

Books set forth under false Names and Titles, Libri subditiui.

A Book Printer, Typographus, phi, m.

Book Printing, Typographia, æ, f.

A Bookbinder, Bibliopæus, i, m.

A Bookseller, Bibliopola, æ, m.

A Bookseller's Shop, Taberna, vel Officina Libraria.

Personsing to Books, Librarius, æ, um.

To wear (put on) Boots, Ocreo, arc. Inocreo, arc.

Booted (or wearing Boots) Ocreatus, æ, um.

A Boot, Ocrea, æ, f.

A pair of Boots, Par Ocrearum.

Boot-hose ieps, Ornamento Ocrealia.

Boot-hose, Caliga ad Ocreas.

A Boot of Neat's Leather, Pedibovita, æ, f.

Boots for Ploughmen (called Ockers) Capatinæ, arum, f.

A Booth, Stall or Standing in a Fair or Market, Botha, æ, f. Tabernaculum, i, n.

Booths (Cabins or Standings made in Fairs or Markets, to sell Wares or Merchandize,) Præstega, æ, f. Attegiæ, arum, f. Velarium, ii, n.

Booth cloaths, Velaria, orum, n.

Belonging to such Booths, Velaris, re.

A Boarder, Communiarius, ii, m. Aste. 108.

Board or Diet, Commensalis, le, adj. Pro Communibus, pro Commensali. For Commons, for Boording, Tabling or Dieting, Ket. Int. 240.

To border upon, bound or to be contiguous unto, Adjacere, es. Confinio, is.

The borders of a Country, Confinium, ii, n.

A Borderer, dwelling by, or that cometh out of one Country and dwelleth in another, Accola, æ, C. E.

A bordering upon, Finitimus, a, um.

Bordering near together, Confinis, ne.

Pertaining to such Borders, Limitaneus, a, um.

The Border (or Brim) of any thing, Crepido, inis, f. Prætextum, ti, n.

The Bord (or Brim) of a River, Fibra, æ, f.

A Border (or Hem) Fimbria, æ, f.

A Border (or Lace of a Woman's gown) Infirma, æ, f.

That is full of Borders and Brims, Labrosus, a, um.

That hath Borders or Tails finely wrought with many small Pieces, Segmentatus, a, um.

That hath a Border (or Margin) Plutealis, le.

The Border of a Garment, Limbus, i, m.

Borders of Garments, Extremitates vestium.

To bore (or make an hole) with an Augre or other Instrument, Terebro, are. Foro, are.

To bore (or pierce through) Perterebro, are.

To bore (or pierce) round about, Circumforo, are.

Bored (or pierced) through, Perforatus, a, um.

A borer (or he that bores) Forator, oris, m. Perforator, oris, m.

A boring (or piercing) Foratio, onis, f. Terebratio, onis, f.

To be bored, Poror, aris.

That may be bored, Forabilis, le. Brlace (the Family) Bötlaflus.

To be born, Nascor, eris, natus sum, nasei.

To be born of, Enascor, er, is, enatus sum, sci.

To be born before his time, Abrior, iris, vel eris, ortus.

To be born nigh unto, Adnascor, eris, adnatus sum.

A Child born at the Sun-Rising, Lucius, ii, m.

Born after the Death of his Father, Posthumus, i, m.

Born and Bred in the same Country, Place or Town, Indigena, æ, f.

Born after us (Offspring) they that live after us, Posterius, orum, m.

Born, Natus, a, um.

Born (or descended of a Stock or Linage) Oriundus, a, um.

Born in the Country, Rurigena, æ, c. 2.

First-born, Primogenitus, i, um.

Elder-born, Antegenitalis, le.

Born together, Congenitus, a, um.

To be born (or carried) Feror.

To be born up (or holden) Falcior, iris, vel ire.

Born up, Sustentatus, a, um.

That is born (or carried) Gestatus, a, um. Latus, a, um.

Born (or carried over) Superatus, a, um.

To be born, Ferendus, a, um.

Born (or brought up) Allatus, a, um.

Born (or carried about) Circumlatus, a, um.

To be born down (or suppressed) Deprimor, eris.

Born down, Oppressus, a, um.

To be born without (or suffered to do any thing) Indulgeor, eris.

Born without (or suffered) Indultus, a, um.

B O

A Borough, Burgus, i, m. Lex.

22.

A Borough (or City) Court, Burghmota, e, f.

Borough Goods, Bona municipalia.

To borrow, Mutuo, are.

To borrow or take Money to Usury, Fœneror, aris.

Borrowed, Mutuatus, a, um.

Borrowed so long as the lender pleaseth, Præcarius, a, um.

A borrowing, Mutuatio, onis, f.

A borrowing of one to pay another, Versura, e, f.

A borrower, or he to whom any thing is lent, Mutuator, oris, m.

B O S.

To put in ones Bosom, Insinuo, are.

A Bosom, Sinus, us, m.

A Boss (or Stud) of a Girdle or Bridle, Bulla, e, f.

The Boss of a Hook, Umbilicus, ci, m.

The Boss of a Buckler, Umbo, onis, m.

Bossed, Gibbus, a, um.

Boscage, Boscagium, ii, n. i, e. Mast and Browes for Cattle in the Woods.

B O T.

A Botch (or Bile) Ceramium, ii, n.

Botches, Bubones, m. pl.

A Botch coming of inflammation, Carbuaculus, li, m.

B O

The causing of a Botch; Ulceratio, onis, f.

A Botch (or course of ill humours) Abscessus, us, m.

Causing Botches, Ulceratus, a, um.

To make a Botch, Ulcero, are.

Full of Botches, Ulcerosus, a, um.

To botch (piece, mend, or repair) Refarcio, is, si, ere.

A Botcher (or mender of old Garments) Sartor, oris, m. Interpolator, oris, m. Pictarius, ii, m.

A Botcher's Shop, Sutrina, e, f.

A botching (or mending) Interpolatio, onis, f.

Botely (near Oxford) Botelega: Both, Ambo.

Both severally, Uterque.

He that playeth on both Sides, Ambidexter, tri, m.

Both together, Amplexim, adv.

On both sides, Utrunque, adv.

Both ways, Ambifarium, adv.

A Bottle, Uter, utris, m.

A little Bottle, Ampulla, e, f.

A Bottle (or Vessel to carry Drink in) Brochia, e, f.

The Mouth of a Bottle, Orificium, ii, n. Lura, e, f.

Glass Bottles, Ampullæ vitæ.

A Maker of Bottles (or Vials) Ampullarius, ii, m.

Made like or pertaining to Bottles, Ampullaceus, a, um.

The Bottom (or Foundation of any thing) Fundum, i, n.

The Bottom of the Sea, Profunditas maris.

The

A bowing round about, Circumflexio, onis, f.

A bowing back, Recurvitās, atis, f.

A bowing downward as under a Burthen, Pandatio, onis, f.

The bowing in an Arched Roof, Abſis, diſ, f. Abſidia, æ, f.

A bowing made in Roofs of Houſes like a Circle, Haſpis, idis, f.

He that boweth the Knee: (as in making of Courteſie) Suffraginator, oris, m.

Eaſie to be bowed, Flexibilis, le.

Bowingly, Proclivè, adv.

A Bow, Arcus, m.

A little Bow, Arculus, li. m. Arcellus, li. m.

A Bow (wherewith they play on a Fiddle or Viol) Plectrum, i. n.

To unbend (or unſtring) a Bow, Arcum donodare.

A Croſs-bow, Balista, æ, f.

A Steel-bow (or Tiller) Chalybea balista.

A Bow-bearer, Præſectus Poſte.

An Ox-bow in a Plough, Arquillus, li. m.

To bend a Bow, Arcum lunare vel tendere.

A Bow-man (Archer) Sagittarius, ii. m.

A Bowyer (or Bow-maker) Arcuarius, ii. m.

A Bow-string, Chorda, æ, f. Amentum, i. n.

A Bow-caſe, Corytus, i. m. Theca arcuaria.

To make like a Bow, Arcuo, arc.

To bend like a Bow, Arcuo, ari.

Of a Bow, Arcuarius, s, um. Bow like, Arcuatim, adv.

A Bowyer's-shop, Fabrica arcuaria.

A Bow-net, Naſſi, æ, f.

To bowel (embowel, or draw out the Guts) Evifcero, arc. Exentero, arc.

Bowelled (or Embowelled) Evifceratus, s, um.

The Bowels (or Entrails) of Man or Beaſt, Inceſtina, orum, n. Viſcera, um, pl.

A bowelling, Exenteratio, onis, f.

By Bowels (or Entrails) Viſceratim, adv.

To Budge (or Pierce) Penetro, arc.

To Budge (or Pierce) a ſhip with Shot, Penetro, arc.

Bowed (or Pierced) Perforatus, s, um.

A Bowing (or Piercing) Perforatio, onis, f.

A Bower, Umbraculum, li. n.

Bowes upon Scammore (in Richmondſhire) Lavatres, Lavatris.

B O X

A Bow-tree, Buxus, i. f.

A Box. Pyxis, idis, f.

A little Box, Pyxidula, æ, f. Ciftula, æ, f.

A Box to keep Spice in, Myrothecium, ii. n.

A Box to keep Jewels in, Annularium, ii. n.

Made like a Box, Pyxidatus, s, um.

A Sand.

A Sand-box, Pulveraria The-
ca.

A Box for the Balance and
Weights, Trytodice, es, f.

A Box maker, Scriniarius,
ii, m.

A Tinder-box, Ignarium, ii, n.

A Printer's Composing box, Lo-
culamentum, i, n.

A round Box, Capsa rotun-
da.

An Oval Box, Capsa Ovalis.

A Dust Box, Pyxis vel Theca
pulveraria.

Grocer's Boxes wherein they put
their Spice, Nidi, orum, n.

Boxes wherein sweet Perfumes
are kept, Olfactoriola, orum, n.

A Box to throw Dice on the
Table, Orca, a, f. Tritillus,
ii, m.

A Box (or Pot) to put Lard in,
Sitella, æ, f.

Poor Men's Boxes, Cistulae pau-
perum.

Box-bearers, Cistiferi, Pyxiferi,
orum, m.

Boxley (in Kent) Boxleia.

B O Y.

A Boy, Puer, eri, m.

A little Boy, Puellus, li, m.

A Boy under 14 years of Age,
Impuber, cris, adj.

A Boy about 14 Years of Age,
Puber, cris.

A Boy tending upon common Har-
lots, Aquariolus, i, m.

A Boy with a Bush head, Coma-
culum, i, m.

Boys descending upon all HSB to

carry Baggage, Calones, m, pl.

Boyes Games, Pupillaria, orum.
Puerilla.

Boyishness, Puerilitas, atis, f.

Boyish, Puerilis, le.

Boyishly, Pueriliter, adv.

A Buoy of an Anchor, Index an-
choralis.

To boyl (or seeth) as Cooks do;
Coquo, xi, æum. Elixo, are.

To boyl before (or parboyl) P. &
coquo, xi, æum.

To boyl again, Recoquo, xi;
æum.

To boyl much (or thoroughly) Per-
coquo, xi, æum. Excoquo, xi;
æum.

To boyl away, Decoquo, xi;
æum.

To boyl (or seeth) together,
Concoquo, xi, æum. Collixo,
are.

To make to boyl, Fervefacio,
ere.

To boyl new Wine, Defruto;
are.

To boyl often, Coquito, are.
Coquito, are.

To boyl as a Pot boyleth, Bullio;
is, ivi, itum.

To boyl over, Ebullio, ire: Eff-
erveo, ere. Effervo, vi, ere.

To begin to boyl, Effervesco;
ere: Bullio, ivi, itum.

To be boyled, Incoquor.

Boyled (or sodden) Coctus, a;
um. Elixus, a, um.

A Boyling, Elixatio, onis, f.

Thoroughly boiled, Excoctus, a;
um.

Often boyled (or boyled again)
Recoctus, a, um.

Boyled before (or too much boyled)
Præcoctus, a, um.

B R

Half boyled (or parboyled) Semi-coctus, a, um.

Boyled a little, Subservefctus, a, um.

Easily boyled, Coctilis, le.

A boyling (or seething) Coctio, oris, f. Coctura, æ, f.

A Boyling up, Ebullitio, oris, f.

Boyled Meats, Aulicoqua, orum, n.

A Boyler, Coctor, oris, m.

A boyler or boyling Cauldron, Ahenum, ni, n.

That is boyled in an Earthen Pot, Testuaceus, a, um.

To boyl as the Sea, Undo, arc. Exæstuo, arc.

Boyled in Broth, Jurulentus, a, um.

Boys River (in Ireland) Boanda, Boandus, Buvindus.

Boys (the Family) De Bosco, de Braiosa.

B R A

A Brace to fasten to Beams in Building, Fibula, æ, f.

A Brace under a Beam, Uncus, ci, m.

Braces in Building, Cupiæ, arum, f.

A Brace of Dogs, Bini Canes.

A shooter's bracer, Brachiale, is, n.

A Bracelet, Armilla, æ, f. Torquis, is, m. & f.

A Bracelet to be worn on the Right Hand, Dextrale, is, n.

A Bracelet for Women, set with precious Stones, Dextrotherium, ii, n.

B R

A Bracelet of Pearls, Linea Margaritatum.

A little Bracelet, Spintherulum, li, n.

That weareth Braceless, Armilatus, æ, um.

Brackly (in Northamptonshire) Brachilega.

Braget (or Brackets) a kind of Drink, Promulsis, idis, f.

A Bragget (or Stay) cut out of Stone or Timber to bear up the Summer, In Masonry called a Corbet, in Timber Work a Bragget or Shouldring Piece. Mutulus, li, m.

Braggets (or supporters of Rofers) Proceres, um, m. pl.

The Brain, Cerebrum, bri, n.

The hinder part of the Brain (or a little Brain) Cerebellum, li, n.

To dash out ones Brains, Excerebro, arc.

He that dasheth (or beateth out) the Brains, Excerebrator, oris, m.

The Coals (or Films) of the Brain, Pia mater, dura mater.

A Brake (such as Bakers use) Frangibulum, li, n. Artoptus, æ, f. Mastra, æ, f. Vibra, æ, f.

A Brake for Flax or Hemp, Linifrangibula, æ, f.

A Brake (or Becks) Linibrium, ii, n.

Brampton (near Huntingten) Bramptonia.

Brampton (in Cumberland) Bromenturacum.

Branchester (in Norfolk) Branodunum.

To branch out, Germino, arc. Progermino, arc.

To have Branches, Frondeo, es, ui, etc.

To begin to have Branches, Frondesco, is, ui, etc.

Branched (Leaved) or sprung out, Frondatus, a, um. Ramosus, a, um.

Branching (or springing out) Germinans, ntis. Frondens, ntis.

A running into fruitless Branches, Fruticatio, onis, f.

A Branch (Bow or Arm) of a Tree, Herb or young Twig, Germen, inis, n. Lex. 119. Frons, dis, f.

A little Branch (or young Twig) Ramulus, li, m. Brondicula, æ, f. Cauliculus, li, m.

A Branch which beareth no Fruit, Stolo, onis, m. Spado, onis, m.

A branching, Germinatio, onis, f.

Of a Branch, Frondens, a, um. Sarmentitius, a, um. Rameus, a, um.

A dead Branch cut from a Tree, Ramale, is, n.

Full of Branches, Sarmentosus, a, um. Pampinosus, a, um.

That beareth Branches (or Leaves) Frondifer, a, um.

A Brand of Fire, Torris, is, m.

A Brand of Fire quenched (or put out) Titio, onis, m.

A Brand-Iron (or Trivet) Chytra, æ, f. Chytropus, i, m.

Bran, Furfur, uris, m. Excrementum, i, n.

Brn of Wheat, Canica, æ, f. Cantabrum, i, n.

Of or belonging to Bran, Furfuraceus, a, um,

Full of Bran, Furfurosus, a, um,

To brazen (to mix or counterfeit, or cover with Brass) Æro, are. Subæro, are.

Brass, Æs, æris, n.

Brass work (or that which is made of Brass) Ærificium, ii, n. Ærumentum, ti, n.

A Brass Pot, (Cauldron, or Kettle) Æneum, i, n. Abenum incoctile.

A little Brass Pot (or Pofuet) Ænulum, li, n.

A kind of mixt Brass, Ollarius, æ, f.

Brass Oar, Onychitis, Ærarius Lapis.

Covered with Brass, Æratus, a, um.

Bearing (or bringing forth) Brass, Ærifer, a, um.

A Brass Mine, Ærifodina, æ, f.

Of Brass, Æreus, a, um. Æneus, a, um.

A Brafter, Ærarius, ii, m.

A Brafter's shop, Maignagium, ii, n.

A place where Brass is made, Chalcentice, es, f.

That wherein is Brass, Ærosus, a, um.

That is Brass within, and Gold and other small Metals without, Subæratus, a, um.

Brass Types (belonging to Printers) Typi Ærei.

To be hard of Flesh (or browned like a Bear) Concalleo, es, ui, etc.

Brown of a wild Bear, Aprugnum vel Aprinum callum.

Bacon of a tame Bear, Callum verrinum.

The Brown of the Arms and Thighs, Tori orum, n. Lacertus, ti, m.

The Brawn of the Leg, Musculus, li, m.

Plenty of Brawn, Callositas, atis, f.

Full of Brawn, Callosus, a, um.

Bray Hundred, (in Berkshire) Bibrocassi, Bibroc.

B R E

A Breach, Incursio, onis, f. Frustura, æ, f.

A breach between Men, Seditio, onis, f. Simultas, atis, f.

A breach of a Promise, Puncta fides.

Bread, Panis, is, m.

Bread corn, Far, tritici, n. Frumentum, i, n.

Swete, (or unleavened) Bread, Azymus panis.

Leavened Bread, Panis fermentatus, Zymites, æ, m.

Bread a little leavened, Acrizymus.

Bread made of New Wheat, Sicanicus panis.

Bread made of Wheat, Panis Triticeus, Apluda, æ, f.

Rye-bread, Panis fescalicus.

Barley-bread, Hordeaceus panis.

Oaten bread, Panis avenaceus.

White bread, Panis Siliginus.

Cake bread, Dulcharius Panis, Panis artolaganus.

Bread to eat Oysters with, Panis Ostrearius.

Haspy Bread, Panis spensiticus.

Bread baked in an Oven, Panis Furnaceus.

Simnel-bread, Simnellum, i, n. Pry. 71.

Simnel, Wasel, &c. Panis de Wastello, Coketto, Simnello, Treete, Dulcetto, Stat. Panis & Cervisia 51 H. 3.

Cracknel (or Simnel) Bread, Similagineus panis. Panis aquaticus, vel Parthicus.

Manchet-bread, Collyris, idis, f.

Ranged Wheat-bread (or household Bread) Cibarius panis. Panis secundarius.

Bread of Beans, Panis Fabarius.

Sugar Bread or March pane, Saccharites panis.

Saffron Bread, Panis crocatus.

Bread made of Wheat bran (or Horse-bran) Panis fursureus.

Bread or House Bread, Panis gregarius vel Domesticus, Agellus panis.

Great Loaves of brown Bread, Gulcii Panes. Agellii panes.

Bisk-bread, Panis nauticus. Panis biscoctus.

Dole-bread, Tradilis panis.

Mouldy (or rimey bread) Panis mucidus.

Bread baked on the Ashes or Hearth, Subcineritius panis, Focarius panis.

Bread baked under a Pan, Panis testuaceus, Artoptricus panis.

Bread baked on a Gridiron, Escarites panis.

Bread not well baked, Panis rubidus.

Light Bread, puffed up with Yest or Barm, Panis spongiosus.

The Crust of Bread, Crustum, sti, n. Crustulum panis.

A Crust of Bread, Crustula panis.

The crumb of Bread, Medulla panis.

A crumb

A crumb of Bread, Mica panis.
A loaf of Bread, Panificium,
 ii, n.

A soul of Bread, Pulpido, inis,
 f. Torta, æ, f. Tortula, æ, f.

Fine Bread, Cyrites panis.

Indian Bread, Yucca, æ, f.

A Bin for Bread, Panarium,
 ii, n.

The making of Bread, Panifici-
 um, ii, n.

Breadth, Latitudo, inis, f. Am-
 plicudo, inis, f.

The being of one Breadth, Æqui-
 latio, onis, f.

Of one breadth, Æquilatus, a,
 um.

Of two hands breadth, Didorus,
 a, um.

To break (or tear) Frango, is,
 egi, actum, ere. Rumpo, upi,
 uptum, ere.

To break in Pieces, Comminuo,
 is, ui, utum, ere.

*To break asunder (or in two
 Pieces)* Interrumpo, is, rupi,
 ptum, ere.

To break off, Abrumpo, is, upi,
 uptum, ere.

To break (or burst open) Refrin-
 go, is, egi, actum, ere.

To break open violently, Expug-
 no, ere.

To break up, Dirumpo, is, upi,
 ptum, ere.

To break down, Disuo, is, ui,
 utum, ere.

To break down on Hedge, Dis-
 cipio, is, septi vel pii, ptum, ire.

*To break one thing against ano-
 ther,* Adfringo, is.

To break (or bruise small) Tero,
 is, trivi, tritum, ere.

To break under, Suffringo, is,
 egi, ctum, ere.

*To break (as when one breaketh
 a Law)* Violo, are.

To break often, Rupulto, are.

To break with a Flail, Tribulo,
 are.

To break up a Will or Letter,
 Resigno, are.

To break (or tame) a wild Beast,
 Domo, as, avi & ui, atum &
 itum.

To break in, Irrumpo, pis, rupi,
 uptum, pete.

To break out, Erumpo, is, upi,
 ptum, ere.

To break out as the Sea doth,
 Ekundo, ere.

*To break out (as a Man's Face
 doth with Heat)* Pusulas emit-
 tere.

*To break forth (as Water out of
 a Spring)* Scateo, es, ut, ere.

To break his Oath Fidem vio-
 lare.

A breaker (or burster) Ruptor,
 oris, m.

*A breaker (or burster of Doors
 and Locks)* Effractor, oris, m.

He that breaketh (or violateth)
 Violator, oris, m.

*A breaker (or tamer of Horses
 and Cattle)* Domitor, oris, m.

Good breakers of Horses, Hyp-
 pothecice, arum, m.

A breaker of a League, Fœdi-
 stegus, a, um.

A breaking (or bursting) Fractio,
 onis, f. Ruptura, æ, f.

A breaking in Pieces, Fractio, o-
 nis, f.

A breaking in sunder, Diruptio,
 onis, f.

A breaking off, Abruptio, o-
 nis, f.

A breaking (or bursting open) Ef-
 fractura, æ, f.

A break-

A breaking (or violating) Violatio, onis, f.
A breaking in, Irruptio, onis, f.
A breaking down, Excisio, onis, f.
A breaking through, Perruptio, onis, f.
A breaking (or taming) of an Horse, Domitura, æ, f.
One that breaks as Bankrupt, Decoctor, oris, m.
A breaking out into a Scab, Ulceratio, onis, f.
A breaking out (or bursting out of Waters, Scaturies, ei, f.
A breakfast, Jentaculum, li, n.
The Breast, Pectus, oris, n.
A little Breast, Pectusculum, Mamma, æ, f. Papilla, æ, f.
A little Breast, Mammula, æ, f. Mammilla, æ, f.
The Breast-bone, Sternum, scutum cordis.
A Breast-cloth, Mammillare, is, n.
A Breast-plate, (or Gorget) Thoraca, æ, f. Pectorale, is, n.
Belonging to the Breast-plate, Pectoralis, le.
That hath a great Breast, Pectorosus, a, um.
That is narrow and strait breasted, Stenothorax, acis.
That weareth Breast-plates, Thoracatus, a, um.
To breath, Spiro, are.
To draw Breath with difficulty, Anhelio, are.
To breath out (or cast forth a Breath or Fume) Exhalo, are, Vaporo, are.
To breath (or air) Sicco, are.
A breathing, Respiratio, onis, f.

A breathing with difficulty, Anhelatio, onis, f. Asthma, atis, n.
Dyspnoea, æ, f.
Breathed upon, Afflatus, a, um.
Breath, Halitus, us. Spiritus, us, m.
A short Breath, Suspirium, ii, n.
A moist Breath (or Air) Vapor, oris, m.
A dry Breath (or Fume) Exhalatio, onis, f.
Thickness of Breath, Dascia, æ, f.
The Passage whereby the Breath issueth out, Respiramen, inis, n.
A breathing hole, out of which Breath, Wind, Air or Smoak passeth, Spiraculum, li, n.
Short breasted, Asthmaticus, a, um.
That breatheth, Spirans, tis, Part.
That whereby we Breath, Spirabilis, le.
The Breech, Podex, icis, m.
Breeches (Slops or long Hose) Braccæ, arum, f. Subligaculum, li, n. Femoralia, ium, pl.
A pair of Breeches, Par subligaculorum.
Mariners Breeches (or Slops) Braccæ, arum, f.
Breeches of Linen to wreathe or run in, Campestris, is, n. Vestis Campestris.
Breeches (or Slop-makers) Braccarii, orum, m.
He that weareth Breeches, Braccatus, a, um.
To breed (or wax with Young) Genero, are.
To breed Teeth, Dentio, is, ivi, itum, ire.
A Breeder, Frustrarius, a, um.

B R

Breeding, or breed of Cattle, Incrementum, i, n. Co. Ent. 361.

Of the race or breed of Horses, Decime de araciis Equorum, 2 Mon. 967.

A breed or flock of Swine, Haratium, ii, n.

A breeder of Cattle, Pecuaris, ii, m.

The breed or increase of Cattle, Pecuaris, æ, f.

A breeding of Teeth, Dentio, onis, f.

A breeding place, Pecuarium, ii, n.

Pertaining to breeding, Fructuaris, æ, um.

A breeding, Prægnatio, onis, f.

Breeding (or great with Young) Fœtus, æ, um.

Brecknock (City) Brechinia.

Bred in one naturally, Innatus, æ, um.

Bred (or brought up) Educatus, æ, um.

Breviatures, Siglæ, arum, f.

Brevity, Brevitas, atis, f.

A Breve (or brief) Breve, is, n.

Brentford (in Middlesex) Brentæ vadus.

Brentwood (in Essex) Cæsaromagus.

Brent Spring, or near it, (in Suffolk) Combretonium, Cambretovium, Comvetronum.

Brettenham (in Suffolk) or the same with Cambritionum, Combretonium, Cambretovium.

To brew, Pandoxor, aris vel are. Braxo, are. Potum vel Cervisiam concoquere.

Brewed, Concoctus, æ, um.

A Brewer, Pandoxator, oris, m. Cervisiarius, ii, m. Brasiator, oris, m.

B R

A Brew-house, Pandoxatorium, ii, n. Cervisiarium, ii, n.

A Brewing, Brasinum, i, n. Spel. 116.

Brewing Tubs, Cupæ Pandoxatoriz.

Brewst, Ofella, æ, f. Offulæ adiapræ. Panis madidus. Panis jure emolitus.

B R I

To bribe (or corrupt with Gifts) Perverto, is, ti, sum, etc. Largione vel muneribus animum corrumpere, Munera largior.

To bribe (or solicit Men to give their Voices and Consent), Prenso, are. Prehenso, are.

To labour for an Office by giving Bribes, Ambio, is, ivi, & ii, itum, ire.

To poll by receiving Bribes, Deprecular, aris.

Bribed, Corruptus, æ, um. Sordidus, æ, um. Captus auro.

A Briber, Corruptor, oris, m. Largitor, oris, m.

A Bribing, Corruptio, onis, f.

A Bribe, Largitio, onis, f.

Bribery, Repetundæ, Gen. Repetundarum, Abl. Repetundis. Latrocinium, ii, n. Corruptio, onis, f.

That will be bribed, or sell his faith for Money, Venalis, le.

Accused of Bribery, Repetundus, æ, um.

Pertaining to Bribes, Muneralis, le.

With taking Bribes in dishonest Matters, Corruptè, sordide, deprivate.

Brick-work, Opus lateritium.

Brick layers Work, Opus laterale.

A Brick, Later, eris, m.

A little Brick, Laterculus, li, m.

A Brick-maker, Laterarius, i, m.

A Brick Kiln, Lateraria, æ, f. Fornax lateritia.

Brick-making, Argillatio, onis, f. Cœnofactoria, æ, f.

A Brick-wall, Sepimentum lateritium. Muſus coctilis.

That is made of Brick, Lateritius, a, um.

A rubbed Brick, Later frictus.

A Bridal (or Marriage) Nuptia, arum, f. Nuptatorium, ii, n.

He that beareth sway at a Bridal, Pæanymphus, i, m.

A Bride-cake, Summanalis.

Pieces of Bride-cake thrown out among the People, Emittitiæ, arum, f.

A Bridegroom, Sponsus, i, m.

A Bride (or Woman newly married) Sponsa, æ, f.

The Bride-house, Nuptorium, ii, n.

The Bridegroom that leadeth the Bride to Church, Pronubus, i, m.

The Bride-maid, Pronuba, æ, f.

A Bride-chamber, Thalamus, i, m.

Bridewel, (in London) Fons Bridgæ.

Bridewel, Pistrinum, i, n. Ergastulum, i, n.

The Master of Bridewel, Pistriarius, ii, m. Ergastularius, ii, m.

To make a Bridge, Ponto, æ, f.

A little Bridge, Ponticulus, li, m.

A draw-bridge, Pons voratilis. Cataracta, æ, f. Ponstratus, i, m.

A Bridge made in haste for a time and shortly removed, Schedium, ii, n.

A Bridge of Wood, Pons roborius, vel. Ligneus.

Money given for the maintaining of Bridges, Pontagium, ii, n.

The bridge of a Lute, or other Instrument that holdeth up the Strings, Magadium, ii, n.

To bridle (or curb) Fræno, æ, f.

To be bridled, Frænor, ari.

Bridled, Frænatus, a, um. Obfrænatus, a, um.

Not bridled, Effrænatus, a, um.

A Bridler, Frænator, oris, m.

A bridling, Frænatio, onis, f. Refrænatio, onis, f.

A Bridle, Frænum, i, n. pl. Fræni, orum, m. & Fræna, orum, n.

A little Bridle, Frænulum, li, n.

A Bridle-Rein, Lorum, i, n. habena, æ, f.

The headstall of a Bridle, Orea, æ, f.

Bearing a Bridle, Frænigerus, a, um.

She that Bridles, Frænatrix, icis, f.

To be brief or short in speaking or writing, Laconizo, æ, f. Compendiōse loqui.

Briefness (or Brevity) Brevitas, atis, f.

A brief (or short writing) containing the sum of a thing, Abbrevisatio, onis, f.

A brief rehearsal of things treated of before, Recapitulatio, onis, f.

A brief Sentence, Sententioſus, a, um. Compendiarius, a, um.

Briefly, (or Compendiously) Con-
cise, Compendiose.

Brig-Casterton (in Lincolnshire)
Causennæ, Causennis, Gausennæ,
Gausennis.

Brigandine (or Coat of Mail)
Lorica, æ, f.

A Brigantine (Pinnace or little
Ship) Celox, ocis, f. Paro, o-
nis, m.

A Brigantine (or Rovers Ship)
Navis Prædatoria.

The least kind of Brigantine, My-
oparo, onis, m.

A Brigantine sent to espy, Episco-
pium, ii, n. Navigium Specu-
latorium.

To be bright (or to shine) Ful-
geo, ea, f, ere.

To make bright, Elucido, are.

To wax bright, Lucesco, scis.

It is bright, Lucet.

It waxeth bright, Luceſcit.

Brightness (or clearness) Splen-
dor, oris, m. Fulgor, oris, m.

Bright (or Clear) Lucidus, a,
um. Coruscus, a, um.

Very bright, Perlucidus, a, um.

Brightly (or clearly) Lucidè,
Splendidè.

To brim a few, Subo, are.

A brimmed ſew, Sus subata.

The brim of a Bank, or any thing
else, Ora, æ, f. Margo, inis, f.

The brim of a sieve (or Strainer)
Telia, æ, f.

That hath great Brims, Margi-
natus, a, um.

That hath no Brims, Achilus,
i, m.

Belonging to Brims, Margina-
lis, le.

Brimstone, Sulphur, uris, n.

Natural Brimstone, or Brimstone
digged out of the Earth, and that

never felt Fire, Sulphur vivum &
fossile, Ignem non expertum.

A place where Brimstone is made
or boyled, Sulphuraria, æ, f.

A maker (or worker) of Brim-
stone, Sulphurarius, ii, m.

A dressing with Brimstone, Sula-
phuratio, onis, f.

A Match made with Brimstone,
Sulphuretum, ti, n.

Dressed with, aired or smoked in
Brimstone, Sulphuratus, a, um.

A place where Brimstone lieth,
Sulphuretum, i, n.

Of or belonging to, mixed with,
or of the Colour of Brimstone, Sul-
phureus, a, um.

To Season with Brine, Salio, is,
ui, ii & aliq. ivi, ire, Saltum.
Salsedine Condire.

Brine (Liquor that is salt) A-
qua salsa. salsedo, inis, f.

Brine with drugs and all, Alex-
ecis, f.

Being long in Brine, Murisius,
a, um.

Brimish, Salsus, a, um.

To bring, Duceo, is, xi, &um,
ere.

To bring by Force or Violence, At-
traho, is, xi, &um, ere.

To bring from one place to another,
Defero, fers, tuli, latum, ferre.
Deporto, are.

To bring (or carry over) or on
the other side, Traduco, is, xi,
&um, ere.

To bring in, Infero, fers, tuli,
latum, ferre. Importo, are.

To bring in one in place of ano-
ther, Substituo, is, ui, utum,
ere.

To bring back again, Reduco,
is, xi, &um, ere.

To bring forth, Educo, is, xi,
&um, ere.

To bring forth as Females do
their Young, Partio, peperio, par-
tum.

To be ready to bring forth, Par-
turio, is, ivi.

To bring forth before the time,
Abortio, is, ivi. Aborto, are.

To bring forth Flowers, Florco,
es, ui, ere.

To bring forth plentifully, Fun-
do, is, fudi, fufum, ere.

To bring forth, as one bringeth
forth Witnesses, Evoco, are. Testes
producere.

To bring up or nourish, Educo,
is, xi, sum, ere.

To bring together, Conduco, is,
xi, sum, ere.

To bring up in, Innutrio, is, ivi,
itum, ire.

To bring over, cover, or bring a-
gainst, or against, Obduco, is,
xi, sum, ere.

To bring somewhat to nothing;
Adnihilò, are.

To bring under, Subjicio, is, o-
ci, sum, ere.

To bring privily, Suppavo, are.

To bring to pass, Efficio, is, eci,
sum, ere.

To bring aside, Seduco, is, xi,
sum, ere.

To bring Tidings, Nuncio, are.

To bring word again, Renuncio,
are.

To bring (or cause) ill luck, Ob-
scavo, are.

To bring into a narrow Room or
Space, Coarcto, are.

To bring into presence, Repre-
sento, are.

To bring often, Perducto, are.

To bring to destruction, Profligo,
are.

A bringer of one against his Will,
Perductor, oris, m.

A bringer from one place to an-
other, Traductor, oris, m.

A bringer back again, Reductor,
oris, m.

He that bringeth a man to a
place, Deductor, oris, m.

A bringer up, Educator, oris, m.

He that bringeth a thing to pass,
Effector, oris, m.

A bringer of Tidings, Rumige-
tulùs, li, m.

A bringer to nought, Perditor,
oris, m.

A bringer forth in fight, Subje-
ctor, oris, m.

A bringing, Portatus, us, m.

A bringing up (or Education) E-
ductio, onis, f.

A bringing from one to another,
Translatio, onis, f. Transductio,
onis, f.

A bringing to, Importatio, onis,
f. Inductio, onis, f.

A bringing back, Reductio, o-
nis, f.

A bringing forth (or abroad)
Prolatio, onis, f. Productio, o-
nis, f.

A bringing forth of Young, Fe-
tura, æ, t. Procreatio, onis, f.

A bringing together, Collatio,
onis, f.

A bringing under, Subjectio, o-
nis, f.

Bringing Gold, Aurifer, fer-
rum.

Bringing forth many Stalks,
Shoots or Shrubs, Fruticulosus, i,
um.

Bringing forth Fruit twice a
Year, Biferus, a, um.

Bringing forth Fruit thrice a
Year, Triferus, a, um.

To bristle (or set up the Bristles)
Horreo, es, ui, ere. Setas ori-
gere.

B R

To bristle, to put a Hair on a Shoe-makers Thread, Infeco, arc.

A Bristle, Bristil (or big Hair) Seta, æ, f.

A little Bristle, Setula, æ, f.

Bristled, or that hath Bristles on his Back, Setiger, a, um. Hirsutus, a, um.

Full of Bristles, Setosus, a, um.

Setting up the Bristles, Horrens, tis, Part.

Bristol (or Brislow City) Bristolia, Bristolium, Bristowa.

Of Bristol (or Brislow) Bristolienfis, Bristowenfis.

Bishop of Bristol, Episcopus Bristolienfis.

Britain (or the Isle of Great Britain) Albion, Alvion, Pridania, Britannia, Pritannia, pl. Brurania, Pritania Samothea.

The British Sea, Mare Britannicum.

A Britain, Brito, onis, m.

Brittle (or soon broken) Fragilis, le.

Brittleness, Fragilitas, atis, f.

Not Brittle, Infragilis, le.

Brittely, Fragiliter, adv.

B R O

To breach (or sap) Relino, is, cvi & ivi, itum, ere.

A breach, Terebratus ad promendum.

A Breach (or Spit) Veru, Sing. Indecl.

A little Breach, Verruculum, li, n.

Brockley Hill near Ekefrey (in Hertfordshire) Sulloniace, Sullonica.

To make broad, Dilato, arc.

To wax broad, Latesco, is, ere.

B R

To lay abroad, Pando, is, dissum, ere.

A broad way, Platca, æ, f.

The broad end of an Oar, Scalmus, i, m.

Broad, Latus, a, um. Spaciosus, a, um.

Very broad, Perlatius, a, um. Latissimus, a, um.

Broad-leaved, Latifolius, a, um.

That cannot be made broad, Illatibilis, le.

Broadly, Late, perlate, vaste.

Bracege, Brocagium, ii, n. Fo. 162. Transactio, onis, f. Brocagium, ii, n. Ry. 593, 597. (i. e.) Money paid to a person for selling Goods.

To be broken, Rumpor.

Broken (or burst) Fractus, a, um. Ruptus, a, um.

Broken in Pieces, Comminutus, a, um.

Broken or burst asunder, or in the Middle, Interruptus, a, um. Intercisus, a, um.

Broken off, Abruptus, a, um. Descissus, a, um.

Broken open, Refractus, a, um.

Broken up, Diruptus, a, um.

Broken down, Dirutus, a, um.

Broken before, Præfractus, a, um.

Broken or violated, Violatus, a, um. Temeratus, a, um.

That may be broken, Fragilis, le.

Broken (or burst) in the Loins, Delumbis, be. Delumbatus, a, um.

That cannot be broken, Infragilis, le.

Broken out by Violence, Proruptus, a, um.

Broken or Bankrupt, Decoctor.

Broken (or tamped) Domitus, a, um.

Not broken (or tamed) Intractatus, a, um.

To broil, Torreo, es, ui, stum, ere.

To be broiled, Torresco, is, ere.

To broil on a Gridiron, Torreo super craticulam.

Broiled on the Coals, Tostus, a, um, Carbonatus, a, um.

A Broil (or Tumult) Tumultus, us & i, m.

A Broker (or Bargain-maker) Transfactor, oris, m. Propola, æ, m. Proxenus, æ, m.

A Pawn-broker, Brocarius, ii, m. Broccator, oris, m. Ry. 593, 597.

Brokers, Brocarii, Lex. 31.

A Pawn-broker, Hypothecarius, ii, m.

A Broker that sells Garments at Second hand, Scrutarius, ii, m.

Bromfield (in Denbighshire) Bromfelda.

To sit on Brood, Incubo, as, ui, itum, are, ans, andus.

Sas on Brood, Incubatus, a, um.

A sitting on Brood, Incubatio, onis, f.

A Brood of Chickens, Pullities, ei, f.

A Brook (or little River) Torrens, ris, m. Rivulus, li, m.

Little Brooks, Irrigus, drum, n.

Broom, Genista, æ, f.

A Broom Field, or the place where Broom grows, Scopetum, i, n.

Of or belonging to Broom, Sparseus, a, um.

A Broom (or Besom) Scopæ, a, rum, f.

Broth (Pottage) Jusculam, i, n.

Broth (or Liquor to be supped) Sorbitio, onis, f.

Stewed in Broth, Jurulentus, a, um. Jusculentus, a, um.

A maker of Broth, Juscularius, ii, m.

A Brother, Frater, ris, m.

A little or young Brother, Fraterculus, li, m.

A Brother of one Father and Mother, Germanus, mi, n.

A Half-brother, Semigermanus, i, m.

A Brother by the Father's side only, Frater Consanguineus.

A Brother by the Mother's side, Frater uterinus.

A Husband's Brother (or Brother-in-Law) Levir, iri, m.

A Sister's Brother, Sororius, ii, m.

A Foster Brother, Collataneus, Homogalactus, i, m.

Brothers born at once, Gemini, Gemelli.

A Brother's Son, Fraterinus, i, m.

A Brother's Wife, or Daughter, Fraterina, æ, f. Fratria, æ, f. Fratella, æ, f. Frateria, æ, f.

A Brother's Child, Patruelis, i, c. 2.

Brotherhood, Fraternitas, atia, f.

Brotherly-love, Philadelphia, æ, f.

The killing of a Brother, Fratricidium, ii, n.

He that kills his Brother, Fratricida, æ, m.

Of or belonging to a Brother, Fraternalis, a, um.

After the manner of Brothers, Fraternalis, adv.

Brotherly, Fraternalis, a, um.

A Grandmother's Brother, Avunculus magnus.

A Great Grandmother's Brother, Avunculus Major.

The Great Grandfather's Brother, Abavunculus, li, m.

An Estate coming by a Brother, Fraternitium, ii, n.

B R

Broughham (in *Westmerland*)
Braboniacum, Brocavo, Broca-
vum, Brocoqiacum, Brovonacis,
Brovonacum.

Broughton (in *Hampshire*) Brige
vel Brage.

Brought, Allatus, a, um. Ad-
vectus, a, um.

To be brought into the World,
Procreor, aris.

To be brought to pass, Efficior.

Brought by Force, Appulsus, a,
um.

Brought in, Illatus, a, um.

Brought in another place, Sub-
stitutus, a, um.

Brought back or again, Repor-
tatus, a, um.

Brought forth, Productus, a,
um.

Brought forth (or born) Procre-
atus, a, um.

Brought up, Educatus, a, um.

Brought up wantonly, Delicatus,
a, um.

That hath lately brought forth,
Effectus, a, um.

Brought together, Collatus, a,
um.

Brought under, Subjectus, a,
um. Domitus, a, um.

Brought to pass, Actus, a, um.
Effectus, a, um.

Brought to naught, Exinanitus,
a, um.

A Brow, Supercilium, ii, n.
Palpebra, æ, f.

The space between the Brows,
Glabella, æ, f.

Having hairy Brows, Palpebro-
sus, a, um.

He that hath great Brows, Ble-
pharo, onis, m.

Bending of the Brows, Superci-
liorum contractio.

To make brown, Obsusco, are.

B R

He that maketh brown Colour,
Fuscator, oris, m.

Brown (dark Colour) Fuscus, a,
um.

Somewhat brown, Subfuscus, a,
um.

Brown (or natural Colour) Pul-
ligo, inis, f.

B R U

To bruise (or break small) Tun-
do, is, tutudi, sum, etc. Quas-
so, are.

Bruised (or made small) Contu-
sus, a, um. Quassus, a, um.

Half bruised, Semitritus, a, um.

Bruised against something, Illi-
sus, a, um.

A bruising, Contritio, onis, m.

To bruise, Verro, ri, sum.

Bruised, Versus, a, um.

A brusher, Converritor, oris, m.

A Brush, Vericulum, li, n.
Muscarium, ii, n.

A little Brush, Scopula Vesti-
aris.

*A Brush of Bristles to brush Vel-
vet*, Muscareum Petaceum.

*A Brush of Bristles to make Pass
clean withal*, Echinus, i, m.

A Painter's Brush or Pencil, Sco-
pula, æ, f. Penicillum, li, n.

*A Plasterer's Brush (or brush to
white with)* Penicillus Tecto-
rius.

A dry Brush to kindle Fire with,
Cremium, ii, n.

*Brush-wood, or Browse-wood, or
rather Wind-faln-wood*, Cablicia,
n. pl.

B R Y

De Bryer (the Family) De
Bruera.

B U C

B U C

B U D

A Buck (or Doe) Dama, z, f.
A Bucket, Celoneum, ii, n. Si-
 tula, z, f.

A Well-bucket, Craters, z, f.
Mergus, oris, n.

A little Bucket, Sitella, z, f.
Urnula, z, f.

A Bucket with a Beam, Telo-
 modiolus, i, m.

Buckets or any thing serving to
quench Fire, Siphones incendi-
 arii.

Buckenham, Boccinum.

Buckingham, Buckinghamia.

Of Buckingham, Buckingen-
 sis.

To Buckle, Plusculo, are.

Buckled, Pluscularus, a, um.

A Buckle (or Clasp), Pluscula,
 z, f.

A Shoe-Buckle, Fibula calce-
 aria.

A Buckle-maker, Pluscularius,
 ii, m.

A Bucking Stock, Lixivarium,
 ii, n.

A Bucking Tub, Lixivatorium,
 ii, n.

A Buckler (or Shield), Clypeum,
 ei, n. Scutum, ti, n.

A Buckler-maker, Clypearius, ii,
 m. Scutarius, m.

*A Buckler or Shield Maker's Work-
 house*, Fabrica scutaria.

A Buckler Player, Oplematicus,
 i, m.

He that beareth a Buckler, Scu-
 tatus, a, um.

A Budget, Vidulum, li, n.

A Smith's Budget for Nails, Fol-
 lus, i, m.

B U E

Buelsh (in Brecknockshire) Bulle-
 um Silurum.

B U F

Buff-leather, Aluta bubalina.

B U G

Buggery, Pæderastia, z, f. Bug-
 gery committed with Mankind
 or Beast is Felony without Be-
 nefit of Clergy, it being a Sin
 against God, Nature, and the
 Law, and in ancient times such
 Offenders were to be burned
 by the Common Law. There
 are two Statutes for it, 25 H. 8.
 revived 3 Eliz. 17. One de-
 scribeth this Offence to be
Carnalis Copula contra naturam
hæc vel per confusionem specierum,
sc. A Man or a Woman with a
Brute Beast, vel Sexum, sc. A
Man with a Man, a Woman
 with

with a Woman. See *Levit.* 18.
22, 23. *Fitz. Nat. brev.* 269.
B Dalton.

A Buggery, Pæderastes.
To commit Buggery, Pædicó,
arc.

B U I.

To build (or set up) *Struo*, xi,
Ætum. *Ædifico*, arc.

To build to (or join one house
to another) *Astruo*, is, xi, Ætum,
ere.

To build of Marble, *Marmoro*,
arc.

To build in, *Inædifico*, arc.

To build under (or lay a Founda-
tion) *Substruo*, xi, Ætum.

To build round about, *Circum-
struo*, ere.

To build before, *Præstruo*, xi,
Ætum.

To build again, *Reædifico*, arc.

To build up, or finish the Building,
Perædifico, arc.

To be built, *Ædificor*.

Built (or Built) *Ædificatus*,
a, um. *Conditus*, a, um.

Built upon, *Inditus*, a, um.

Built before, *Præstructus*, a,
um.

Built hard by, *Coedificatus*,
a, um.

Very well built, *Exstructissimus*, a, um.

Built farther than a Man's
own Ground, *Proædificatus*, a,
um.

Built (or made) of divers
things, *Structilis*, le.

A Builder, *Ædificator*, oris, m.
Conditor, oris, m.

A Chief (or Master) Builder, *Ar-
chitector*, oris, m.

An over building, *Superædifici-
um*, ii, n. 2 *Mon.* 242.

A Building, *Ædificium*, ii, n.
Ædificatio, onis, f.

A building up, *Exstructio*, onis,
f. *Exædificatio*, onis, f.

The Art or Science of Building,
Architectura, æ, f.

A small Building, *Ædificatiuncu-
la*, æ, f.

A Building of pleasant Pro-
spect, as Galleries, &c. *Menia-
num*, i, n.

A Building made full of Grates
for Men to look through, *Diæxo-
ton*, & *Distiota*, orum.

A Form of Building where every
thing is equal and straight, *Isodo-
mon*.

A Building where the Walls are
made of Stones of an equal thick-
ness, *Pseudisodomon*.

A Building with three Rooms in
a Floor, *Trichorum*, i, n.

A Building made like a Tower,
Pyrgobasis.

Cross Building, *Structura ob-
liqua*.

A Building that hath Pillars
standing thick together as Cloisters,
Pycnostylon.

A common Building kept in suffi-
cient repair, *Sarta tecta*.

A Platform (or Description of a
Building) *Sciagraphia*, æ, f.

To draw together the Materials
of a Building, and lay the Founda-
tion, *Præmolior*, iri.

Built (or Built upon) *Ædifica-
tus*, a, um.

Built

B U

Built about, Circumstructus, s, um.

Built up, Perædificatus, s, um.

Built with Marble, Marmoreatus, s, um.

B U L

The Bulk of a Man from the Neck to the Middle, Thorax, actis, m.

Bulness or Bolness (in Camberland, upon the Borders) Abulator, Bulgio, Blatuq, Bulgium.

A Bull, Taurus, s, m.

A little Bull, Bulliculus, li, m.

Of or belonging to a Bull, Taurinus, s, um. Taureus, s, um.

Like a Bull, Tauriformis, mc.

Which beareth (or nourisheth)

Bulls, Taurifer, s, um.

Having Bulls Horns, Tauricornis, nc.

Bull-baiting, Bubetia.

Bull-baiters, Buberii.

A Bulley of Salt Water, Bullastis aquæ, falsæ. Ca. Ent. 324. Buollariiis, Pry. 180.

A Bulst, Plumbea, s, f. Glans Plumbea.

Bulion, Bulio, onis, m. (l. c.) Gold or Silver uncoined in the Lump, Davis 20.

A Bullock (or Heifer) Affrus, i, m. Affra, s, f. Boviculus, i, m. Juvencus, i, m.

Bulrush, Scirpus, i, m. Juncus, si, m.

Full of Bulrushes, Juncosus, s, um.

B U

Made of Bulrushes, Juncus, s, um.

A Bulwark (or strong Hold, or place of Defence) Propugnaculum, li, n.

Of or pertaining to a Bulwark, Vallaris, rc.

B'U M

Bumfast (or Cotton) Gossipium, ii, m.

Bumbasted (or Bumfast) Xylinus, s, um.

B U N

A Bunch on the Back, Gibbus, i, m.

A great Bunch in the Throat, Branchocæle. Botium, ii, n.

A Bunch or Knot of a Tree, Bruscum, ci, n. Tuber, eris, n.

A little Bunch (or Smelling) Tuberculum, li, n.

A Bundle, Bundellus, li, m. Co. Ent. 416. Pry. 49.

A little Bundle, Fasciculus, li, m.

Bundle-wise, Fasciatim, adv.

Bungy (in Norfolk) Avons.

A Bung-hole of a Barrel, Orificium, ii, n.

A Bung (or Stopple) Obtusamentum, ti, n.

A Bun (or little Manchet) Collyra, s, f. Libum, i, n.

Buchan (in Scotland) *Bogha-*
nia, Buchania.

Buchanensis (in Scotland) Tai-
zalum Promont.

B U R

En burden (for *hand*) *Sarcina*,
are.

To be burdenn'd, *Sarcinor*.

Burdenn'd, *Gravatus*, a, um.

He that burdenneth, *Sarcinator*,
oris, m.

To Burden (for *bind*) *Sarcina*, a,
f. *Onus*, eris, m.

A heavy Burden, *Molde*, is, f.
Gravosum, upell.

A little Burden, *Oculiculum*,
li, n. *Sarcinula*, a, f.

Half a Burden, *Stemipondus*,
eris, n.

Laden with Burdens, *Sarcina-*
tus, a, um.

That which serveth for a Burden,
Oncarius, a, um.

Of or for Burdens, *Sarcina-*
lis, id.

Burgage, *Burgagium*, a, n.

Ra. Bur. 107. 486. *Burgagium*
is derived of *Burgus*, a Town;

and it is called a *Burgh* or *Bo-*
rough, because it sendeth *Bur-*
*gesse*s to Parliament. The cor-

mination of this word *Burgagi-*
um significeth the *Servise* where-

by the *Burgh* is holden, *Coke in*
Lib. 1. 2. 10. fol. 162.

A Burgesse, *Burgensis*, is, m.
Lib. 22. (1. 1.) A Freeman of a
Borough.

Burglary, *Burglaris*, a, f. *Spel-*
110. It is derived of *Burgh*, a

House, and *Laron*, a Thief. It

is usually defined the Night-

breaking of an House, with an

intent to steal or kill, though

none be killed, nor any thing

stolen; and so it is of a Stable,

part of a House, but not of

breaking one's Close to kill him,

nor one's House, if it be but to

beat him, nor though it may be

to kill him, if it be in the day

time; it may be Burglary if

one enter into a House and break

it not, as if he come in at the

Chimney, or by a false Key;

and if he break the House, tho'

he enter not, as if one break

down a Window, to look out

any thing, *Coke & Rep. Richard*
Vaux brings an Appeal of Bur-

glary against *Thomas Brook*, and

declares that the Defendant

deposuit monitionem quadam Bur-
chardi Vaux felonis & burglaris

frexit. The Declaration was

found insufficient, because of

this word *Burglaris*, but it ought

to be *Burglariter*, or *Burglariter*,

and the Offence is called *Bur-*
glary, or *Burgulary*, and not

Burgale; *Burglariter est vox artis*
as felonica, mardavis, rapuit, ex-
combina, warrantizare, and di-

vers others, which cannot be

expressed by any *Barphrasia* or

Circumlocution. If a Man have

a Mansion House, and he and

all his Family upon some ac-

cident are forth of the House

part of the Night, and at the

same time one come and breaks the House to commit Felony, this is Burglary, although no Man be there, for this is *Domus manifestis*. So if a Man have two Houses and inhabit sometimes in one, and sometimes in another, and hath Servants in both, and in the Night when his Servants are forth, the House is broke by Thieves, this is Burglary. All Indictments of Burglary, are *quod nocturno fragit*, and the Night to this purpose begins at Sun-setting, and continueth to the Sun-rising. *Vid. Stamford*. Burglar shall not have his Clergy. *Dutton 18 Edw. 6. 6*

A Burglar, Effractor, oris, m.
One that breaks open an House to steal. *Homo qui domum Burglariter frangit.*

Burgh (in Yorkshire) *Brachium*.

Burgh upon Sands (in Cumberland) *Exploratorum Castra*.

Burgh upon Stannmore (in Westmoreland) *Vertera, Vertera*.

Burghstead (in Essex) *Cæsaronagus*.

Burgh or Burk (the Family) *De Burgo*.

To bury (or inter) *Funero, are. Sepelio, ic, ivi, pnkum.*

To celebrate the burials of Parents and Ancestors, Parentes, are.

To be buried, Funeror, ari.

Buried (or interred) *Sepultus, s, um.*

Bodies dead and buried, Conclamata corpora.

Not buried, Intumultus, r, um.

A burial of dead Bodies by Night, Vespillo, onis, m.

A burying (or laying in Earth) *Sepultura, s, f. Funeratio, onis, f.*

A Burial (or Funeral) *Funeris, n.*

A Burying Place (or Vault) *Conditorium, ii, n.*

A common place of Burial, Calvaria, s, f.

Solennities at Burials, Exequiarum, f.

The Coffer and Charges of the Burials, Libitina, s, f.

Of the Duties of Burial, Jussu funerum.

Partaking to Burials, Funerarius, s, um.

Burial (or that may be buried) *Sepelibilis, la.*

To bury Cloths (as *Palles* in) *Enodo, are. Desquamare, are.*

A burling Iron, Forceps Palonica.

To burn, Uto, ussi, usum.

To burn (or set on Fire) *Cremo, are.*

To burn sweet things, Adoko, es, ui vel avi, utum.

To burn in the Hand, Caustizo, are.

To burn (or singe off the Hair of a Swine) *Glabro, es, ero.*

Burns on the Cheek, Craterizatus mala.

To be burned, Uror.

Burned, Ustus, s, um. Combustus, s, um.

A burning Coal, Pruna, s, f.

Much burned, Densius, s, um.

Burned

Burned round about, Ambustus,
a, um.

Burned to ashes, Cineratus,
a, um.

Burned like a coal, Carbonatus,
a, um.

Burned in the fore-part, Praeu-
stus, a, um.

Burned in the end and hardened,
Ustilatus, a, um.

Burned in the Head, Cauteriza-
tus, a, um.

A burner, Ustor, oris, m.

A burning (or setting on fire)
Combustio, onis, f. Ustio, o-
nis, f.

A burning about, Ambustio,
onis, f.

A burning flame, Incendium,
ii, n.

A thing burned, Cautum, i, n.

Meat burned on the spit, Sab-
vernausta, e, f.

That may be burned, Combusti-
bilis, &c.

Who hath power to burn, Cau-
sticus, a, um.

To burnish (or Polish) Polio, ia-
ivi, itum, ire.

Burnished (or Polished) Politus,
a, um.

A Burnisher, Convertitor, o-
ris, m.

A Burnishing (or Polishing) Po-
litura, e, f.

A Burnishing about, Circum-
lipitiq, onis, f.

Burrow Hill (in Leicestershire)
Vernemetum, Vernometum, Ve-
rometum.

Burrow bridge (in Yorkshire)
Pons Burgensis.

A Bursar, Bursa, a, f.

A Bursar of a College, Bursa-
rius, ii, m.

Burst in sunder with a clap or
noise, as a Bladder full blown,
Disposus, a, um.

Burtheness (or falling of the
Bowels in the Cords, also the Guts
and the Yord) Rantex, icis, m.
Hernia, u, f.

Bursten (or broken belled) Her-
niosus, a, um. Ramicosus, a, um.

B U S

A Bushel, Modius, ii, m. Bu-
sellus, li, m.

Half a Bushel, Dimidium mo-
dii. Vet. Int. 57. Spel, 114. Plap
10 71. Stat. de mensuris & de
Judicio Cellifrigii, 2 Monastic. An-
glican. 471. 971.

To be busied (or occupied) about
a thing, Satago, is, egi, ere. So-
licitor, aris.

To busie ones self, Solicito,
are.

Busied (or busie) Occupatus,
a, um.

Business (or Affairs) Negotium,
ii, n.

A little Business, Negotiolum,
i, n.

Busie every where, Circumcur-
rens.

Full of Business, Negotiosus, a,
um.

A bush that Gentlemen wear
before the Breast, so make them go
upright, Pectorigium, ii, m.

A Bushin coming up to the Calf
of the Leg, Cochurnus, i, m.

He that weareth Buskins, Co-
churnatus, a, um.

A Buss (Ship) Bussa, e, f. Spel.
114.

BARI

- To try together, "Cosmo, this."

... ..

To buy to the end to sell for gain,
Promerco. aris.

To buy beforehand (or to buy
out of one's hand) Præmerco,
ari.

To buy under the Price or Value,
or at a low rate, Ademo, emi,
emptum.

To buy and sell and make mere-
chandize, Merco, aris.

To buy Meats (or victuals) Op-
sono, as, avi, are.

To buy often, Empto, are.

To buy again, Redimo, is, e-
mi, etc.

To have a list to buy, Emptu-
rio, is, ivi, itum, ire.

A buyer, Empor, oris, m.

One that buyeth and selleth,
Mercator, oris, m. Venunda-
tor, oris, m.

A great buyer, Emtax, acis,
adj.

A buyer of fitted Goods, Sector,
oris, m.

Who buyeth any thing at
great, and selleth it again for
advantage, Maheps, cipis,
c. g.

A buying, Empto, uis, f.

A buying together, Coemptio,
onis, f.

A buying or selling, Nandina-
tio, onis, f.

Communication of buying and sel-
ling, Commercium, ii, n.

Things bought at advantage
to sell again, Commerclum,
ii, n.

Which is often buying, Coemp-
tionalis, le.

Affirm or before to buy, Ema-
ctas, uis, f.

B Y

By, Per.

A By-path, Devia, a, f.

By (or nigh together) Jacta,

prope.

By reason of, Propter.

By it self, Separatim, adv.

By some manner, modis or ven-
is, Aliquerenus.

By some place, way or means,
Aliqua, adv.

By what means, reason or force
scilicet, Quomodocunque.

By what way or place, Qua

By chance, Casu, forte.

C A B

A Cabbage, Brassica, a, f.
A Cole Cabbage, Brassica ca-
pitata.

A Cabinet, Capsula, a, f. Phys-
laxa, a, f. Scriniolum, li, n.

A little Cabinet, Cistellula,
a, f.

A Cabern (or Cabin of a Ship)
Stega, a, f.

A little narrow Cabin (or dark
lodging) Gurgustium, ii, n. Gur-
gustulum.

A Cabin (or Shepherd's Cottage)
Tugurium, ii, n.

A Cable Rope, Rudens, entis,
m. vel f.

Cabris,

Cables, Funes nautici.

Cabbage, Cablicia, orum, n. pl.
Among the Writers of the Forest-Laws, it signifies Brush-wood, or Browle-wood, or rather Wind-fallen-wood. *Manwood, p. 84. Concept. Turfdict. fol. 163.*

C A B

Caerbonack Bay (in Cumberland) Moricamba, Moricambe, *sp. m.*

Caerlaverock (in Scotland) Caer-lavorigum.

Caerlepa (in Glamorganshire) *Uca* legio Augusti, *Ucalegua* Augusti, *Lex. ii. Augusti.*

Caermalei, Camaletum.

Caermarthen (in Wales) Caer-mordino, Comarthinis, Maridunum.

Caermarthenshire, Ager Maridunensis.

Caernarvon, Canarvonis.

Caernarvonshire, Arvonia.

Caer-sejyn, near to Caernarvon, Segontium.

Caerwent (in Monmouthshire) Venta Silurum.

C A G

A Cage (or place to keep Birds) *m.* Caves, *z, f.* Aviarium, *ii, n.*

C A I

Caidow Hundred (in Hertfordshire) Cassi, Cassii,

C A K

A Cake, Placenta, z, f. Panum, *i, n.*

A wheaten Cake, Farreum, i, n. Adorea, *z, f.*

An Oaten Cake, Avenicia, z, f.

A Spice Cake, Panis dulcius.

A Cake baked upon the Hearth, Focarius panis.

A Cakeoven (or Pastry-Cut) Crustularius, *ii, m.*

C A L

To Calcinate (or bring Metals into Powder) Calcino, *are.*

Calcined (or done into Powder) Calcinatus, *z, um.*

To calculate (or reckon) Calulo, *are.*

Calder River (in North) Calderus.

Callis (in France) Britannicus portus. Callisio, Iccius portus.

A Calendar. (or Almanack). Calendarium, *ii, m.*

A Calendar (or Calendar Book) or Book, declaring what is due every day, Hemerologium, ii, n. Diarium, ii, n.

The Calends (or first day of every Month) Calenda, arum, *f. Sing. caret.*

Partaining to the Calends, Calendaris, re. Calendaris, 4 um.

A Calf, Vitulus, ii, m.

CA

Of or belonging to a Calf, Vitulinus, a, um.

The Calf of the Leg, Sura, a, f. Calne (in Wiltshire) Calna.

A Calver, Sceloporus, i, m. Aequilibrium, i, n. i. e. A handgun, a Pistol or Snaphance. Equal Weight, or Standing weight or equal height, because the bore or hole of a Piece must be even or equal, or else the Piece will break.

To call, Voco, are. Appello, are.

To call back, Revoco, are.

To call upon, Invoco.

Called, Vocatus, a, um.

A calling (or profession) Vocatio, onis, f.

Caltraps, Tribuli, orum, n. Murrice, um, m. i. e. Turn pikes or great pikes of Iron, four square, which are cast in the Enemies way to keep off their Horse, or where the works or bulwarks are least, in the Camp or Town of Garrison. They are made with four Iron Bricks, so joined that being thrown, one standeth upright.

Pointed sharp like a Caltrap, Muricatus, a, um.

To calumniate (or accuse craftily, falsely or maliciously). Calumniator, aris.

Calumniation, Calumnatio, onis, f.

CAM

Cambrige, Cameracum, ci, n. Sydon Cameracensis.

Cambridge Town, Camboricum, Camboriturum, Contebigia, Grantz, Grantanus pons.

CA

A Camel, Camelus, i, m. & f.

A Keeper (or Driver) of Camels, Camelarius, ii, m.

The Driving (or Keeping) of Camels, Camelasia five Camelaria, a, f.

Of a Camel, Camelinus, a, um. Camelot (in Scotland) Cotta vel Corta Damnicorum.

To Camp (or pitch a Camp) Castrametor, aris.

Camel (the Family) De Camvilla.

A Camp, Castra, orum, m. pl.

A standing Camp (or fortified Place, Scitiva, a, f.

The pitching of a Camp, Castrametatio, onis, f.

The Camp-master) Castrametator, oris, m. Prefectus castrorum.

Of or belonging to a Camp, Castrensis, se, adj.

One that followeth the Camp, ready to do any thing, Lixabundus, a, um.

CAN

To cancel (or raise out) Cancello, are.

Cancelled, Cancellatus, a, um.

A Cancelling, Cancellatura, a, f. Err. 426.

To make Candles of Tallow, Sevo, are.

A Candle, Candela, a, f.

A little Candle, Lucernula, a, f.

A Wax Candle, Cereus, ci, m.

A little Wax Candle, Carculus, li, m.

A Watch Candle, Lucubra, a, f. Vigiles lucernae.

The

*The Wick, Cotton, or stuff of a Candle, Ellychnium, ii, n. Emus-
tura, &c, f.*

*A Candlestick, Candelabrum,
ii, n.*

*He that bears it (or holds it as
Candle) Lucernarius, ii, m.*

*Wax
Candles, Ceroformium,
ii, n.*

*Hollow branch (or holder) of a
Wax Candle, Ceroformium, ii, m.*

*Many
Candlesticks, Poly-
candelus, ii, m. Lychnus,
ii, m.*

*A Candle snuffer, Eumistori-
um, ii, n. Favillus, ii, m.*

*A Candle-maker, Veli, Chan-
dler.*

*A Candle (or day), Festum Puri-
ficationis: Beate Mariae, virgi-
nis.*

*A Can (or Reed), Canna, &, f.
Calamus, i, m.*

*A little Can, Cianellum,
ii, n.*

*A Can-bank, or place where
Canes grow, Cannerum, i, n.*

*Of or belonging to Canes, Can-
neus, &, um.*

*A Can (or Pot) for Beer or Ale,
Canna, &, f. Olla, &, f. So cal-
led because it is hollow, and in
some fashion formed like a great
Can of Reed.*

*The Canal Bone of the Throat,
Jugulum, ii, n.*

*Caninus of a beaver, Perdyo-
nalis, orum, n.*

A Canna (a piece of Ordnance)

*Canna Maralis. So called be-
cause they are used to dig after
the treasure of a great Reed.*

*A Cannonier, Bombardicus, ii,
m.*

*Thicket of a Canon, Exentare
canonem muralem. Emittens can-
nem muralem.*

*A Canon (resident in Cathedral
Church), Canonicus, &, m.*

A Canonship, Canonis, &, f.

Canonization, Canonis, &, m.

A Canon, Citharium, ii, n. 10.

*Canterbury City (the Kent) Can-
terburia, Dervdampen, Docternis,
Dorobellum, Dorsorichum, De-
roberram.*

Of Canterbury, Cantuariensis.

*A Canterbury (or) Broom,
i, n. Offapayel.*

*A covered (or) Broom of a
Shield in Wales, Caneus, i, m.*

*Canlow (the Family) De Can-
relupa.*

*Canvass (or canvas, Linc) Ca-
nabium, ii, n.*

CAAP

CAAP

CAAP

To wear on the head a Cap, Pile,

A Cap, Cappa, &, f. Spel. 137.

Pileus, &, m.

A little Cap, Pileolus, ii, m.

A Nightcap, Cucullus, &, m.

Pileus nocturnus.

A Leather or furred Cap, Eudo,

onle, Dna, Cappa, pollicis.

*A Woman's Cap (or Bonnet) Ca-
lyptra, &, f.*

A Capper (or Maker of Caps)

Pilearius, ii, m.

A Cap case, Mantica, &, f.

Capful, pileolus.

A Cap, Vici, Bay.

*A Cap of a Cannon, Capo, &
f. Tollare, &, m.*

A Spanish Cape, Chlamys, mydis, f. Chlamys hispanica.

Capers. (a Fruit used in Salads) Cappares, um. Inturis, is, f.

Capias, Is a Writ of two sorts, one before Judgment called (capias ad respondendum) and if the Sheriff return, nihil habet in ballivis suis, &c. then the Process is, alias Capias, and Pluries, and an Exigent, and they are called capias ad respondendum: Also the exigent shall be proclaimed five times, if the Party doth not appear he shall be outlawed. The other is a Writ of Execution after Judgment, being also of divers kinds, viz. capias ad satisfaciendum, capias pro fine, capias utlagatum & inquiras de bonis & catallis, which at large is declared in Nat. Brev.

Capias ad satisfaciendum, is a Writ of Execution, after Judgment, lying where a Man recovereth in an Action Personal, as Debt or Damages, or Detinue in the King's Court; and he against whom the Debt is recovered, and hath no Lands or Tenements, nor sufficient Goods whereof the Debt may be levied; for in this case he that recovereth shall have his Writ to the Sheriff, commanding him that he take the Body of him, against whom the Debt is recovered, and he shall be put in Prison until Satisfaction is made unto him that recovered.

Capias pro fine, Is where one being by Judgment fined unto the King, upon some Offence

committed against a Statute, doth not discharge it according to the Judgment; for by this is his Body taken and committed to Prison until he content the King for his Fine. Co. l. 23 c. 12. a.

Capias Utlagatum, is a Writ of Execution, or after Judgment, which lieth against him which is outlawed upon any Suit, by which the Sheriff upon the Receipt thereof, apprehendeth the Party outlawed, for not appearing upon the Exigent, and keepeth him in safe Custody until the day of the Return assigned in the Writ, and then presenteth him unto the Court, there further to be ordered for his Contempt.

Capias Utlagatum & inquiras de bonis & catallis, Is a Writ all one with the former next before, but that it giveth a farther power to the Sheriff over and beside the apprehension of the Body, to enquire of his Goods and Chatties. Capias in visum nomines de averiis, etd. visum.

Capias conductus ad possessionem, Is a Writ that lieth for the taking up of such as having received Prest-money to serve the King, slip away and come not in at their time assigned. Reg. Orig. fol. 191.

Te capitulare, Capitular, ari, A Capon, Capon, onis, m. Capus, i, m.

A Capone, Capunculus, i, m. Hesta, m, f. Spel.

The Captive's fate; Captus inglorius
on
A Captain, Capitaneus, et, m.
R. 1585-491.
A Captain General (or Chief
Captain over an Army) Dux pri-
marius. Capitaneus Generalis;
omnium armorum & exercituum.
Dominus Regis in Anglia. Et
The Captain of a Troop, Tur-
mitcha, et, f.
A Captive (or Prisoner) Cap-
tivus; a, um.
C A R
A Caravel (or small Bark)
Didax; onis. m. Cefox, ocis, f.
A Carbonado, (or most brilliant
of the Coals) Carbonella, et, f.
A Carbuncle (or precious Stone)
Carbunculus; m.
A Carcase (or dead Body) Cadav-
er, oris, m. 159; 159; 159; 159;
A Carcase of a Ship, Car-
minor, aret.
Carcase, Pexus; a, um.
A Card as used with a Wheel
Carptarium, ii, n. Pecten lana-
ris vel lanarius.
A pair of Cards for Wool, Par-
hamsum.
A Card of Wool, Card-
Commisary, oris, m. Carmilla-
tic, isis, f.
The carding of Wool; Carmina-
tio, ionis, f. Lanicium, ii, n.
Carding and Spinning; Lana ac
Tela.
A Card-maker, Cartarius, Nij,
m.
A pair of Stock cards, Par, char-
trada: Vid. Towns.

Card as used with a Wheel, Charta
luporia.
A Card as used with a Wheel, Charta
luporia.
A pair of Cards, Palciculus fo-
lporum.
A single Card that is no Cast-
card, Charta simplex.
Card playing, (or the Game upon
the Cards) Chartatum seu folio-
rum plectorum ludus.
A suit or sort of Cards, Familia,
a, f. Genus, eris, n.
The Heart, Cor.
A Diamond, Rhombus.
A Club, Trifolium.
A Spade, Vomerulus.
The King, Rex.
The Queen, Regina.
The Knave, Eques.
The Ace, Monas.
The Ten, Decas.
The Nine, Enneas.
The Eight, Ogdoas.
The Seven, Heptas.
The Six, Senio.
The Five, Pentas.
The Four, Quaternio.
The Three, Trias.
The Deuce (or two) Dyas.
The Trump (or turned Card) In-
dex charta, Dominatrix.
The Stock, Sponsio.
The small Cards, Charta mi-
nores.
A Card player, Chartarius, ii, m.
The Dealer of the Cards, Distribu-
tor.
Ruff at a suit of Cards, Or-
bars.
To deal the Cards, Distribuer
chartas. Impertire vel pre-
bere.
To play at Cards, Ludere p-
at chartis.
To shuffle the Cards, Chartas
miscere.

To cut the Cards, Bipartire Chartas.

To pack the Cards, Instruere Vel Componere chartas.

A Card (or Map) Charta marina, mappa maritima.

Caradock or Cradock, new called Newton (the Family) Cardocps.

Cardigan (in Wales) Cardigania.

Cardiganshire, Ceretica.

Careless (or diligently) Instans, adv. Diligenter, adv.

Careless (or Negligent) Secturus, s, um.

Careless (or Negligently) Improvide, Officin, prov.

Carbriok Castle (in the Isle of Wight) Keresburga.

Carlson, Vid. Carleton.

Carlisle (in Cumberland) Carbolom, Caturactonrum, Leucopis, Lugoballia, Luguballum, Luguvallum.

Bishop of Carlisle, Episcopus Carlisleensis.

Carri (in Scotland) Carrieta.

To carry, Carrio, arc.

To carry away, Abcarrio, arc.

Dyn 70, 1 Ed. 39.

To carry far off (or send away) Elongo, arc.

To carry (or bear) Porto, arc.

Carriage, Carriageum, ii, n. Ra. Enc. 115, 538. 1 Km. 196, 137. Pry. 60.

Carriage over to a Place, Advectus, as, m.

Money paid for Carriage, Vectura, s, f.

Carried to, Advectus, s, um.

Carried in Importatus, s, um.

Carried away, Abductus, s, um.

Carried out, Exportatus, s, um.

Carried from one place to another, Transporatus, s, um.

Carried (or Born) Vectus, s, um.

A Carrier (or Bearer) Portitor, oris, m. Advectus, oris, m. Bafidus, ii, m.

A Carrier (or driver of Horses) Agaso, onis, m. Vectus, oris, m.

A carrier of Letters, Tabellarius, ii, m.

A Carrier of a Present, Dorophorus, ii, m.

A Carrier that goeth on Messages, Angarus, ii, m. Cursor, oris, m.

Belonging to carriers of Letters, Tabellarius, s, um.

Carriages, Vehicula, orum, n.

A carrying (or bearing) Vectio, onis, f. Portatio, onis, f.

A carrying away (or from one place to another) Asportatio, onis, f. Exportatio, onis, f.

A carrying over, Transportatio, onis, f.

Of or belonging to carrying or carriage, Vecticarius, s, um.

A Carpenter, Carpentarius, ii, m. Faber signarius, ii, m.

A Master Carpenter, Architector, oris, m.

A Carpenter's Line, Linea, s, f. Amassus, ii, f.

A Carpenter's Rule, Norma, s, f. Regula, s, f. Canon, onis, f.

A Carpenter's Plum-rule which he useth in squaring, Melorthus, i, m.

A Carpenter's Ax, Dolabra, s, f.

A Carpenter's Shop, Fabrica, s, f.

A Carpenter's Shop, Fabrica, s, f.

A Carpenter's Shop, Fabrica, s, f.

A Carpenter's Shop, Fabrica, s, f.

A Carpenter's Timber frame for a House, Fabrica materia vel lignaria.

The Carpenter's Art, Ars Fabrica.

Belonging to a Carpenter, Carpentarius, a, um. Fabricus, a, um.

Belonging to a Carpenter's Craft, Fabrilis, le, adj.

A Carpet, Tapes, etis, m. Tappetum, i, n.

A Turkey Carpet, Polymnia Rhygth.

A Carpet for a Table, Integula, e, f.

A Carpet, or Carpet-laid cloth, Plagula, e, f.

A Caravel (or great Ship) Carucha, e, f. Carraca, m, f. Carraca, e, f. Pyr. 341. Term.

To guide or direct a Cart or Wain, Auxigo, are.

A Cart (or Car) Carrus, i, m. R. d. Est. 538. Ca. Est. 536. Law.

39. Carrecta, m, f.

A Dung-cart, Bonna, e, f. Copivectorium, ii, n.

A Cart to carry Timber, Sarracum, ci, n.

A Cart or Wain-load, Carrecta, m, f. Pyr. 97. Carcta, e, f.

A Cart-riem, Carpa Signata, e, f. R. d. 525.

A Carpan (or Cart) Carpentarius, ii, m. Carrucarius, ii, m.

The guiding of a Cart, Auxigatio, onis, f.

The Axis of a Cart, Axis, is, m.

Cart Harness, Helcium, ii, n.

The Hoop or Streak of a Cart, Vietus, i, m.

A Cart-saddle, Dorsua vel lis, n.

A Cart-house, Domus Carceria vel plaustraria.

The Track of a Cart, Orbita, m, f.

Of or belonging to a Cart, Carucarius, a, um. Plaustrarius, a, um.

A Carve of Land, Carrucata terra. It contains as much Land as may be ploughed and labour'd in a Year and a Day with one Plough: And is also called Hilda or Hilda Terra, a word used in the old British Laws. Mr. Lambard, among his Precedents in the end of his Eirenarcha, translates Carrucata terra, a Plough-land.

To carve (or grave) Carvo, are. Sculpo, is, psi, tum, ere.

Carved, Galatus, a, um. Insculptus, a, um. Incisus, a, um.

Carved with the Images of Beasts, Belluatus, a, um.

An instrument to carve with, Celum, li, n.

That is, or may be carved, Sculptilis, le, adj.

A Carver (or Graver) Celator, oris, m. Sculptor, oris, m. Incisor, oris, m.

A Carving, Celatura, e, f. Incisus, m, m. Sculptura, e, f.

To carve Meat, Exartuo, are.

So carved, Exartuatus, a, um.

A Carver that cutteth up Meat, Cibicida, e, m.

A carving or engraving Knife, Culter, Graciliorius.

A Case, Causa, Matter, Causa, m, m.

A Case to put any thing in,
Capsula, æ, f. Theca, æ, f.

A Pin case, Aciculatoria, æ, f.
Spinularium, ii, n.

A Needle-case, Acuarium, ii, n.
Acutheca, æ, f.

The case of a Looking glass, Theca speculi.

A Comb-case, Pectinarium, ii, m.

A Box-case, Corytus, i, m.
A Knife-case, Culcoria Theca.

A Barber's Case, Chirurgotheca, æ, f.

A Casement, Transennæ, æ, f.
Porta fenestralis. Claustrum, tri, n.

To cashier or break up a Company of Soldiers, Eloco, are. Exsurmo, are.

A Case, Casca, æ, f. 1 Fl. 307.

A Casket (or little Coffer) Capsula, æ, f. Scrinium, ii, n.

A little Casket, Seriniolum, li, n. Cistellula, æ, f.

Of Cassile (in Ireland) Cassilensis.

A Cassock, Saga, æ, f. Sagum, i, n.

A little Cassock, Sagulum, li, n.

One that weareth a Cassock, Sagulatus, a, um.

A seller of Cassocks, Sagarus, ii, m.

A selling of Cassocks, Sagarib, æ, f.

To cast away, Abjicio, eci, sum.

To cast away often with Disdain, Abiecto, are.

To cast (or turn off) Abdico, are.

To cast Darts (or Arrows) Iaculor, aris.

To cast as a Jury casteth (or

condemning) Prisoners, Condemno, are.

To cast a Mace or Furrow with a Plough, Urbo, are.

Cast, hurled or thrown down, Jactus, æ, tum.

Cast away, Abiectus, a, um.

A javelin cast or thrown, Lanx excussa lacertis.

A cast (or throw) at Dice, Jocus, i, m.

A cast (or draught) of a Net, Jactus retis, bolus, i, m.

A cast (or throw) Jactus, us, m.
Castor (in Norfolk) Vento Icenorum.

He that casteth, Jaculator, oris, m.

She that casteth, Jaculatrix, f. cis, f.

A casting against, Objectionis, onis, f.

A casting of an Arrow (or Dart) Jaculatio, onis, f.

A casting by the Jury, Condemnatio, onis, f.

New-Castle upon Tyne, Villa novi castri super Tinam.

Castle or Castel (the Family) Bp Castello.

The Castle in the Peak (in Derbyshire) De alto pecco.

Castelford (in Yorkshire near Pontefract) Legenium, Legiolium.

A Castle (or Fortress) Castrum, i, n.

No Subject can build a Castle or House of strength impattelled, or other Fortrefs defensible, without the Licence of the King, for the danger which might ensue, if every Man at his Pleasure might do it. Ca.

on Lit. p. 5.

A little Castle, Castellum, li, n.

Castellain, Castellanus, f, m.

(i. e.)

1. e.) A Captain or Commander of a Castle, sometimes called Constable of a Castle, *Bract lib. 5. tract 2. cap. 16. & lib. 2. cap. 32. & 3. Also An. 3 Ed. 1. cap. 7.* In the Books de Feudis, you may find *Gastaldus* to be almost of the same signification, but something more at large, because it extendeth to those that have the Custody of the King's mansion Houses, though they be not places of Defence or Strength. *Mansuet Part 1. of his Forest Laws, pag. 213.* saith that there is an Officer of the Forest, called *Castellanus*.

Castle ward, *Castel Gardum* aut *Wardum Castri*. It is an Imposition laid upon such of the King's Subjects as dwell within a certain compass of any Castle, toward the Maintenance of such as do watch and ward the Castle. *Magn. Chart. cap. 20. & An. 32 H. 6. cap. 48.* It is used sometimes for the very Circumference itself, which is inhabited by such as are subject to this Service, as in *Stow's Annals, pag. 632.*

To castigate (or Punish). *Castigatio*, *are*.

Casual (or that happeneth by chance) *Casualis*, *le*, adj. *Fortunus*, *um*.

Cassinet (or Rattles which Children play with) *Crembala*, *orum*.

C A T

A Cat, *Catus*, *i*, *m*.

A Cataract, *Cataracta*, *ae*, *f*.

1. e.) A Portcullis, a great fall of a Ward from a high Place, a Flood-gate. Also a Discharge in the Eyes, when any Humour droppeth our like Gelly.

A Catarrh (or Rheum) *Catarrhus*, *i*, *m*.

Catarrick Bridge, *Catars Conium*, *Catarsuonium*.

To catch, or snatch, *Arripio*, *is*, *vi*, *capum*, *ere*.

To catch or draw as it were with an Hook, *Inuoco*, *are*.

To catch in a Net, *Retio*, *is*.

A Catchpole (serjeant or bailey) *Cacepollus*, *ii*, *m*. *Chacepollus*, *i*, *m*.

Catched (or caught) *Praehendus*, *um*.

Catched in a Net, *Threticus*, *i*, *um*. *Illoqueatus*, *a*, *um*.

A catcher by Violence, *Raptor*, *oris*, *m*.

A catching by Fraud and Violence, *Raptio*, *onis*, *f*.

Cats (or Cats), all kind of *Vi- suals* (except Birds) *Oplonium*, *ii*, *n*.

A Cate (or provider of Victuals) *Oplonator*, *oris*, *m*.

To go the Office of a Cate, *Op- tignor*, *ai*.

Cathedralicum, *i*, *n*. 1. e. The Sum of two Shillings paid to the Bishop by his Clergy, in acknowledgment of Subjection.

A Cathedral Church, *Ecclesia Cathedralis* aut *Episcopalis Ecclesia*.

Cathness (in Scotland) *Cathania*.

Catholic (or Universal) *Catholicus*, *a*, *um*.

Castle, *Averacia*, *orum*, *n*. *Averia*, *Spel. 60.*

Castle,

Cattle, Horses or Oxen, Averis, orum, n.

Cattle that Mord (or bear) Burdens, Jumenta, orum, n.

Of or belonging to such Cattle, Jumentarius, a, um.

Full of Cattle (or that hath much Cattle) Pecorolus, a, um.

Of or belonging to all manner of Cattle, Pecorarius, a, um.

A taking in of Cattle to a Forest or other place, at a certain rate by the Week, Agistamentum, i, n.

A Stealer of Cattle, Abactor, oris, m. Arbigestus, us, m.

A Tender of Cattle, Pecuaris, ii, m.

The Skill of ordering Cattle, Ars pecuaria.

C A U

A Caudle, Sorbillum, li, n. Cyceon, onis, m.

A Caveat, Cantela, a, f.

A Cave (or Den,) Caverna, a, f.

A little Cave, Cavernula, a, f.

A Cave for wild Beasts, in the Wood, Lustrum, tri, n.

Carved (or made like a Cave) Concavus, a, um.

Full of Caves, Cavernosus, a, um.

Of or pertaining to a Cave, or abiding in a Cave, Cavaticus, a, um.

A Cauldron, Caldarium, ii, n. Aheum, i, n. Labes, etis, m. Cacabus, i, m.

A little Cauldron, Caldariolum, li, n.

A Cauldron-Maker, Lebetarius, ii, m.

A Caul for Women's Heads, Capillare, i, n. Reticulum capillare.

The Caul or Sewet which covereth the Bowels, Omentum, i, n.

To Caulk (or Calk) a Ship, Stipo, are. (i. e.) To fill the Holes or Chinks of a Ship with Oil and Tow.

A Cause, Matter, or Reason, Causa, a, f.

To cause (or make) Causo, are.

To cause (or provoke) Incito, To cause (or procure) Excito, are.

Caused, Causatus, a, um.

Causy (or paved place) Calcerum, i, n. Pavimentum, i, n.

A way caused, Via Calceata Spel, 116.

A Causick, Causticum, ci, n.

A Caustic, searing or hot Iron, Causticum, ii, n.

To cauterize, sear, burn or close up with searing Irons, Osmments or Medicines, Cauterizo, are.

A Caution, Cautio, onis, f.

Cautione admittenda, Is a Writ that lieth against a Bishop holding an Excommunicate Person in Prison for his Contempt, notwithstanding that he offereth sufficient caution or assurance to obey the Commandments and Orders of holy Church from thenceforth: The Form and further Effect hereof, vid. Regist. orig. p. 66. & Fitz. nat. brev. fol 63.

CE

C.A.W.

Cabell (in Yorkshire) *Cavoda*.

GEA

To *cease* (or *leave off*) *Cess*,
art.
Cesset *Cessatus*, a, um.

CEL

To *celebrate*, *Celebro*, arc.
A *Cell*, *Cella*, a, f.
A *Cellar*, *Cellarium*, ii, n. *Hypogaeum*, i, n.
A *privy Cellar*, *Conclavia*, a, f.
A *little Cellar*, *Celluh*, a, f.
Cellariolum, li, n.
A *Wine Cellar*, *Vinearis*, a, f. *Vini Apotheca*. *Merotheca*, a, f.
He (or she) that hath the charge of a *Cellar*, *Cellarius*, ii, m. *Cellaria*, a, f.
Of or pertaining to a *Cellar*, *Cellaris*, re, adj.
Celsitude, *Celsitas*, atis, f. *Celsitudo*, inis, f. (i. e.) *Highness*, *Excellency*, terms attributed to *Princes*.

CE

CEM

A *Cement* *whitewash Stones* are joined together, *Cementum*, ti, n. *Lithocolle*, a, f.

CEN

A *Censer*, *Thuribulum*, li, n. *Igniculum*, li, n.
A *Centre* (or *Center*) the *Middle* of any thing) *Centrum*, tri, n.

CER

Cerdiksford or *Chardford* (in *Hampshire*) *Cerdici-vadum*.
Ceremony, *Ceremonia*, a, f.
Cern (in *Dorsetshire*) *Cerneliensis Cænobium*.
A *Cerot* (or *Sear Cloth*) *Cerotum*, i, n.
Certain (or *sure*) *Certus*, a, um.
Certainty, *Certitudo*, inis, f.
Certainly (or *without Doubt*) *Certo*, adv. *Indubitanter*, adv.
To *Certify*, *Certifico*, arc.
A *Certificate*, *Certificatorium*, ii, n.
Certiorari Is a *Writ* issued out of the *Chancery* to an inferior Court, to call up the *Records* of a Cause, therein depending, that *conscienceable Justice* may be therein *ministred*, upon *complaint*.

C H

plaint made by Bill, that the Parry which seeketh the said Writ hath received hard dealing in the said Court. *Terms of Law, vid.* the divers Forms and Uses of this in *Fitz-Her. nat. brev. fol. 242.* As also the Register both Original and Judicial in the Table *Certiorari.*

C E S

Cessavit, A Writ that lieth where the Tenant hath not paid Rent, nor had distress upon his Land for two Years.

Cession of a Benefice, *Cessio Beneficii*, Is when a Benefice is lost by taking of another (the Parson so taking the other not being qualified according to the Statute of 21 H. 8. c. 13.) and being Inducted into the second. *Whitlock's Reading, p. 4.*

A Cistern to put Water in, *Cisterna*, æ, f. *Sceptoria*, æ, f.

A Cistern-Cock by which the water cometh out, *Mastus*, i, m.

Pertaining to a Cistern, *Cisterninus*, a, um.

C H A

A Chace, *Chacca*, æ, f.

To chace (or drive) *Chacio*, arc.

A Chaser (or Chasing-dish) *Ignitabulum*, li, n. *Foculus*, li, m. *Anthepsa*, æ, f. *Ignis receptaculum*.

C H

Chaff (or Straw) *Palca*, æ, f. *A Chaff-house*, *Palearium*, ii, n.

Chaffie (or unclean) *Aceratus*, a, um.

Mingled with Chaff, *Palcatus*, a, um.

Full of Chaff, *Acerosus*, a, um. *A Chaffern to heat Water in*, *Fervorium*, ii, n.

A Chain, *Catena*, æ, f. *Torquis*, is, f.

A little Chain, *Catenula*, æ, f. *Catella*, æ, f.

A Chain of Gold to wear about one's Neck, *Catena aurea*. *Torquis*, is, f. *Murænula*, æ, f.

A little Chain of Gold, *Torquillus*, i, m.

That weareth a Chain, *Torquantus*, a, um.

The Chain or Staple Ring fastned to the Yoke to draw by, *Amprononis*, m.

The Ring of a Chain, *Ciclus*, i, m.

Chained, *Catenatus*, a, um. *Catenarius*, a, um.

A Chaining (or linking) *Catenatio*, onis, f.

To Chain (or tie in with Chains) *Catenare*, arc.

To chain together, *Concateno*, arc.

A Chair, *Cathedra*, æ, f. *Sella*, æ, f.

A Chair of State, *Solium*, æ, n.

A Chair made with loose Joints which may be turned every way, *Trochum*, i, n.

A Compass, or half round Chair, *Hemicyclus*, i, m.

A Privy Chair (or Stool) *Sella familiaris & familiarica*.

A chair (or working) Woman, Operaria, *æ, f.*

Chaired (or Stalled) Cathedral, *us, a, um.*

Of or pertaining to a Chair (or Seat) Cathedralis, le. Cathedrarius, a, um.

Chalk, Creta, æ, f.

A Chalk-pit, Cretarium, ii, n. Cretæ fodina.

Chalky, or full of Chalk, Cretosus, a, um.

Laid (or marked) with Chalk, Cretatus, a, um.

Of or belonging to Chalk, Cretaceus, a, um.

A Chalker (or he that worketh in Chalk) Cretarius, ii, m.

A piece of Chalk, Cretula, æ, f.

A Chaldron, Chaldra, æ, f. Celda, æ, f.

A Chaldron of Coals, Celda carbonum, Pry, 183.

To Challenge, Calumpnio, are.

A Challenge, Calumpnia, æ, f. Spel. 116. Co. Lit. 155. Calangium, ii, n. Challenge is a word common as well to the English as to the French, and sometimes signifieth to claim. sometimes in respect of Revenge, to challenge in the Field: Sometimes in respect of Partiality or Insufficiency to challenge in a Court, Persons returned on a Jury. Challenge made to the Jurors, is either made to the Array, or to the Polls. Challenge to the Array, is where Exception is taken to the whole Number, as Impanelled partially; Challenge to or, by the Poll, is where Exception is taken to one or more

*as not indifferent, Co. on Lit. L. 2. c. 12. Sect. 234. By the Common Law the Prisoner upon an Indictment or Appeal might challenge peremptorily 35, which was under the Number of three Juries: But now by the Statute of 22. H. 8. the Number is reduced to 20 in Petty Treason, Murder and Felony. But by the Statute of 1 and 2 Philip and Mary, the Common Law is revived, for any Treason, the Prisoner shall have his Challenge to the Number of 35. But if he be a Lord of Parliament, and a Peer of the Realm, and is to be tried by his Peers; he shall not Challenge any of his Peers at all; for they are not sworn as other Jurors be, but find the Party Guilty or not Guilty upon their Faith and Allegiance to the King; and they are Judges of the Fact, and every of them doth separately give his Judgment, beginning at the lowest. But a Subject under the degree of Nobility, may in case of Treason or Felony challenge for just Cause as many as he can, if he can alledge Cause of Favour or Malice. Principal Challenges to the Poll may be reduced to four Heads: 1. *Propter honorem respectum*, as any Peer of the Realm, or Lord of Parliament; for these in respect of Honour and Nobility, are not to be sworn on Juries; and if neither Party will challenge him, he may challenge himself, for by *Magna Charta* it is provided,*

quod

quod nec super eum ibimus, nec super eum mittimus, nisi per legale iudicium parium suorum, aut per legem terre. A Peer of the Realm shall not be impanelled, where any of the Commons is to have a Trial, *Coke ubi supra.*

2. *Propter defectum*, for want of default.

1. *Patria*, as Aliens born.

2. *Libertatis*, as Villeins or Bondmen.

3. *Anni census*, i. e. *Liberi tenementi*, As if any of the Jury impanelled cannot dispend 40 s. by the year of his own Freehold.

4. *Hundredrum, vicini vicinorum facta presumuntur scire.*

5. *Propter Affectum*, for Affection or Partiality, as if the Juror be *consanguineus*; of Blood or Kindred to either Party: This is a principal Challenge; for the Law presumeth that one Kinsman doth favour another before a Stranger. If either Party labour the Juror, and give him any thing to give his Verdict, this is a principal Challenge; but if either Party labour the Jury to appear, and do his Conscience; this is no Challenge at all; but lawful for him to do it.

6. *Propter delictum*, For Crime; it being a Maxim in the Law, *Repeititur a sacramento infamis.*

To Challenge (or take to himself) *Arrogo, arē. Vēndico*, are.

To Challenge into the Field, *Provoco*, are. *Provocare ad pugnam. Lacerare ad certamen.*

A Letter of Challenge (or Defence) Literæ provocatoriæ. Charta provocationis ad certamen.

A Challenge (or Challenging) Provocatio, onis, f. Provocatio ad Pugnam.

Challenged, Provocatus, a, um.

A Challenger, Provocator, oris, m.

A Challenger at a Prize (or fighting with Swords) Mirmillo, onis, m.

A Challenger at all Games, Pantathlus, i, m.

Belonging to a Challenge (or Challenging) Provocatorius, a, um.

A Chalice, Chalice (or Cup) Calix, icis, m.

A Chamber, Camera, æ, f.

A Bed Chamber, Cubiculum, i, n. Dormitorium, ii, n.

Of the Bed Chamber, Cubicularius, a, um.

Belonging to a Chamber, Cameralis, ic, adj. Spel. 117. 2 Mon. 338.

A Chamber of Presence in a King or Prince's Court, Cubile Saluatorium. Solium Majestatis. Camera Regia præcipua.

A Bride-Chamber, Thalamus, i, m.

A Chamberlain (he or she that waiteth in a Chamber) Cubicularius, ii, m. Lectisternatrix, icis, f.

Lord Chamberlain, Dominus altus Camerarius Angliæ.

Lord Chamberlain of the King's Household, Dominus Camerarius hospitii Domini Regis.

A Chamberlain of a City, Camerarius, ii, m. *Spel.* 116. There are two Officers of this name in the King's Exchequer, who were wont to keep a Controlment of the Pels. of the Receipt and Exitus, they keep the Keys of the Treasury, where the Leagues of the Kings Predecessors, and divers ancient Books do remain. There is mention of this Officer in the Statute *Anna 34 & 35 Hen.* 8. c. 16. Also Chamberlain of the Exchequer, *Anna 51 H.* 3. Star. 5. And *Anna 10 Ed.* 3. c. 11. And *Anna 14 ejusdem*, cap. 14. And *Anna 26 H.* 8. cap. 2.

Chamberlain to the Queen, Camerarius Dominae Reginae.

A Vice Chamberlain, Vice-camerarius, ii, n.

The joining of Chambers together, Conclavio, a, f.

A Chamber-maid, Pedisequa, m, f. Ornatrix, icis, f.

A Chamber-pot, Mistula, a, f. Scaphium, ii, n.

Chamblet, Sericum undulatum.

A Garment of Camblet, Vestis undulata vel cymatilis.

To make chamfering or rebats in flint or tombs, Serio, arc.

Chamfered, Striatus, a, um,

A Chamfer, or Chamfering, Stria, a, f. (i. e.) a Chancel or Gutter in Stones or Pillars or Tombs.

Champaign (the Family) De Campania.

Champerty, or Champerty, Campipartia, a, f. *Co. Lit.* 368. It is derived from the French

word *Champarter*, which signifieth to divide a Field. In our Common Law it is a Bargain with the Demandant or Tenant, Plaintiff or Defendant to have part of the thing in Suit (be it Lands or Goods) if he prevail therein, for maintenance of him in that Suit, *Fitz-Her. nat. brev. fol.* 171. *Coke 2 part of Instit. c.* 3. Every Champerty is Maintenance, but every Maintenance not Champerty, for Champerty is but a species of Maintenance, which is the Genus. *Leigh Philolog. Com. fol.* 38. One may have a Writ of Champerty where two Men are impleading, and one giveth the half, or part of the thing in Plea, to a third Man, to maintain him against the other, then the Party grieved may have this Writ of Champerty against this third Man. *Vid. the Stat. Articuli super Chartas c.* 11.

A Champarter, Campiparticeps, ipis. *Spel.* 117. Champarters are those that move suits, or cause to be moved, either by their own Procurement or by others, and sue them at their own Costs, to have part of the Land, Goods or Gains in variance. *Anna 33 Ed.* 1. *Coke on Lit. lib.* 3. c. 8. *Self.* 500.

Champlour (the Family) De Campo Florido.

A Champin (or valorous fighter) Campio, onis, m. *Spel.* 118. (i. e.) One that fights combats in his own or another's Quarrel.

Champion (or plains) ground,
Fundus vel planities campestris.

Chance-medley, Infortunium, ii. n.

Chance-medley, or Homicide
per Infortunium, is when one is slain casually, and by misadventure, without the will of him that doth the Act; of this no Appeal doth lie. It is fitly so called, for in it Men are meddled (or committed) together by meer chance, and upon some unlooked for occasion, without any former Malice. It is corrupted from *Chandmelle*, which signifieth box or sudden debate. *Rign* in the Civil Law, whence in *Scotland* *Chandmelle* is opposed against forethought Felony, as Manslaughter with us against Murder. *Selden's Notes upon Hamm.* If a Man casteth a Stone, or shooteth an Arrow, and another that passeth that way is killed, this manner of killing is Manslaughter by Misadventure or Chance-Medley, for he which killeth shall have his Pardon of Course, as appeareth by the *Statute of 6 Ed. 1. c. 9.* and he shall forfeit his Goods in such manner, as he that shall kill a Man in his own Defence: for the Life of a Man is a thing precious, and favoured in the Law, so that a Man that killeth another in his own Defence, or per *Infortunium*, without any intent, this is not Felony, and yet in such Cases, he shall forfeit his Goods and Chattels, for the great regard that the Law hath to the Life of a Man, *Cass 5. Rep. Cases of Executi-*

on. But if he that committeth this Manslaughter, was doing an unlawful Act, as casting Stones in an Highway where Men usually pass, or shooting Arrows in a Market-place or such like, whereby a Man is killed, it is Felony at least. *Leigh Phil. Comm. fol. 38. 39.*

Chancing or happening by chance,
Foruitus, a, um

By chance, Forte, Fortuito, adv.

A Chancel of a Church, Cella,
a, f. Adytum, i, n.

A Chancellor, Cancellarius, ii. m.

Lord Chancellor of England, Dominus Cancellarius Angliæ. So called, because it is his part to cancel if he find any Act, Matter or Decree obtained, which may any way prejudice his Prince or the Commonwealth; which cancelling is made with Lines drawn a-cross, like a *Decretum*, which in Latin is called *Cancelli*. In other Kingdoms, as also in ours, Chancellor is a Title given to him that is the Chief Man, for matter of Justice, (in Civil Causes especially) next unto the Prince. For whereas all other Justices in our Commonwealth, are tyed to the Law, and may not swerve from it in Judgment. The Chancellor hath in this a more absolute Power, to moderate and temperate the written Law, ordering all things *ius a equum & bonum*. And therefore *Stamford Prærog. cap. 20. fol. 65.* saith that the Chancellor hath two Powers, one Extraordinary, the other Ordinary, meaning that tho' by his ordinary Power in

ſua cathedrali, conventuali, vel collegiata: Why this Collegiate company ſhould be called *capitulum*, i. e. a little head, of the Canoniſts; is for that this Company, or Corporation is a kind of Head, not only to rule and govern the Dioceſs in the vacation of the Biſhoprick, but alſo in many things to adviſe the Biſhop when the See is full. *D. Cowell. old. Panormitan. in cap. extra, de reſcriptis.*

A Chapter-Houſe, Exedra, æ, f. Charthal (or Coal made of Wood,) Carbo, onis, m.

To charge (or command) Mandato, are.

A Charge or Commandment, Mandatum, i, n.

He to whom a charge is given, Mandatarius, a, um.

An Aſſignment to a Charge (or Office) Delegatio, onis, f.

To lay to one's Charge, Accuſo, are.

Laid to one's Charge, Objectus, a, um.

Charge (or Coſt) Sumptus, i, m. Impenſa, æ, f.

Chargeable (or coſtly) Sumptuoſus, a, um.

A Charger (or great Platter) Lanx, cis, f. Patina, æ, f. Catinus, i, m.

Charing-cross, Crux Charini-ana.

A Chariot, Currus, us, m. Ro. Ent. 588. Co. Ent. 526. Len. 19.

The Axle-tree (or chief Tree of a Chariot) Longale, is, n.

To charm (or inchant) Incanto, are.

A Charm (or Inchantment) Incantamentum, i, n.

A Charmer, Incantator, oris, m.

A Charter, Deed, or Writing of Privilege, Charta, æ, f. Charter or Deed is ſo called from the Latin Charta, quia ſcribi ſolebant. It is called Magna Charta, not for the length or largeneſs of it, (for it is but ſhort in reſpect of the Charters granted of private things to private Perſons) but it is called the great Charter in reſpect of the great Weightineſs, and weighty greatneſs of the matter contained in it, in few words, being the foundation of all the fundamental Laws of this Realm, and therefore it may be ſaid of it, that it is magnum in parvo. The Nobles and Great Officers were to be ſworn to the Obſervation of it. Coke on Lit. l. 2. c. 4. Sect. 108. and Epist. 8. Rep. and Proeme to his 2. part of Inſtitut. It is called Magna Charta, in reſpect to the Charta de Foreſta. It is the quinteſſence of the whole bulk of the Politicks of our Nation, the Charter of the People's Right, the Hedge of their Property, and the ſtrength of their ſecurity.

It hath been confirmed above 30 times, and commanded to be put in Execution, and was bought with the Blood of our Nobility, and Engliſh Anceſtors. in thoſe troubleſome times of King John, and Henry his Son. It is in our Books called, charta libertatum, & communis libertas Anglia, or Libertates Anglia, charta de libertatibus. Magna Charta. Judge Dederidge. Coke on Lit. ubi Supra.

Charters

Charters of Lands are Writings, Deeds, Evidences and Instruments made from one Man to another, upon some Estate conveyed or passed between them of Lands or Tenements, shewing the Names, Place, and Quantity of the Land, and the Estate, Time and Manner of the doing thereof, the Parties to the Estate delivered and taken, the Witnesses present at the same, with other Circumstances. *Terms of Law.*

Charters are called Muniments, *a muniendo, quia muniunt, & defundunt hereditatem.*

The Purchaser of Land shall have all the Charters, Deeds and Evidences, as incident to the Lands, & *ratione terre*, that he may the better defend the Land himself, having no Warranty to recover in Value; for the Evidences of it are as it were the Sinews of the Land, the Feoffor being not bound to Warranty, hath no use of them: Also he shall have all Deeds and Evidences, which are Materials for the Maintenance of the Title of the Land. *Coke 9 Rep. Anna Bedingsfield's Case. Coke on Lit. l. 1. c. 1. f. 1. Lord Buckhurst's Case, 1 Rep. 1.*

A Charter-Party, Chartapartita, &c. f.

A Charter-Party of affreightment, Chartapartita de affreightamento.

Iron Chafes, Margines ferrei. Townsend.

Chattels, Catalla, orum, n. Chattels is a French Word, and signifieth Goods, which by a

word of art we call *Catalla*; it signifieth all Goods moveable; and unmoveable, except such as be of the nature of Freehold, or parcel thereof. *Cowell's Interp. verb. cattels. Kitchin fol. 32. verb. catalla.* Some hold that ready Money is neither Goods nor Chattels, nor Hawks nor Hounds, because they be *feræ naturæ*. Dr. *Cowell* (in his Interpreter) gives this witty reason why Money is not to be accounted Goods or Chattels; because, saith he, Money of it self is not a thing of worth, but by the Consent of Men, and so for their easier Traffick or Permutation of things necessary for their Life. *Coke on Lit. lib. 2. c. 11. Sect. 177.* but our Law accounts Money to be Chattels: Goods or Chattels are either,

1. Personal, as Horses and other Beasts, Household-Stuff, Bows, Weapons, &c. called Personal, because for the most part they belong to the person of a Man, or because they are to be recovered by personal Actions.

2. Real, because they concern the Reality, as terms for Years of Lands and Tenements, Wardships.

The word Goods in the Common Law comprehends such things, as be either with, or without Life, as a Horse or Bed. *Kitchin. Bonæ dividuntur in mobilia & immobilia; mobilia rursum dividuntur in ea quæ se movent, & quæ ab aliis moventur. Coke on Lit.*

Lit. *ubi supra*: But by the Common Law no Estate of Inheritance or Freehold is comprehended under these words, *Bona & Catalla*, Leigh Phil. Com. fol. 42. The Civil Law sometimes puts a difference between *inventia* and *mobilia*, understanding by *inventia* such Goods as actively and by their own accord do move themselves, as Horses, Oxen, Sheep and Cattle, and by *mobilia* such Goods as passively are moveable, or removeable, from one place to another, as Apparel, Pots and Pans; yet regularly and for the most part, by Moveables are indifferently understood Goods both actively and passively moveable. Immoveables are those Goods which otherwise be termed Chattels real; for that they do not immediately belong to the Person, but to some other thing by way of Dependancy, as Trees growing on the Ground, or Fruit growing on the Trees, or a Lease or Rent for Term of Years, but not Lands, Tenements, or Frank-Tenement.

A Chauntry, Cantaria, *z*, *f*.

Chaumont or Chaumond (the Family) De calvo monte.

Chaworth (the Family) De Ca-
durcis.

C H E

To *cheapen* (or ask the price of
any thing) *Commercior*, aris.
Licitor, ari. *Rogare pretium*.

A cheaper of Wares, Licitator,
oris, m.

A cheapning, Licitatio, o-
nis, *f*.

Cheapness, Vilitas, aris, *f*.

Cheap, Vilis, *le*, adj.

To *cheat*, *cozen* or *deceive*, De-
fraudo, are.

A Cheater (or Cozenor) Fra-
dator, oris, m. Deceptor, oris,
m. Eruscator, oris, m.

To *make Chequer-work*, *wa-
ther little work with small pieces
coloured, as in Tables, Boards
and Pavements*. Vermiclor,
aris.

*A small piece that Men make
Chequer-work with*, Tessellarium,
ii, n. Opus Tessellarium.

*Made Chequerwise, or in Chequer-
work*, Tessellatus, *a*, um.

A Check, Gena, *z*, *f*. *Mah*,
z, *f*.

Chelmsford (in Essex) Conco-
nium. Caesaromagus.

Chelsey, Schelfega.

Cheney (the Family) De Cas-
neto. De Caneto.

Chensford or Chersford (in Essex)
Canonium.

Cheese, Caseus, *i*, m.

Soft Cheese, Caseus recens. Me-
ta lactentes.

*Cheese-Rennes (or the running
which turneth Milk into Curd)*
Coagulum, *i*, n.

A Cheese-Press, Casele
is, n.

A Cheese-Fat (or Cheese-Vat)
Fiscella, *z*, *f*. Forma case-
ria.

A Cheese-Rack, Cremathra
z, *f*.

Old Salt Cheese, Tyrotaticus
i, m.

A Cheese

A Cheese-Cake, Placenta galactica. Quadra placentæ. Epi-tyrum, i, n.

A Cheesemonger, Casearius, ii, m.

Pertaining to Cheese, Casearius, a, um.

Chepflow (in Monmouthshire) Strigulia.

To churn (or make Butter) Butyrum agitare.

Cbertsey (in Surry) Ceroti insula. Certesia. Cervi insula.

A Cherry, Cerasum, i, n.

A Cherry-tree, Cerasus, i, f.

A Chest (or Coffer) Cista, æ, f.

Arca, æ, f. *Capla*, æ, f.

A little Chest, Cistula, æ, f. *Cistella*, æ, f.

A Chest-maker, Arcarius, ii, m. *Scrinarius*, ii, m.

Chester City, or West-Chester (in Cheshire.) Chestria, Chestrum. Deva & Devanæ urbs. Deunana. Duinana. Legio. x. x. Viatrix.

Bishop of Chester, Episcopus Chestriensis vel Cestriensis.

Chester (the Family) De Cestria.

Chester on the Street (in the Bishoprick of Durham.) Condercum.

Cheverill, (Aluta hædina. (i. e.) *Leather made from the Skin of a wild Goat.*

Chevage or Chiefage, Chevagium, ii, n. It is a Sum of Money paid by Villains to their Lords in acknowledgment of their Bondage, for their several Heads; Chevage of the French word *Chief*, as if it were the Cryice of the Head, of which *braffen* saith, *Chivagium dicitur re-*

cognitio in signum subjectionis & Domini de Capite suo. Lambard writeth it Chivage, but it is more properly written Chiefage.

A Cheveron, Tignum, i, n. Cheverons, are the strong Rafterns and Chiefs that meet at the Top of the House to hold up the Tiles and Covering of the House.

Chevisance, Chevifantia, æ, f. (i. e.) a Bargain or Contract, Anno 37 H. 8. cap. 9. & Anno 13 Eliz. cap. 5. & 8. Anno 10 R. 2. cap. 1. Anno 3 H. 7. cap. 5.

CHI.

A Chibbol (or little Onion) Cepula, æ, f.

Chichester (in Suff.x) Ciccastria. Cicestria.

Bishop of Chichester, Episcopus Cicestrensis.

A Chick (or Chicken) Gallinaceus, i, m. Pullus gallinaceus. Gallinæ Pullus.

A Chicken newly hatched, Pullicenus, i, um.

Breed of Chickens or other Powl, Pullities, ei, f.

A Child, Infans, antis, c. g.

A little Child, Infantulus, i, m.

Great with Child, Prægnans, tis, adj. Gavidæ, æ, f.

A Woman lying in Child bed, Puerpera, æ, f.

The time of a Woman's lying in Child-bed, Puerperium, ii, n.

Child-birth or Child-bed, Partus, us, m.

Childhood

Childhood (or *Infancy*) Infan-
tia, æ, f. Pueritia, æ, f.

Children, Liberi, orum, m.
Sing. caret.

A Chimney, Caminus, i, m.

The Shank or tunnel of a Chimney,
Infumibulum, i, n. Fumarium,
ii, n.

A Chimney-sweeper, Mundator,
five Purgator caminorum.

To stop Chinks, Obstipo, are.

A Chink (or *cleft*) Rima, æ, f.
Fissura, æ, f.

He that stoppeth Chinks, Obsti-
pator, oris, m.

Having the Chinks stopped, Ob-
stipatus, a, um.

The Chin, Mentum, i, n.

To chip Bread, Distringere cru-
stas Panis. Summas crustas pa-
nis distringere.

To chip with an Axe, Ascio, is,
ivi. Dedolo, are.

To chip round about with a Axe,
Circumdolo, are.

A Chip (or *Chippings*, such as
Carpenters hew off) Segmen, inis,
n. Segmentum, i, n. Assula, æ,
f. Secamentum, i, n. Ramen-
tum, i, n.

Chips to kindle Fire, Fomes,
itis, m.

The chipping of Bread, Reseg-
mina Panis. Quisquilæ crusta-
rum.

A Chirographer, Chirographa-
rius, ii, m. Chirographus Fini-
um. Chirographator, oris, m.
Ry. 19. (i. e.) An Officer of
the Court of Common Pleas
that ingrosseth the Fines. Chi-
rographarius Finium & Con-
cordiarum, signifieth in our
Common Law him in *Communi*
Banco, the Common Bench Of-
fice, that ingrosseth Fines in

that Court acknowledged, into
a perpetual Record, after they
be acknowledged and fully pas-
sed by those Officers, by whom
they are formerly examined,
and that writeth and deliver-
eth the Indentures of them un-
to the Parties, *Anto 2 H. 3. c. 8.*
West's Symbol. part 2. Titulo
Fines, Sect. 114. and 129. Fitz-
Herb. Nat. Brev. fol. 147. This
Officer maketh two Inden-
tures, one for the Buyer, ano-
ther for the Seller, and maketh
one other Indented Piece, con-
taining also the effect of the
Fine, which he delivereth to
the *Custos Brevisium*, which in-
dented piece is called the Foot
of the Fine. The Chirographer
also or his Deputy, doth pro-
claim all the Fines in the
Court, every Term, according
to the Statute; and then re-
pairing to the Office of the
Custos Brevisium, there endorseth
the Proclamations on the back-
side of the Foot thereof, and al-
ways keepeth the Writ of Cove-
nant, as also the Note of the
Fine.

The Chirograph of a Fine, Chi-
rographum Finis. 5 Co. 39.

A Chirurgeon (or *Surgeon*) Chi-
rurgus, i, m.

Chirurgerie, Chirurgia, æ, f.

A Chisel, Scalper, ri, m. Scal-
prum, pri, n. Celtis, is, f.

A little Chisel, Scalpellum, i,
n. Scalpulum, i, n.

A Chitterling, Omasum, si, n.
Faliscus venter.

A small Gut or Chitterling, *Salix*,
Hilla, æ, f. & Hilla, orum, n.

CH

CH

CHY.

A *Chymist* (or *Alchymist*) *Alchymista*, *m*, n.

CHO

To *choak* (or *strangle*) *Strangulo*, *are*. Suffoco; *are*.

Choaked (or *strangled*) *Strangulatus*, *a*, *um*.

A *choaker* (or *strangler*) *Suffocator*, *osis*, *m*.

A *choaking*, *Suffocatio*, *onis*, *f*.

To *choose* (or *elect*) *Eligo*, *is*, *egi*, *ctum*, *ere*.

Chosen, *Electus*, *a*, *um*.

Choice (or *Election*) *Electio*, *onis*, *f*.

To *chop* (or *cut off*) *Truncdo*, *are*.

Chopped off, *Truncatus*, *a*, *um*.

A *chopper off*, *Truncator*, *oris*, *m*.

A *chopping off*, *Truncatio*, *onis*, *f*.

A *Chopping knife*, *Culter herbarius*.

A *Ch. p.* *Divisura*, *æ*, *f*.

A *Choirister* (or *Querister*) *Choiristarius*, *ii*, *m*.

CHR

A *Chrysolite*, *Chrysolithus*, *i*, *m*.
It is a kind of Jasper Stone,
shining with a Golden Colour
quite through.

Chrysal, *Crystallum*, *i*, *n*.

Christ (our only anointed Lord
and Saviour) *Christus*, *i*, *m*.

Christendom, *Christianismus*,
i, *m*. *Christianum dominum*,
seu *Imperium*. *Orbis Christianus*.

To *Christen* (or *Baptize*) *Baptizo*, *are*.

A *christening* (or *baptizing*) *Baptismus*, *i*, *m*.

A *Christian*, *Christianus*, *i*, *m*.

Christianity (or *Christianism*),
Christianitas, *atis*, *f*.

Christmas-day, *Festum natalis Domini*.

Christ-church (in *Hampshire*) *Interamna*. *Fanum Christi*.

A *Chronicle* (or *Cronicle*) *Chronicum*, *ci*, *n*. Sed potius *Chronica*, *otum*, *n*. *Annales*, *iuth*, *m*.

A *Chronicler* (or *Writer of Chronicles*) *Chronicus*, *i*, *m*. *Chronographus*, *i*, *m*.

Chronography, (or *description of time*) *Chronographia*, *æ*, *f*.

Chronology, *Chronologia*, *æ*, *f*.

Chrysocola (or *Gold solder where- with Goldsmith's Jettler Gold and other Metals*) *Borax*, *æ*, *f*.

CHU

A *Church* (or *Temple*) *Ecclesia*, *æ*, *f*.

A *Parish Church* with the appurtenances, *Rectoria*, *æ*, *f*.

A *Collegiate Church*, *Ecclesia Collegiata*.

A *Church-Robber*, *Sacrilegus*, *i*, *m*.

A *Churchwarden*, *Gardianus Ecclesie*. *Churchwardens* are Officers yearly chosen by the consent

C I

consent of the Minister and Parishioners, according to the Custom of every several place, to look to the Church, Church-yard, and such things as belong to both, and to observe the Behaviour of their Parishioners, for such Faults as appertain to the Jurisdiction or Censure of the Court Ecclesiastical. These are a kind of Corporation enabled by Law to sue for any thing belonging to their Church, or poor of their Parish. Vid. *Lambard* in his Pamphlet of the Duty of Churchwardens.

A Church-yard, Coemeterium, ii, n. Sepulcretum, i, n.

Of or belonging to Men of the Church, Sacerdotalis, le, adj.

Women's Churchings, Puerperarum gratitudines.

C I C

Cicely (or Cecilia) A Woman's Name, Cecilia, æ, f.

C I D

Cider, Sicera, Pomacea. Pomatium, ii, n. Viaum pomaceum.

C I L

Cikrie, Silerium, ii, n. Voluta, æ, f. Or Drapery wrought

C I

on the heads of Pillars or Posts, and made like Cloth or Leaves turning divers ways.

A Cylinder (or round Roller) Cylindrus, i, m.

A Cylinder (or Geometrical round Body) Cylindrus, i, m.

C I M

A Cymbal (or Instrument of Musick) Cymbalum, i, n. Crocolum, i, n.

To play on the Cymbals, Cymbalisto, are.

He that playeth on Cymbals, Cymbalista, æ, m.

C I N

Cinnamon, Cinnamomum, i, n.

Cinque Ports, Quinque Portus, i. e. Sea-port Towns to which divers Courts and Privileges belong, of which Places and Ports to this Day there is an especial Governour or Keeper, called by his Office Lord Warden of the Cinque-Ports, having the Authority, and all that Jurisdiction that the Lord Admiral of England hath in places not exempt, and sending out Writs in his own Name: And further I find on Record in the Rolls, that Henry the Seventh respecting the dignity of this Office, thought it not unworthy the Person of a Prince, but bestowed it upon his

his second Son, *Henry* the Eighth, who succeeded him in Name and Kingdom. The words of the Record are these expressly, *Hen. 7. Rex Anglia, &c. quinto die Aprilis, Anno regni sui octavo, secundo-genito filio suo Henrico, dedit officium Constabular. Castri Dover, ac custodiam quinque Portuum*, which Ports at this day are known by the names of *Hastings, Dover, Hyth, Ramsey, Sandwich*. The Inhabitants of these Ports, and of their Limbs or Members, enjoy divers and great Privileges above the rest of the Commons of that Country: They pay no Subsidies; besides, Suits at Law are commenced and answered within their own Towns and Liberties: Their Mayors have the credit of carrying the Canopy over the King or Queen at their Coronation, and for their greater Dignity they are placed then at a Table on the right hand of the King. *Crompton* in his Jurisdic. fol. 28. nameth the Cinque-Ports to be seven, adding *Rye* and *Winchelsey*, to the five before recited. *Rye* and *Winchelsey* are indeed Limbs or Members belonging to the Port of *Hastings*, as likewise *Lid* and old *Ramsey*, are Limbs of the Port of new *Ramsey* and not distinct Ports by themselves, *Quere statutum, Hen. 8. anno 32. cap. 48. in hunc finem.*

Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, Guardianus, five custos quinque Portuum.

C I P

Cypress (or *Cypress*, a fine curled linen) *Bissus crispata*. *Carbasus*, i, m.

Cypress, or *Cypress the Tree*, also the Wood thereof, *Cyparissus*, i, f. *Cupressus*, i, f.

Cyprian (a Man's name) *Cyprianus*, i, m.

C I R

Cirester or *Cirencester* (in Gloucestershire) *Cirencestria*, *Corinium*. *Durocornovium*. *Pas-serum urbs*.

A Circle (or round compass) *Circulus*, li, m. *Orbis*, is, m.

A little, or narrow Circle, *Sphaerula*, x, f.

A half Circle, *Hemyciclus*, i, m.

A Circle (or Ring) of a Cart, *Orbile*, is, n.

Round, or belonging to a Circle, *Circularis*, re, adj.

Round like a Circle, *Orbiculatus*, a, um.

Circle-wise, *Circulatum*, adv.

By Circles, or like a Circle, *Zonatum*, adv.

A Circuit, *Circuitus*, us, m.

Circuit of Action, *Circuitus actionis*, i. e. A longer course of Proceeding, to recover the thing sued for, than is needful.

Circular

C I

Circular or round, Circularis, re, adj.

A Circulation, Distillatio, onis, f. (i. e.) A subliming or extraction of Waters or Oil by an Alembick, so termed because the Vapour, before it is resolved, seemeth to go round or circlewise.

A Circumference (or round compass about a Center) Circumferentia, æ, f.

Circumlocution, Circumloquutio, onis, f.

Circumspect (heedful or wary) Circumspectus, a, um.

Circumstance (or quality that accompanieth a thing, as Time, Place, Person, &c.) Circumstantia, æ, f.

A Circumstance (or Circuit of words) Ambages, is, f.

Circumstantibus, Signifies those that stand about (a Law Term) for a Supply or making up the number of Jurors (if any Impanelled appear not, or appearing be challenged by either Party) by adding to them so many other of those that are present or standing by, as will serve the turn, Anno 35 H. 8. and Anno 5 Eliz. cap. 25.

To circumvent, Circumvenio, ire.

C I S

Cissors (or little sheers) Forpex, icis, pl. Forpices. Forfex, icis, f. pl. Forfices.

C L

A pair of Cissors, Par forficum.

A little pair of Cissors, Forficulus, li, m. Forpictula, æ, f.

C I T

To cite (or summon) Cito, etc.

A Citation, Monitio, onis, f.

A City, Civitas, atis, f. Urbs, is, f.

A Citizen, Civis, is, c, g.

A Citadel (or Cittadel) Arturbis. (i. e.) A Castle or Fortress of a City.

A Cistern (or Harp) Cithara, æ, f.

A Citron (or Pome-Citron) Citrus, i, f. Malum Hesperium, malum medicum.

Civet, Zibethum, i, n.

C L A

To clack wool, Picis Impressio-nem exsecare. To hard or beard Wool, is to cut the Head and Neck from the rest of the Fleece, Anno 8 H. 6. cap. 22. To clack Wool is to cut off the Sheeps Mark, which maketh it to weigh less, and so yield the less Custom to the King. To force Wool is to clip off the upper and hairy part of it.

A Clack, or Clapper of a Mill, Crepitaculum molare.

Clad

CL

Clad (or clothed in Cloth) Vestitus, a, um. Indutus, a, um.

To claim (or challenge) Clamo, are. *Spel.* 160. *Co. Lit.* 107. 291.

A Claim (or Challenge) Clameum, ei, n. Claim is a Challenge of Interest in any thing that is in the Possession of another, or at the least out of his own, as Claim by Charter, Claim by Descent. *Old. inst. brev. fol.* 11. Si Dominus infra annum Clameum: qualitercunque apposuerit. *Brass. l. i. c. 10.* See the definition and divers sorts of Claim in *Plowden, Casus Stowel f.* 359. a.

A Clapper of a Bell, Campanæ malleus. Malleus Tintinnabuli.

A Clapper of a Door, Marcusus ostii.

A Clapper of a Mill, Vid. clack.

A Clapper wherein Comies are kept, Vivarium, ii, n. Loculamentum, i, n.

Clare County (in Ireland) Clara, Claria.

Clare (the Family) De Claris vallibus, Claranus.

Clare (a Woman's name) Clara, æ, f.

Claret Wine, Vinum Rubellum.

To clarify Liquor, Despumare, are.

Clarified, Despumatus, a, um. Clarificatus, a, um.

A clarifying, Clarificatio, onis, f.

To clasp or buckle together, Fibulo, are.

To clasp beneath, Subfibulo, are.

CL

A Clasp (or Buckle) Fibula, æ, f. Retinaculum, li, n.

A Clasp or Catch, Clavus incinatus.

A little Clasp, Spintherulum, li, n.

A Clause, Article, or Conclusion, Clausula, æ, f.

A Claw, Unguis aduncus.

To clay, cover or seal with clay, Deluto, are.

Clay, Lutum, i, n.

Potters Clay, Argilla, æ, f.

Potters Clay (or Earth) Creta vel Terra Cimolia. Argilla Fullois.

Claying of Walls, or other Places, Delutamentum, i, n.

Clay Ground, Figularis terra.

A Clay-pie, Argilletum, i, n.

Made of Clay, Luteus, a, um.

CLE

Clean, or pure, Limpidus, a, um. Mundus, a, um.

A maker clean of Privies, Foricarius, ii, m.

To cleanse or make clean, Purifico, are.

A cleansing, Mundatio, onis, f.

Clear (or manifest) Clarus, a, um.

To cleave, cut or divide, Findo, idi, ssum, ere.

A cleaving (or cleft) Fissus, us, m. Fissura, æ, f.

A cleaving to, Adhæsis, onis, f.

Q

Clear

Clearing is, Glutinosus, a, um.

Cleft (or *cleven*) Bifidus, a, um.

Cleft (or *cleft in two*) Bifidus, a, um.

The Cleft of a Bru, Fissura calami.

Clemence (a Woman's name) Clementia, æ, f.

Clement (a Man's name) Clemens, tis, m.

A Clepsydra (or *Water-Dial*) Clepsydra, æ, f.

The Clergy, Clerus, i, m.

Privilege of Clergy, Clerimonia, æ, f. 2 Inst. 63.

Clergy, Sometimes used for the whole number of those that are *de clero domini*, of the Lord's lot or share, as the Tribe of Levi was in *Judea*; sometime for a Plea to an Indictment, an Appeal, an ancient Liberty confirmed in divers Parliaments. *Stammsford lib. 2. cap. 41.* It is when a Man is arraigned of Felony, and such like, before a Temporal Judge, and the Prisoner prayeth his Clergy, that is, to have his Book; then the Judge shall command the Ordinary to try if he can read as a Clerk in such a Book and Place, as the Judge shall appoint; and if the Ordinary certify the Judge that he can, then the Prisoner shall not have Judgment for his Life. *Co. on Lit. lib. 2. cap. 11. sect. 309.* The Book was allowed to the Clergy for the scarcity of them, to be disposed of in Religious Houses. It was allowable in ancient times for all Offenders whatso-

ever they were, except Treason and robbing of Churches of their Goods and Ornaments. But by many Statutes made since, the Clergy is taken away, for Murder, Burglary, Robbery, Pursecutting, Horse-stealing. Horse or Mare-stealers, shall not have their Clergy, because Horses are for Publick Service and Commerce. 2. The Thief by them is armed to do mischief. *Stammsford. Pl. of Cr. l. 2. c. 41.* Bacon's Use of the Law, p. 11. Anno 18 Eliz. cap. 7. If the Indictment be only *Murdrum*, without adding *ex malitia pre-cogitata*, the Offender shall have his Clergy; if he will read as a Clerk he ought to read all the Verse: But although he do not read at the beginning, but first spell, and after read, yet he shall have Allowance as a Clerk, *in favorem vite*. *Forstius* saith, That if a Felon fail to read, for which he is judged to be hanged, yet in *favorem vite*, if he demand a Book afterward under the Gallows, and read, he shall have the Benefit of his Clergy. And yet it is to be supposed he had no Ordinary at that time to demand whether he could read, but this case ought to be specially taken, *viz.* where the Felon is judg'd before the Justices of the King's Bench, for if he be judged before the Justices of Goal-Delivery, it is otherwise, because their Commission ends with their Session. *Stammsford Pl. of Cr. lib. 2. cap. 45.*

Clergy was allowed to an Accessory to the stealing of Horses and Mares, because the Statute shall be taken most strictly, which speaks expressly but of the Principal. *Dyer Term. Pasch. ann. Mariae*, p. 99. Although he hath been instructed and taught in the Gaol to know his Letters, and to read, this shall serve him for his Life, but the Gaoler shall be punished for this. *Dyer Term. Mich. annis 3 & 4 Reg. Elia.* Clergy is grantable but once to one Person, except he be within Holy Orders, for such a Man may have it often. 4 H. 7. c. 13. and 1 Ed. 6. 12. *Lord Staunford*,

Articles of the Clergy, Articuli Cleri, are certain Statutes made touching Persons and Causes Ecclesiastical, *Anno 9 Edw. 2. & Anno 14 Edw. 3. Stat. 3.*

A Clerk, Clericus, i. m. (i. e.) one that is in Holy Orders of the Church; also those Persons that belong to the Courts of Judicature that use the Pen.

Belonging to such Clerk, Clericalis, i. e. adj.

A Parish Clerk, Clericus Parochialis.

Clerkship (the Office of a Clergyman) Clericatus, aris, f.

Clerk of the Parliament-Rolls, Clericus Rotulorum Parliamenti, is he that recordeth all things done in the High Court of Parliament, and engrosseth them fair into Parchment-Rolls, for their better keeping to all Posterity. Of these there be two, one of the Higher, another of the Lower House. *Crompt. Jurisdic.*

fol. 4. and 8. *Sir Tho. Smith de Repub. Ang. pag. 38. Vid. also Howell's Book touching the Order of the Parliament.*

Clerk of the Crown in the Chancery, Clericus Coronæ in Cancellaria, is an Officer there, that by himself or his Deputy is continually to attend the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, for special Matters of Estate, by Commission, or the like, either immediately from his Majesty, or by order of his Privy Council, as well Ordinary as Extraordinary, viz. Commissions of Lieutenancies, of Justices Errant, i. e. Justices of Assizes, Justices of Oyer and Terminer, of Goal-Delivery, of the Peace, and such like, with their Writs of Association and *Dedimus potestatem*, for taking of Oaths; also all general Pardons upon Grants of them at the King's Coronation, or at a Parliament, with the names of the Knights and Burgessees, which are to be returned into his Office. He hath also the making of all special Pardons, and Writs of Execution upon Bonds of Statute of the Staple forfeited: Which was annexed to his Office in the Reign of Queen Mary, in consideration of his continual and chargeable Attendance, both these before being for every Curitor and Clerk of the Court to make.

Clerk of the Crown, Clericus Coronæ, Is a Clerk or Officer in the King's Bench, whose Function is to frame, read and record all Indictments against

Traitors, Felons, and other Offenders there arraigned, upon any publick Crime. He is otherwise termed Clerk of the Crown-Office, and *Ann 2 H. 4. c. 10.* he is called Clerk of the Crown of the King's Bench. The reason of his Denomination is, because he reads and records Indictments against Traitors, Felons, &c. which are against the King's Crown and Dignity.

Clerk of the Extreats, Clericus Extraforum, is a Clerk belonging to the Exchequer, who termly receiveth the Extreats out of the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer his Office, and writeth them out to be levied for the King. He also maketh Schedules for such Sums extreated, as are to be discharged.

Clerk of Assizes, Clericus Assise, is he that writeth all things judicially done by the Justices of Assises in their Circuits. *Crompt. Jurisdiction fo. 227.*

Clerk of the Pell, Clericus Pellis, is a Clerk belonging to the Exchequer, whose Office is to enter every Teller's Bill into a Parchment-Roll called *Pellis receptorum*, i. e. the Skin or Roll of Receipts; as also to make another Roll of Payments, which is called *Pellis exituum*, wherein he sets down by what Warrant the Money was paid, and therefore called *Pel*, or *Pell*, of the Latin *Pellis*, a Skin.

Clerk of the Warrants, Clericus Warrantorum & Extract. Cur. is an Officer belonging

to the Court, of Common Pleas, which entreteth all Warrants of Attorney for Plaintiffs and Defendants, and enrolleth all Deeds of Indenture of Bargain and Sale, which are acknowledged in the Court, or before any Judges out of the Court. And he doth extreat into the Exchequer, all Issues, Fines and Amercements, which grow due to the King any way in that Court, and hath a standing Fee of 10 l. of the King for making the same Extreats. *Vid. Fitz. Nat. brev. fo. 76.*

Clerk of the Petit Bag, Clericus parvæ Bagie, is an Officer in the Chancery, of which sort there are 3, and the Master of the Rolls is their chief. Their Office is to record the Return of all Inquisitions out of every Shire, all Liveries granted in the Court of Wards, all *Ouster les mains*, to make all Parents of Customers, Gaugers, Controllers and Aulnegers, all *Conge d'Eschev* for Bishops, all *Liberates* upon Extent of Statute-Staples, the Recovery of Recognizances forfeited, and all *Elegits* upon them. The Summons of the Nobility, Clergy, and Burgeses of the Parliament. Commissions directed to Knights and others of every Shire, for cessing of the Subsidies, Writs for the nomination of Collectors, and all Traverses upon any Office, Bill, or otherwise, and to receive the Money due to the King for the same. This Officer is mention'd *Ann 33*

H. 8. *cap.* 22. and it is like had first this Denomination and Style of Petit Bag, because having to do with so many Records of divers kinds, as above-mentioned, they were put in sundry Leather Bags, which were not so great as the Clerk of the Hamper now useth, and therefore might be called Petit Bags, small or little Bags.

Clerk of the King's great Wardrobe. Clericus Magnæ Garde-robæ Regis, is an Officer of the King's House, that keepeth an Account or Inventory in Writing, of all things belonging to the King's Wardrobe. This Officer is mention'd *An. 1 Ed. 4. ca. 1.*

Clerk or Controller of a Market. Clericus Mercatus sive Fori, is an Officer in the King's House, mentioned *Anno 1 Ed. 4. cap. 1.* and *Anno 13 R. 2. cap. 4.* whose Duty is to take charge of the King's Measures, and to keep the Standards of them (that is) the Examples or Patterns of all the Measures that ought to be through the Land, as of Elns, Ells, Yards, Lagens, as Quarts, Pottles, Gallons, &c. of Weights, Bushels, and such like, and to see that all Measures in every Place be answerable to the same Standard or Pattern, *Flota, lib. 2. cap. 8, 9, 10, 11, 11.* Of which Office, as also of our diversity of Weights and Measures, you may there find a Treatise worth the reading. *Briton* also in his 30 Chapter, saith in the King's Person to this Effect, We will

that none have Measures in the Realm, but we our selves, but that every Man take his Measures and Weights from our Standards, and so goeth on with a Treatise of this Matter, that well sheweth the Ancient Law and Practice in this Point. Touching this Officer's Duty you have also a good Statute *An. 13 R. 2. cap. 4.*

Clerk of the King's Silver. Clericus Argenti Regis Cur. &c. is an Officer belonging to the Court of Common Pleas, unto whom every Fine is brought, after it hath been with the *Custos Brevium*, and by whom the effect of the Writ of Covenant is entred into a Paper Book, and according to that Note, all the Fines of that Term are also recorded in the Rolls of the Court; and his Entry is in this form, he putteth the Shire over the Margin, and then saith, *B. C. Dat Domino Regi dimidiam merkam* (or more, according to the value) *pro licentia concordandi D. cum. D. E. pro talibus terris, in tali villa, &c. habet Chirographum per pacem admissum, &c.*

Clerk of the Peace. Clericus Pacis, is an Officer belonging to the Sessions of the Peace; his duty is in the Sessions to read the Indictments, to enroll the Acts, and draw the Process, to record the Proclamations of Rates for Servant's Wages, to enroll the Discharge of Apprentices, to keep the Counterpart of the Indenture of Armour, to keep the Register Book of Li-
cences

cences given to Badgers and Ladders of Corn, and of those that are licens'd to shoot in Guns, and to certifie into the King's Bench, Transcripts of Indictments, Outlawries, Attainders and Convictions, had before the Justices of Peace within the time limited by Statute. *Lambard Eirenarch. lib. 4. cap. 3. fol. 379.*

Clerk of the Signet, Clericus Signetti, is an Officer who is continually attendant on his Majesty's Secretary, who always hath the Custody of the Privy Signet, as well for sealing his Majesty's private Letters, as also such Grants as pass his Majesty's Hands by Bill assigned. Of these there are four that attend in their Course, and were used to have their Diet at the Secretary's Table. You may read more largely of their Office in the Statute made *An. 27 H. 8. cap. 11.*

Clerk of the Privy Seal, Clericus Privati Sigilli, is an Officer (whereof there are 4 in number) that attend the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, or if there be none such, upon the Principal Secretary, writing and making out all Things that are sent by Warrant from the Signet to the Privy Seal, and are to be passed to the Great Seal; as also to make out (as they are termed) Privy Seals, upon any special occasion of his Majesty's Affairs, for loan or lending of Money, or such like. Of this Officer, and his Function, you may read the Statute *Anno 27 H. 8. cap. 11.*

Clerk of the Juris, or Jurat Writs, Clericus Juratorum, is an Officer belonging to the Court of Common Pleas, which maketh out the Writs called *Habeas corpora* and *Distingas*, for appearance of the Jury, either in Court, or at the Assizes, after that the Jury or Pannel is returned upon the *Venire facias*. He entreteth also into the Rolls the awarding of these Writs, and maketh all the Continuances from the going out of the *Habeas corpora*, until the Verdict be given.

Clerk of the Pipe, Clericus Pæ vel Ingrossator magni Rotuli, is an Officer in the King's Exchequer, who having all Accounts and Debts due unto the King delivered and drawn down out of the Remembrancer's Office, chargeth them down into the Great Roll; who also writeth Summons to the Sheriffs to levy the said Debts upon the Goods and Chattels of the said Debtors; and if they have no Goods then he doth draw them down to the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, to write Extorts against their Land. The ancient Revenue of the Crown remaineth in Charge before him, and he seeth the same answered by the Farmers and Sheriffs to the King. He maketh a Charge to all Sheriffs of their Summons of the Pipe and Green Wax, and seeth it answered upon their Accompts. He hath the Ingrossing of all Leases of the King's Lands, and it is likely that it was at the first

first called, and still hath Denomination of Pipe, and Clerk of the Pipe, and Pipe-Office, because their Records that are registred in their smallest Rolls, are altogether like Organ Pipes; but their great, called the great Rolls, *Anno 37. Ed. 3. cap. 4.* is of another Form.

Clerk of the Hamper, or Hanaper, *Clericus Hanaperii*, is an Officer in Chancery, *Anno 2. Ed. 4. cap. 1.* otherwise called Warden of the Hamper, in the same Statute, whose Function is to receive all the Money due to the King for the Seals of Charters, Patents, Commissions and Writs, as also Fees due to the Officers for enrolling and examining the same; with such like. He is tied to attendance on the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, daily in the Term-time, and at all times of Sealing, having with him Leather Bags wherein are put all Charters, &c. After they are sealed by the Lord Chancellor, and those Bags being sealed up with the Lord Chancellor's Private Seal, are delivered to the Controller of the Hamper, or Hanaper. Whereas now the Clerk hath with him Leather Bags to put in the Charters. It is likely in old times they were Hampers or baskets, and thereof called Clerk of the Hamper, or Hanaper. This Hanaper representeth a shadow of that which the *Romans* termed *Piscum*, that contained the Emperor's Treasure.

Clerk of the Pleas, *Clericus*

Placitorum, is an Officer in the Exchequer, in whose Office all the Officers of that Court (upon especial Privilege belonging unto them) ought to sue, or to be sued upon any Action, and thereof called Pleas, and Common Pleas, because Places whereupon Actions in Law are impleaded and sued.

Clerk of the Treasury, *Clericus Thesaurarie*, is an Officer belonging to the Common Pleas, who hath the Charge of keeping the Records of that Court, and maketh out all Records of *Nisi prius*, hath the Fees due for all Searches, and hath the certifying of all Records in the King's Bench, when a Writ of Error is brought, and maketh out all Writs of *Superfedeas de non molestando*, which are granted for the Defendants, while the Writ of Error hangeth. Also he maketh all Exemplifications of Records being in the Treasury. He is taken to be Servant to the Chief Justice, but removeable at his Pleasure, whereas all other Officers are for Term of Life. There is also a Secondary or Under-Clerk of the Treasury, for Assistance, which hath some Allowances. There is likewise an under Keeper, who always keepeth one Key of the Treasury Door, and the chief Clerk of the Secondary another; so the one cannot come in without the other.

Clerk of the Effiares, *Clericus Effoniorum*, is an Officer belonging to the Court of Common Pleas, who only keepeth the

the *Essoin-Rolls*, and hath for entring every *Essoin* 6 *d.* and for every Exception to bar the *Essoin* 6 *d.* He hath also the providing of Parchment, and cutting it into Rolls, and making the Numbers upon them, and the Delivery out of all the Rolls to every Officer, and the receiving of them again when they are written, and the binding and making up of the whole Bundles of every Term; and this he doth as Servant to the Chief Justice, for the Chief Justice is at charge for all the Parchment of all the Rolls. The word *Essoins* cometh of the *French Essoin, Exoine, m. i. e.* An *Essoin* or Excuse, or Toleration for Absence upon a lawful Cause alledged upon Oath, *forêt à Lat. Exoneratus*, exempted.

Clerk of the Outlawries, *Clericus Utlagiarum*, is an Officer belonging to the Court of Common Pleas, being only the Servant or Deputy to the King's Attorney-General, for making out the Writs of *Capias Utlagatum*, after Outlawry. And the King's Attorney's Name is to every one of these Writs; and whereas 7 *d.* is paid for the Seal of every other Writ, there is but a Penny paid for the Seal of this Writ, because it goeth out at the King's Suit.

Clerk of the Sewers, *Clericus Suerarum*, is an Officer pertaining to the Commissioners of Sewers, writing all things they do by vertue of their Commission, for which see the Statute, *Anno 13 Eliz. cap. 9.*

Clerk Controller of the King's House, (whereof there are two) is an Officer in Court that hath Place and Seat in the Compting House, and Authority to allow or disallow the Charges and Demands of Pursuivants and Messengers of the Green-cloth, Purveyors, or other like. He hath also the oversight and controlling of all Defaults, Defects and Miscarriages of any inferiour Officers, and to sit in the Compting-House with the Superiour Officers, *viz.* the Lord Steward, the Treasurer, Controller, and Cofferer, Masters of the Household, and Clerks of the Green-cloth, either for correcting or bettering things out of Order, and also for bringing in Country Provision requisite for the King's Household, and the censure for failing of Carriages and Carts, warned and charged for that purpose. This Office you have mentioned, *An. 33 H. 8. cap. 12.*

Clerk of the Nihils, *Clericus Nihilorum*, is an Officer in the Exchequer that maketh a Roll of all such Sums as are Nihiled by the Sheriffs upon their Extreats of Green Wax, and delivereth the same into the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer his Office, to have Execution done upon it for the King.

Clerk of the Check, is an Officer in Court, so called because he hath the Check and Contrallment of the Yeomen of the Guard, and all other ordinary

ordinary Yeomen Housiers, belonging either to his Majesty, the Queen or the Prince, either giving leave or allowing their absences or defects in attendance, or diminishing their Wages for the same. He also nightly by himself or Deputy taketh the view of those that are to watch in the Court, and bath the setting of the Watch. This Officer is mentioned *Ann 33 H. 8. cap. 12.*

Clerk Marshal of the King's House, seemeth to be an Officer that attendeth the Marshal in his Court, and recordeth all his Proceedings, mentioned *Ann 33 H. 8. cap. 12.*

A Clasp (or Bottom) of Thread, Glomus, i, m.

Cleybrook, or near to it, (in Leicestershire) Bennoes, Vennoes.

C L I

A Client, Clientis, entis, c. g.

Clientship, Clientela, æ, f.

A Woman Client, Clienta, æ, f.

A Cliff, Rupes, is, f. Petra prærupta.

A Cliff (or pitch) of a Hill, Clivus, i, m.

A Clift, vid. Clift.

A Climate (or portion of the World) Clima, atis, n.

Climasterical, Climastericus, æ, um. The Climasterical Year is every seventh or ninth, the fourteenth or eighteenth, the twenty one, twenty seven, till you come to sixty three, which

is most dangerous of all, being seven times nine, or nine times seven, at which age divers worthy Men have died.

To clinch (or draw together) as one doth the Fist, or the Smith a Nail, or the Carter his Whip, Restringo, ere. Contraho, ere. Inflecto, ere.

A climbing, Scanfio, onis, f.

Of or for climbing, Scanfiorius, æ, um.

Clinton (the Family) De Clinton.

To clip (or shear) Tondeo, ere.

To clip with Cissors, Attondere Forfice.

A Clipper, (he or she) Tonfor, oris, m. Tonstrix, acis, f.

Clipped (or sheared), Tonfus, æ, um.

That which is clipped off, Refegmen, inis, n.

A clipping, Tonsura, æ, f.

A Clister (or washing Purgation) Clyster, eris, m. Enema, acis, n.

A Cliver (or Butchers Chopping-knife) Clunabulum, li, n. Clunaculum, li, n.

C L O

To cloath and attire, Vestio, is, ivi, ire, itum.

A maker (or seller) of Cloaths, Vestiarus, ii, m.

A place where Cloaths are kept (or set out to be sold.) Vestiarium, ii, n.

Embroidered Cloaths, Vestes Barbaricæ.

Old Cloaths, Veteramenta, orum, n.

A Suit of Cloaths, Series apparatus. Habitus Vestium.

An upper Cloathing, Vestitus superior.

Woollen Cloaths, Drappi, orum, m.

Clothed (or Clad) Vestitus, a, um.

Clothed with a long Robe, Palliatus, a, um.

Clothed with a Petticoat, Shirt, or Waistcoat, Indusiatus, a, um.

Clothed with a Robe of State, Prætextatus, a, um.

Clothed with a Ruffet or Gray, Leucophæatus, a, um.

Clothed with Silk, Sericatus, a, um.

Clothed with Wool, Lanatus, a, um.

Clothed with Gold (or Garments finely wrought), Segmentatus, a, um.

Clothed with black Mourning, Pusticatus, a, um.

Clothed with Purple, Purpuratus, a, um.

Clothed in White, Candidatus, a, um.

Clothed with a Linen Vesture, Linteatus, a, um.

Clothed with a Coat of Mail, Loricatus, a, um.

A Clock, Clocæ, æ, f.

A Clock house, Cocclarium, ii, n. Spel. 160. 2 Mon. 210.

A Clock-maker, Horologicus, i, m.

A Clock keeper, Nolæ curator.

A Clod (or Turf) of Earth, Gleba, æ, f. Grunius, i, m.

Cloddy, Glebosus, a, um.

A Clog (or Wooden Shoe), Calo, onis, m.

A Clog for the Neck of Dogs or other Beasts, Numella, æ, f.

A Clog (or little Log), Trunculus, i, m.

A Cloister, Claustrum, i, n.

A little Cloister, Claustellum, i, n.

A Cloak, Pallium, ii, n. Pennula, æ, f.

A Shepherd's Cloak, Glomerum, i, n.

A Cloak to keep from Rain, Lacerna, æ, f.

A thread-bare Cloak, Tribon, onis, m.

A Beggar's patched Cloak, Pinnucia, æ, f.

A Cloak-bag, Pera, æ, f. Penularium, ii, n.

Cloaked (or Clad in a Cloak), Palliatus, a, um.

A Riding Cloak, Casula, æ, f.

Clommel (in Ireland) a Bishoprick, Cluanania. Episc. Clonensis.

To close (or shut up), Cludo, ere.

A Close (or Field enclosed), Clausum, i, n.

A Close-stool, Lasanum, i, n. Sessibulum, i, n. Sella pertusa. Sella familiaris.

A Closet, Conclave, is, n. Cellula, æ, f.

A little Closet, Armariolum, i, n.

Cloth, Pannus, i, m.

Fine Cloth, Panniculus, i, m.

London Cloth, Pannus Londinensis.

Cloth of Gold, Pannus auro intertextus.

Cloth of Arras (or Tapestry)
Tapes, etis, m. Tapetum, i, n.
Tapetia, orum. Atulæum, i, n.

Frize Cloth; Pannus Villosus.

Woollen Cloth; Pannus laneus.

Broad-cloth; Pannus laneus
latus, de quodam Panno laneo lato
vocat. *A fine broad Cloth with a nar-*
row red List, Hil. 2 & 3. Ed. 6.
rotulo 140. in. Web & Parker in
C. B.

Thruw. of Cloth; Textiviliti-
um, ii, n.

To full Cloth; Fullo, are.

A Linen Cloth; Linteum, ei, n.

Cloth wrought or frized on both
sides; Amphimallus, i, m.

Cloth of Needle-work; Acupicta
vestis.

Coarse Cloth of a low Price; Le-
vidensa, æ, f. Pannus pinguis.

Cloth with an high Nap, as Bays
and Cotton; Pannus villosus.

The nap or hair of Cloth; Tumen-
tum, i, n. Villus, i, m.

Serge Cloth; Virga de Sergio.
1 Mon. 419. Pry. 185.

A Cloth (or Garment) made of
Hair, or a Hair-cloth; Cilicium,
ii, n. Pannum Cilicium.

A Table-cloth; Mappa, æ, f.
Mantile, is, n.

A Horse-cloth; Stratum, i, n.
Dorsuale, lis, n. Sudaria, æ, f.

A Forehead-cloth; Frontale,
is, n.

A Neck-cloth; Amictorium,
ii, n.

A Wisp or Rubbing cloth; Xy-
stra, æ, f.

The Art of making Linen Cloth;
Linificium, ii, n.

The Art of making Woollen Cloth;
Lanificium, ii, n.

Fine Linen Clothes; Carbas-
lina.

Coarse woollen Cloths for package;
Coactilia, um, n.

Cloths to cover Booths or Tents;
Velaria, orum, n.

Clothes of a Bed; Strata, æ, f.
Seragula, æ, f.

Clothing (or making of Cloth)
Lanicium, ii, n.

A Clothier (or maker of Cloth)
Lanarius, ii, m. Pannifex, icis, m.
Pannorum Opifex.

A Clothier or Linen Weaver;
Linteo, onis, m.

A Cloth-worker; Rasor Panno-
rum.

Of or belonging to Cloth; Pan-
neus, æ, um.

Cloven (or cleft) Fissus, æ, um.

Cloves (a Spice so called) Caryo-
phylli, orum, m.

To clout (or amend Garments)
Sarcio, is, si, tum, ire.

A Clout (or Rag) Panniculus,
ii, m. Linteolum, li, n.

A Shoe-clout or Dish-clout; Pe-
niculum, li, n. Penicillum, li, n.

Childrens Clouts; Panica, orum, n.

Clouts (or Binders) Canthi
ferrei.

C L U

A Club; Clava, æ, f. Fustis,
is, m.

A Little Club; Clavigula, æ, f.

Bearing a Club; Claviger, æ,
um.

Cluid River (in Denbighshire)
Cluida.

C O A

A Coach; Carrus, i, m. R. R. Ent.
528. Co. Ent. 526. Lex. 19.

R 3

A Coal

A Coal, Carbo, onis, m.

Sea Coal (or Miner's Coal) Carbo mineralis, Lapidus vel Fossilis.

A Coal-mine, Pit or Coal house, Carbonaria, æ, f. Domus Carbonaria.

Pertaining to Coals, Carbonarius, a, um.

A Coast (or Shore) Costera, æ, f. Ry. 38. 184. Costera Maris. Magna Chart. 320. 10 Co. 138. 2 Inst. 38. Spec. 180.

The top of a Coast, Summitas Costera. 1 Mon. 886.

A Mountain near the Sea-Coast, Costera Montis. 1 Mon. 835.

A Coat, Tunica, æ, f.

A little Coat, Segulum, ii, n.

An upper (or upper) Coat, Super tunica, æ, f. Reg. 93.

A Riding Coat, Penula, æ, f. Lacerna, æ, f.

A Coat of Mail, Lorica, æ, f.

A little Coat of Mail, Loricula, æ, f.

A Coat-Armour, Paludamentum, i, n.

Cloth in a Coat-Armour, Paludatus, a, um.

That weareth a Coat, Tunicator, a, um.

A Child's Coat with long Sleeves, Chlamys, mydis, f. Tunica manicata.

To put on a Coat of Mail, Lorico, æ, f.

A latter'd Coat, Cento, onis, m.

A Possilion, or Post-boy's leathern Riding Coat, Scortas, æ, f.

C O B

Coblerly (in Gloucestershire), Covi Berchilega.

A Cob-iron (whereon the Spis deth turn) Cratentorium, ii, n. Cratenta, æ, f.

To cobble Shoes, Refarcire Calceamenta.

A Cobbler of Shoes, Calcearius, di, m. Cospidarius, ii, m. Vocamentarius, Sweet. Sarcinator, oris, m.

A Cobble's cobbler, Sutrina, æ, f. Cerdo, onis, m. Veterum calceorum confarcinator.

C O C

Cocay or Cock (a River in Lancashire and Yorkshire). Cocarus, Cokarus.

A Cock, Gallus, i, m.

A Cock-pit, Gallipugnatatorium, ii, n.

Of or belonging to a Cock, Galinaceus, a, um.

Cockermouth (in Cumberland) Novantum. Novantum From. Novintum Chertoneffus.

The Cock or Gait of a Piece, Serpentina, æ, f.

A Cock (or Heap) Talam, i, n. Lex. 122.

To make into a Cock (or Heap) Tasso, æ, f. Flo. 162.

A Cock of Hay, Foenum in Tassis, Reg. 94. Mera Foeni.

A cock or spout of a Conduit, Epistomium, ii, n. Saliens, æ, f.

A little Cock in a Conduit, Pippilla, æ, f.

A Weather-cock, Trigon, onis, m.

A Cock-hoat, Scapha, æ, f.

A Cocket, Coketrum, i, n. Is a Seal pertaining to the King's Custom-house. Regist. Orig. fol. 192.

192. a. and also a scrowl of Parchment, sealed and delivered by the Officers of the Custom-house to Merchants as a Warrant that their Merchandizes are customed, *Anno 11. H. 6. cap. 16.* which Parchment is otherwife called *Litera de coketto*, or *Litera testimonialis de coketto*, *Regist. 179. a. ut Supra.* So is the word used, *Anno 5 & 6 Ed. 6. c. 14. & Anno 14. Ed. 3. Stat. cap. 21.* This word is also used for a distinction of Bread, in the Statutes of Bread and Ale, made *Anno 51 Hen. 3.* where there is mention of Cocker-bread, Wastel-bread, Bread of Trete, and Bread of Common Wheat.

C O D

The Cod or Husk of any thing, or properly of Pease, Siliqua, &c. f.

The Cod of a Man or Beast, Scrotum, i, n.

A Cod piece, Perizoma, attis, n.

A Codicil, Codicillus, i, m.

A Codicil is a just Sentence of our Will, touching that which we would have done after our Death, without the appointing of an Executor, which definition doth agree with the definition of a Testament, *F. de Test. lib. 1.* Saving that some words are here expressed, which are there omitted, *viz. absque executoris institutione.* The Writers conferring a Testament and a Codicil together, call a Testament a Great Will, and a Codicil a

Little Will, and do compare a Testament to a Ship, and the Codicil to a Boat tied to the Ship. *D. D. de Codicil in prim.* and indeed when Codicils were first invented, they were used instead of a Testament, when the Testator had no opportunity to make a Testament, or else as additions to the Testament, when any thing was omitted, which the Testator would add or put in, which the Testator upon better Advice would direct, which Emendation was always done by way of Codicil, *Cujac. Cod. de Codicil. l. consuetudine. vid. Sainsbury in his Treatise of Testaments and Wills, Part 1. Sect. 5. num. 2. 3. & Sequent.*

C O F

A Coffor, Cofera, &c. f. Ry. 177. Costis, is, f. a Men. 473. Area, &c. f. Capla, &c. f.

A little Coffor, Capsula, &c. f. Scrimium, ii, n.

Cofferer of the King's Household, Coferarius Domini Regis Hospitii, is a principal Officer in the King's Court next under the Controller, that in the Compting-house, and elsewhere, at other times, hath a special charge and oversight of other Officers of the Household, for their good demeanour and carriage in their Offices. To all which one and other, whether they are Serjeants, Yeomen, Grooms, Pages, or Children

dren of the Kitchen, Bakehouse, Buttery, or Cellar, or any other in any other room of his Majesty's Household, he payeth their Wages. This Officer is mentioned, *Anno 39 Elizab. cap. 7.*

A Coffer (or Chest) maker, Arcturius, ii, m. Caplarius, ii, m. A Coffin for the Dead, Loculus, ii, m. Sandapila, ii, f.

C O G

A Cog in a Mill-wheel, Scario-bellum, i, n.

Cog's Hall (in Essex) Ad Ansim.

Cognisance (or Badge in Arms) Insignia, orum, n.

Cognisance, Cognizance, Conisance, Conisance, Cognitio, onis, f. Spel. 173. is in the Common Law sometimes taken for an Acknowledgment of a Fine or Confession of a thing done, as *Cognoscens Intro. Bract. lib. 3. Tract. 2. cap. 3, 20, 32. Cognoscere se ad villainum, Id. lib. 4. Tract. 5. cap. 16.* As also to make Cognizance of taking a Distress; sometimes as an Audience or hearing of a matter judicially, as to take Cognizance; sometimes Power or Jurisdiction, as Cognizance of a Plea, is an Ability to call a Cause or a Plea out of another Court, which no Man can do but the King, except he can shew a Charter for it, *Mauwood Part 1. of his First Laws, p. 68. The New Terms of Law* hath

these Words: Conisance of a Plea is a Privilege that a City or Town hath of the King's Grant, to hold Plea of all Contracts, and of Lands within the Precinct of the Franchises, and that when any Man is impleaded for any such thing, in the Court of the King at *Westminster*, the Mayors and Bailiffs of such Franchises, or their Attorney, may ask Conisance of the Plea, that is to say, that the Plea and the Matter shall be pleaded and determined before them. But if the Court at *Westminster* be lawfully seized of the Plea, before Conisance be demanded, then they shall not have Conisance for that Suit, because they have negligently surceased their time of Demand thereof. But this shall be no Bar to them to have Conisance in another Action; for they may demand Conisance in one Action, and omit it in another Action, at their Pleasure; and that Conisance lieth not by Prescription, but it behoveth to shew the King's Letters Patents for it, *vid. item the new Book of Entries in the word Conisance.*

Cognisee, Cognisatus, i, m. or Conisee of a Fine, is he to whom the Fine is acknowledged.

A Cognizer, or Conisour, Cognitor, oris, m. Cognizarius, ii, m. One that passeth or acknowledgeth a Fine in Lands or Tenements, *vid. West part 2 Syml. Tit. Fines, Sect. 2.*

Cognitionibus admittendis, is a Writ to a Justice or other that hath power to take a Fine, who having taken Acknowledgment of a Fine, deferreth to certify it into the Court of Common Pleas, commanding him to certify it, *Regist. Orig. 68. b.*

C O H

A Cohesio, Cohæres, edis, c. g. *Cohærent* or *Agreement*, Cohærentia, a, f.

C O I

A Serjeant's Coif, Coifo, oris, f. *Spel. 99. 162. Lex 31. Coifa*, a, f.

A Baron of the Degree of the Coif, Baro de gradu de la Coif.

A Coif for a Woman's Head, Capillare, is, n. *Grinale*, is, n.

To coin (to make) Money, Cuno, are. *Crypt. Just. Racer. f. 220.*

Coin, Cuneus, ei, m. *Cun.* 62.

Coinage, Cunagium, is, n. 8 *Co. 21. Coinagium*, is, n. *Pl.* 318.

Coined, Cuneatus, a, um.

A Coiner, Cuneator, oris, m.

A Coise (or Corner) of a Wall, Angulus, is, m.

C O K

Cokers, Carbatina, arum, f. i. e. *Hedgers or Plowmens Boots*, or great thick Leather Mittens, to keep out Thorns and Briars.

C O L

A Collar, Collare, is, n. *Capitulum*, tri, n. *Lorum*, is, n.

A Dog's Collar, Mellium, is, a.

A Mastiff's Collar made with Leather and Nails, Millum, is, a.

The Spade or Prickles in a Dog's Collar to keep off the biting of other Dogs, Muricea, milli.

A Horse-Collar whereby he draweth in the Girth, Halcium, is, n.

A Collar put on Horses Necks, stuffed with Wool or Hair to prevent hurting them, Tomex, is, a, f.

A Collar of Iron that men are bound with, Collaria, a, f.

A Collar of SS. Collare humerorum, &c. Such as great Counsellors of State, Judges of the Land, &c. do wear on their shoulders on high and festival days, called SS. because they are made into the form of the Letter S, round about their shoulders.

Collateral, Collateralis, is, edj. It is used in the Common Law for that which is not lineally

or

or directly, but adhering of the side; as Collateral Assurance, is that which is made over and beside the Deed itself, for example: If a Man covenant with another, and enter into a Bond for the performance of his Covenant, the Bond is termed Collateral Assurance, because it is without the Nature and Essence of the Covenant. And *Crompton* in his *Jurisdicc.* fo. 185. saith, that to be subject to the feeding of the King's Deer is Collateral to the soil within the Forest. In like manner to pitch Booths or Standings for a Fair in another Man's Ground, is Collateral to the Ground.

Collateral warranty. *vid.* *Warranty.*

Collation of Benefices. *Collatio Beneficii.* It signifieth properly the bestowing of a Benefice by the Bishop, which he hath in his own Right or Patronage, and differeth from Institution in this, for that Institution into a Benefice is performed by the Bishop, at the Motion or Presentation of another, who is Patron of the same, or hath the Patron's Right for the time, *Empta de Institutionibus, & de collationibus Præbendarum, &c.* And yet *Ante 25 Edwardi 3. Stat. 6.* is Collation used for Presentation.

Colbrook (in Buckinghamshire) *Columnum Pontis.*

Colchester (in Essex) *Colchesteria. Colonia.*

To *collate* (or gather together) *Colligo, egi, &c.*

A Collectio, *Collectio, o. nts, f.*

A College, *Collegium, ii, n.*

Coltsford, or *Colleton* (in Northumberland) *Cilurinum, Cilurnum.*

The Collet (or *Beazil*) of a Ring, *Pala annuli.*

The Collick, *Colica, & f. Colicus dolor. Colica passio (i. e.) A Disease caused through Wind in the Belly.*

He that is troubled with the Collick, *Collicus, & um.*

Cole River (in Middlesex) another in Shropshire) *Cohinus.*

A Collier, *Carbonarius, ii, m. Anthracidis, ii, m.*

A Colonel, *Colonellus, i, m. Spel. 219.*

A Collop of Bacon, *Carbonella, & f.*

A Colony of Men, *Colonia, & f. i. e. The People that are sent to dwell in a Country uninhabited.*

Colour, *Color, oris, m. Colour* signifieth in the Common Law, a probable Plea, but in truth false, and hath his end to draw the Trial of the Cause from the Jury to the Judges. *See new Terms of Law, in title colour: Who also referreth you to D. and Students, fol. 198. Vid. Brook. Tit. Colour in Assise, Trepass, &c. fol. 159.*

Coloured, *Coloratus, & um.*

The tempering of Colours, *Hermogenes, & f.*

A Colt (or little Horse or Nag) *Equulus, ii, m. Equulus, & m. Pullus Equinus.*

A Mare Colt, *Equula, & f.*

A. Co

A Column or Pillar, or Column
is a Book, Columna, m. f.
Colambrook, Vid. Colabrook.

C O M

A Combat, Pugna, m. f.
To combat (or fight) Pugno,
are.

A single Combat, Duellum, li,
n, i. o. When one Man fight-
 eth against another single, hand
 to hand, or a fight between
 two Men only singled out by
 themselves. Combat in our
 Common Law is taken for a
 formal Trial of a doubtful Cause
 or Quarrel, by the Sword or
 Basons, of two Champions. Of
 this you may read at large, *Ra-*
ris de Puteo, de re militari. & du-
ello. Alciat. de duello. Rotomay
disput. feudalium, cap. 42. As
 also in our Common Lawyers
 of England, namely, *Glanville lib.*
14. c. 1. Bract. lib. 3. tract. 2.
cap. 3. Britton. cap. 32. Hotn's
Mirreour of Justices, lib. 3. cap. 12.
exceptions in fine penitus: sive
C. Juramentum Duellum, apud Dyer
fol. 301. num. 41, 42. Stand-
ford's Pleas of the Crown, lib. 2.
fol. 176. B. and 177. A. saith, that
 it is an ancient Trial in our
 Law, and much used in times
 past, as appeareth by divers Pro-
 cedents in the times of Edward
 III. and Henry IV. which is not
 yet out of use, but may be by
 the Law in use at this day, if
 the Defendant will, and nothing
 can be drawn on Counter-plea

thereto. And it is said *M. 37*
H. 6. fol. 3. That to wage Bac-
 tel, or to combat, is by the
 Civil Law: But *Mait* saith it is
 by our Common Law, and as
Standford, Pleas of the Crown, fol.
177. A. saith, that they shall
 come armed into the Court, and
 join issue. The Plaintiff begins
 his Appeal, &c. and the Defen-
 dant pleads Not guilty, and (as
Brison setteth it down, *fol. 41.*)
 undertakes to defend it with his
 Body, &c. and after, one taketh
 the other by the hand, and first,
 the Defendant saith in this man-
 ner, Hear you this, you Man
 whom I hold by the Hand,
 which are called *John* by your
 Christian Name, that I *Pierce*,
 such a Year, such a Day, in such
 a place, the aforesaid Murder
 of *N.* neither did do, nor go
 about, neither purpose, nor as-
 sented to such a Felony, as you
 have alledged. So God help me,
 and his Saints. And after the
 Accuser saith, Hear you this,
 you Man, whom I hold by the
 Hand, which are called *P.* by
 your Christian Name, you are
 perjured: For on such a Day,
 such a Year, in such a Place, you
 did such Treason, or such a
 Murder, which I have alledged
 against you, or whereof I chal-
 lenge you. So God me help,
 and his Saints. Then they are
 both led into a certain place,
 where both further say, Hear
 you this Justices, that we *J.*
 and *P.* have neither eat, nor
 drank, nor done any other deed
 whereby the Law of God should
 be abased, or the Law of the

Devil advanced. And forthwith there shall be an Oyez or Proclamation made, That none shall be so bold but the Combatants, to speak or do any thing that shall disturb the Combat or Battel; and whosoever shall do against this Proclamation, shall suffer Imprisonment for a Year and a day. Then they shall fight with Weapons, but not with any Iron, but with two Staves or Bistons tipt with Horn of an Ell long, both of equal length, and each of them a Target, and with no other Weapon may they enter the Lists; and if the Defendants can defend himself till after Sunset, and as my Author saith, till you may see the Stars in the Firmament, and demand Judgment if he ought to fight any longer, then must there be Judgment given on the Defendant's side. And *Bracton* agreeth herewith in these words, *Quid si appellatus se defendat contra appellentem, tota die, usque ad horam qua stella incipit apparere, tunc recedat appellatus, quietus de Appello; in quo appellatus se obligavit ad combatendum cum, una hora diei, quod quidem non fecit.* When the Defendant doth plead to the Appeal Not guilty, and undertakes to defend it with his Body, he must throw down his Gauntlet or Glove into the Court; and if the Plaintiff doth not enter Rejoinder to the Battel, then he must take up the Glove or Gauntlet; but

if the Plaintiff doth Counterplead unto it, then must he suffer the Glove or Gauntlet to lie, and the other shall demurr in Law, or void him of the Appeal, because he refused his Glove or Gauntlet. When they are sworn, they must produce Mainprisers or Pledges to perform the Combat or Battel, and then the Court shall appoint them a day and place to fight, and as *Fitz.* p. 385. saith, that the Challenger shall be at liberty, but the Defendant in the Custody of the Marshal, and the Marshal shall array them both at their own Charge, and that must be the Night before the Battel, that they may be ready in the Field or Lists by Sunrise. The Battel of Battel described by *Edm.* 3. & 9 H. 4. differ from that described by *Bracton* and *Fitz.*, and that described by *Dyer* *Terminus Trinitatis anno 13 Edm.* As he sett it down between one *Chrois*, and another *Paranour*, a *Levise* Gentleman, about the Title of Land, and levying a Fine thereof; and on the same *Paranour* chose the Trial by Combat or Battel, and had a Champion one *Georga Thorn*, a Gentleman of Kent, and no doubt his dearest Friend; that would enter the Lists to such a hazard of life, &c. And the other had one *Henry Nailor*, a Master of Fence, and the Court awarded the Battel, and the Champions were mainprised

and sworn (*Quare firmam juramenti*) to perform the Combat or Battel, *apud Tisbury in Wiltm. 18. Junii, prox. post Glast. Trinitas.* which was the first day of the Utes of the Terms, and on the day appointed there was a List made four square on even ground, every square 60 foot, and East, West, North and South, and the place and seat of the Judges was made without, yet close upon the Lists, and a Bar made for the Serjeants at Law, & *circa barum decembris ejusdem diei, 3* Justices or Judges of the Common Pleas, *viz. Dyer, Walsen, Harper,* (the fourth, namely, *Walch,* was not there by reason he was sick) did repair to the place in their Robes of Scarlet, with their other Habits and Coifs, and the Serjeants at Law also. And there a Proclamation being made with 3 Oyez, the Demandants were first called for, and they came not: After that the Mainpernours of the Champions were called to bring forth first the Champion of the Demandant or Challenger, which came into the place in rugged Sandals, bare legged from the Knees downward, and bare breasted, and bare Arms to the Elbow, being brought in by the Hand of a Knight, *Sir John Bower* by name, who carried a red Briston; of an Ell long, tipped with Horn, and a Yeoman carrying the Target made of double Leather, and they were

brought in at the North side of the Lists, and went about the side of the Lists, until the middle of the Lists, and then came towards the Bar before the Judges with three solemn Congies, and there he was made to stand at the North side of the place, being the right side of the Court, and after that the other Champion was brought in, in like manner, at the South, or contrary side of the Lists, with like Congies, &c. by the hands of *Sir Henry Cheney, Knight, &c.* and was set on the North side of the Bar (quite opposite to the other Champion) and two Serjeants being of Counsel of each Party, in the midst between them: This done, the Demandant was solemnly called again, and appeared not, but made default; upon which default, *Barham* Serjeant for the Tenant, prayed the Court to record the Nonsuit; which was done: Then *Dyer*, Chief Justice reciting the brief, the matter, and issue of the Battel or Combat, and the Oath of the Champions to perform it, and the prefixed day and place, gives final Judgment against the Demandant, and that the Tenant shall hold the Land, to him and to his Heirs forever quietly, from the said Demandant or Challenger, and their Heirs for ever, and the Demandants and their Pledges, *de presigendo*, to be at the mercy of the Queen, &c. And then there was solemn Procla-

mation made, that the Champions, and all others there present (which by Estimation were about 4000 Persons) should depart in God's Peace, and the Queen's; and so they departed with a shout, *God save the Queen*. Vid. more at large in *Verstegan* in his Book entituled. *A Restoration of decayed Intelligence*, Pag. 64, &c.

A Comb, Pecten, inis, m.

A Horse-Comb (or *Curry-Comb*) Strigilis, is, f.

A little Curry-Comb (or *Scraper*) Strigilecula, æ, f.

Combs of Horn, Pectines corni.

Combs of Ivory, Pectines Elburnei.

Combs of Wood, Pectines Ligni.

A Comb case, Pectinariu; ii, m.

A Comb-maker, Pectinarius, ii, m.

To Comb, Pecto; xi, xui, xum, ere.

To curry-comb a Horse, Strigilo, are. Equum stringere.

Combed, Pexus, a, um.

To comfort (or *strengthen*) *Comforto*, are. R. R. Ent. 486. *Conforto*, are. 1. Men. 526.

Comptroler Commiss, is a Writ or Commission whereby the Sheriff is authorized to take upon him the sway of the County, *Regist. Orig. fo. 295. a & b. Coke's Rep. lib. 3. fol. 72. a.*

Comptroler & Castle Commiss, is a Writ whereby both the charge of the County, and the keeping of a Castle is committed

to the Sheriff. *Regist. Orig. fol. 295. a.*

A Command or *Commandment*, Mandatum, i, n. Preceptum, i, n. *Commandment* in the Common Law is taken either for the Commandment of the King, when upon his mere motion he commandeth any thing to be done, *Strandf. Pleas of the Cr. fol. 72. ov* of the Justices, and that either ordinary, or absolute, as when upon their own Authority, in their Wisdom and Discretion, they commit a Man to Prison for Punishment: Ordinary, when they commit one rather for safe Custody than Imprisonment, and it is Replevinable. *Idem Pl. Cr. f. 73.*

Commandments, is again used for the offense of him that willet another to transgress the Law, or to do any such thing as is contrary to the Law, as Murder, Theft, or such like, and he is accessory, *Brass. Lib. 3. Tract. 2. cap. 19.* And this the Civilians call *Mandatum*, Vid. *Angelus de Relestatio.*

To commemorate (or *renew*) *Commemorare*, are.

To commence (or *begin*) *Commence*, are.

Commenda, m, f. i. e. A Benefice which being void, is committed to the care of another Clerk, to supply the Cure till it is full.

Commenced (or *commenced*) *Commence*, are.

A Commissary, *Commissarius*, ii, m. *Commissary* is a Title of Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, appertaining

aining to such a one as exerciseth spiritual Jurisdiction (at the least so far as his Commission permitteth him) in Places of the Diocesis so far distant from the chief City, as the Chancellor cannot call the Subjects to the Bishop's principal Consistory, without their great molestation. This Commissary is by the Canonists termed *Commissarius* or *Officialis foranitus*, *Vid. Lynd. Provin. cap. de accus.* in the word *Mandat. Archiepiscopi*, in *Gloss.*

A Commissus, Commissio, onis, f.

A Commissarius, Commissionarius, ii, m. *Lex. 32.*

To commit, *Committo*, etc.

A Committee, *Commissus*, is he to, whom the Consideration or ordering of any matter is referred, either by some Court, or consent of Parties, to whom it belongeth: as in Parliament, a Bill being read, is either consented unto, and passed or denied; or neither of both, but referred to the consideration of some certain Men appointed by the House further to examine it, who thereupon are called Committees by *West. part. 2. Synb. tit. Chancery 305. 144.*

Committee of the King. This word seemeth to be somewhat strangely used in *Kitchin. fol. 160.* where the Widow of the King's Tenant being dead, is called the Committee of the King; that is, one committed by the ancient Law of the Land, to the King's Care and Protection.

Committee of a Lunatick, he to whom the Care of the Lunatick and his Estate are committed.

Commodities, *Commoditates*. *Donat. res. mercimonis.*

A Commun, *Commune*, is, n. *Communis*, e, f. *Lex. 32.*

Common signifieth in our Common Law that Soil or Water whereof the use is Common to this or that Town or Lordship; as *Common of Pasture*, *Communis pastura*, *Bract. lib. 4. cap. 19 & 20.* *Common of Fishing*, *Communis piscaria*, *Idem.*

ibid. 1. cap. 34. *Common of Turbary* (or digging of Turves) *Communis Turberia*, *Common of Eshovers*, *Communis Eshoveria*, *ibid.* *Lex. 32.*

To common, *Communio*, are. *Re. lib. 139.*

A commoner, *Communarius*, ii, m.

Common Bench (or *Court of Common Pleas*) *Bancus communis vel Communia Placita*, *Ass. 2 Ed. 3. cap. 11.* It is the King's Court now held in *Westminster-Hall*, but in ancient time moveable as appeareth by the Statute called *Mag. Chart.*

cap. 11. *Ad also Ass. 2 Ed. 3. cap. 11.* and *Pupilla oculi*, *part. 5. cap. 21.* but Mr. *Gros* in the Preface to his *Readings* saith, that untill the time that *Henry III.* granted the Charter, there were but two Courts of Justice in all, whereof one was the Exchequer, and the other the King's Bench, which was then called *Curia Domini Regis*.

Curia Regia, because
 it followed the Court or King,
 and that upon the Grant of
 that Charter, the Court of
 Common Pleas was erected and
 settled in one Place, certain,
viz. at *Westminster*, wherefo-
 ever the King lay. There-
 upon Mr. *Gwin*, at *supra*, saith,
 that after all the Writs ran
Quod sit coram Justiciariis nostris,
quod Westmastroium, whereas
 before, the Party was com-
 manded by them to appear
coram eis, vel *Justiciariis nostris*,
 simply without addition of
 place; as he well observeth out
 of *Glanvil* and *Bracton*, the
 one Writing in *Henry*, the Se-
 cond's time, before this Court
 was erected, the other in the
 latter end of *Henry* the Third's
 time, who erected this Court.
 All civil Causes, both real and
 Personal, are or were in former
 times tried in this Court, ac-
 cording to the *British Law* of
 this Realm. And by *Proteslaus*,
cap. 50. it seemeth to have
 been the only Court for real
 Causes.

Common Law, *Communis Lex*.
 Hath three divers Significations,
 which see in the Author of the
 new Terms of Law.

Communis, *Dominium*, &c. n.
 So called because it is meet in
 Common, among Societies, as
 Universities, Inns of Court,
 Doctors Commons, &c.

A Company (or *Fellowship*) Soci-
 etas, &c. f.

A Company of Soldiers, *Turma*,
 &c. f.

To lead a Company, *Ordine du-
 ducere*.

A Compass, *Circinus*, i. m.
 An Instrument so called, be-
 cause it serves to make a
 round Circle or Compass
 point.

A Pile, or *Mariner's Compass*,
Index nauticus. *Pyxis nautica*.
Index viatorius.

To compass, or bring about,
Compassio, &c. *Co. Lit.* 351.

Competens (or *sufficient*) *Com-
 petens*, &c. n.

To complain, *Queror*, &c. n. vel
ere, *questus sum*, *queri*.

A Complaint, *Questus*, &c. n.
Querela, &c. f.

To compose, *Compono*, &c.
A Composer, or *Composer*, *Com-
 positor*, &c. n. *Typotheta*,
 &c. f.

Comprised, *Comprisatus*, i.
 &c. n.

A Computed Balance, *Compositus
 bolus*.

De computo reddendo, is a
 Writ so called of the effect,
 because it compelleth a Ba-
 liffe, Chamberlain, or Receiver,
 to yield his account, *Old. nat.
 brev. fol. 58.* It is found-
 ed upon the Statute of *Westm.*
2 Ca. 2. Anno 13 Edw. 1. It
 lies also against Executors of
 Executors, *Stat. 5 Ed. 3. Stat.*
de Praes. Rector. ca. 5. and a-
 gainst the Guardian in Socage
 for waste made in the Minor-
 ty of the Heir, *Mort. ca. 17.*
 and see further in what case
 it lieth, *Regist. Orig. fol. 135.*
Old. nat. brev. ubi supra, & *Ric.*
Herb. nat. brev. f. 126.

CON

To conceal (or keep close) Con-
celo, are.

A Counselment, Conciliamen-
tum, i. n. Fls. 22, 23.

Concealers, Conclatores: m. pl. In the Common Law are such as find out concealed Lands; that is, such Lands as privily are kept from the King by Common Persons, having nothing to shew for them, *an. 39. Eliz. cap. 22.* They are so called, & *Conclaudes*, of Concealing, by an Antiphrasis or contrary speaking, because indeed they do not conceal such Lands but reveal them, *Us nam & mōcēda per Antiphrasim*; or rather they are so called, because they enquire after concealed Land.

To concern, Concerning, etc. . . .

Concerning, Concerns, etc. f.

Concerned, Congregation, a,
BOM.

To conclude, Concludo, etc.

Concord (or Agreement): *Concordia, æ, f.* is in the Common Law by a peculiar Signification defined to be the very Agreement between Parties that intend the Levying of a Fine of Lands one to the other, how and in what manner the Land shall pass; for in the form thereof many things are to be considered. *West part 2. Symb. Titul. Finis sed Concord. Sect. 90. whom read at large.* Concord is also an Agreement

made upon any Trespasse committed between two or more, and it is divided into a Concord Executory, and a Concord executed, see *Plowden. C. 6. s. Reniger. & Briggs. fol. 5, 6.* where it appears by some Opinion, that the one bindeth not, as being imperfect, and the other absolute, and binds the Parties, and yet by some other Opinion in the same case it is affirmed, that Agreements Executory are perfect, and do no less bind than Agreements executed. *Fol. 2. b.*

Concubine, *Concubitus*,
us, m. In our Common Law
it is an exception against her
that sueth for her Dowry,
whereby she is alledged, that
she was not a Wife lawfully
married to the Party in whose
Lands she seeks to be endow-
ed, but his Concubine. *Brian*
cap. 109. Bract lib. 4. Tract.
6. cap. 6.

Condition. *Conditio, orig. f.* Condition is a Restraint or Bridle annexed to a thing, so that by the not performance thereof the Party to the Condition shall receive Prejudice and Loss, and by doing of the same, Commodity and Advantage. *Terms of Law.*

A Genus for Water, Aqu-
duSus, in, m. Aquagium,
ii, n.

A Conduit Pipe, Columbus, I,
m.

To confederate, Confodero, are.

*A Confectioner, Dulciarius Pistor.
Opustorius, -ii, m.*

Confes, Confes.

A Confession

ad Confessionem, Confessio, onis, f.
Confidence (or Trust) Confiden-
 tia, 2, f.

To have Confidence (or Trust)
 Confido, etc.

To confirm, Confirmo, are.

Confirmation, Confirmatio, o-
 nis, f. Confirmation cometh of
 the verb *Confirmare*, quod est fir-
 mare facere, and therefore it is
 said that *Confirmatio omnes sup-
 plet defectus, licet id quod altum
 est, ab initio non voluit*. It is a
 conveyance of an Estate or
 Right *in Esse*, whereby a voida-
 ble Estate is made sure and un-
 avoidable, or whereby a parti-
 cular Estate is increased. It is a
 strengthening of an Estate for-
 merly had, and yet voidable
 though not presently void. *Coke
 vs. Lib. 3. c. 9. Sect. 9. 15.*
*Quibus confirmatio: aut est per-
 fectio, resecus, aut diminutio, Secz.
 note. bro. fol. 169.* 1. *Perficiens*,
 As if Feoffee upon Condition
 make a Feoffment over, and the
 Feoffor confirm the Estate of the
 Disfeisor, or his Feoffee. 1. *Cra-
 wford* doth enlarge the state of a
 Tenant, as Tenant at Will to
 hold for Years, or Tenant for
 Years to hold for Life. 3. *Diminutens*,
 as where the Lord of
 whom the Land is holden, con-
 firms the Estate of his Tenant
 to hold by a less Rent; *Coke
 lib. 9. Rep. Beaumont's Case, 3.
 142.*

To confuse (or disprove) Con-
 futo, are.

Conglomer (in Cheshire) Con-
 date.

To conglutinate (or join together)
 Conglutino, are.

To congratulate, Congratulo,
 are.

A Congregation (or Assembly)
 Congregatio, onis, f.

A Cony, Cuniculus, i, m.

A little Cony, Cuniculina, 2, f.
*A conjuration or conjuring (an en-
 witching)* Conjuratio, onis, f.

Conjuration in the Common
 Law is used for such as have
 personal Conference with the
 Devil, or Evil Spirit, to know
 any Secret, or effect any pur-
 pose, *Ann. 9. Eliz. cap. 26.* And
 the difference between Conju-
 ration and Witchcraft, is, that
 the Conjuror seemeth by Prayers
 and Invocation of God's power-
 ful Names to compel the Devil,
 to say or do what he command-
 eth him. The Witch dealeth
 rather by a friendly and volun-
 tary Conference or Agreement
 between him or her and the De-
 vil or Familiar, to have his or
 her turn served in lieu or stead
 of Blood, or other gift offered
 unto him; especially of his or
 her Soul: So that a Conjuror
 compasseth for Curiosity to know
 Secrets, and work Miracles;
 and the Witch of meer Malice
 to do Mischiefe; and both these
 differ from Enchanters or Sorce-
 rers, because the two former
 have personal Conference with
 the Devil, and the other med-
 dles but with Medicines and
 Ceremonial Forms of words cal-
 led Charms, without Appari-
 tion.

To conjure (or enthrall a Spirit)
 Conjuro, are.

A Conjuror, Conjurator, oris, m.

A Conigree, Cunicularium, n.
n. *Mc 160.*

Connaught Province (in Ireland)

Conacta, Connachtia.

Conner (in Ireland) Connaria,
Conneria.

Conway River (in Wales) Con-
novius, Novius, Toclobius, Tol-
sobius, Toisovius.

To conquer, Conquestor, ari.
Pry. 413.

A Conqueror, Expugnator, oris,
m. Superator, oris, m.

A Conquest, Conquestus, i, m.

Consanguinity (or Kindred by
Blood or Birth) Consanguinitas,
atis, f.

To Consecrate (or make Holy)
Consecro, are. Sacro, are.

A consecrating, Consecratio, o-
nis, f.

Consecrated, Consecratus, a,
um.

Conservator (or conservor of
the Peace) Conservator vel Cu-
stos pacis, is he that hath an
especial charge by virtue of his
Office, to see the King's Peace
kept; which Peace Learned
Mr. Lombard defineth in Effect,
to be a with-holding or abstin-
ence from that injurious Force
and Violence; which boisterous
and unruly Persons are in their
natures prone to use towards o-
thers, were they not restrained
by Laws and fear of Punishment.
Of the Conservators he further
saith thus, That before the time
of King Edward III. who first e-
rected Justices of Peace, there
were sundry persons that by the
Common Law had Interest in
keeping of the Peace. Of these
some had that Charge, as inci-

dent to their Offices, which they
did bear, and so included with-
in the same, that they were ne-
vertheless called by the Name of
their Office only. Some others
had it simply, as of it self, and
were thereof named *custodes pacis*,
Wardens or Conservators of the
Peace. The former and latter
sort he again subdivideth, which
read in his *Eirenarcha*, lib. 1.
cap. 3.

To conserve (or keep) Conser-
vo, are.

Conservees, Condita, Salgama,
orum, i. e. Things conserved
or condited to serve one's turn
at time of Need, as Grapes,
Cherries, Plums, &c.

A Consistory, Consistorium, li.
n. (i. e.) A Counsel-house of Ec-
clesiastical Persons.

Consolidation, Consolidatio, o-
nis, f. In our Common Law
it is used for the combining and
uniting of two Benefices in one,
Vid. Brook His Union. The word
is taken from the Civil Law,
where it signifieth properly an
uniting of the Possession, Occu-
pation or Profit with the Pro-
perty, for Example, if a Man
have by Legacy, *Usufructum fundi*,
and afterward I buy the Prop-
erty or Fee-simple (as we call it)
of the Heir, *Hoc casu consolidatio
feri dicitur. Sect. 3. de usufructu
in Instit.*

Conspiracy, Conspiratio, onis, f.
Though in Latin and French it is
used for an Agreement of Men
to do any thing, either good or
bad, yet in our Law Books it is
always taken in the evil part: It
is defined, *Ann 34. Ed. prim.*

T

Statute

Statute 2. To be an Agreement of such as do confederate or bind themselves, by Oath, Covenant or other Alliance, that every of them shall bear and aid the other falsely and maliciously to indict, or falsely to move or maintain Pleas; and also such as cause Children within age to appeal Men of Felony, whereby they are imprisoned and much grieved, and such as receive Men in the Countries with Liveries, or Fees to maintain their malicious Enterprises; and this extendeth it self as well to the Takers as the Givers, and Stewards and Bailiffs of great Lords, which by their Seignory, Office or Power, undertake to bear or maintain Quarrels, Pleas or Debates, that concern other Parties, than such as touch the Estate of their Lords, or themselves, *Anno* 4 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 11. *Anno* 3 *H.* 7. *cap.* 13. Of this see more, *Anno* 1 *H.* 5. *c.* 3. and *Anno* 18 *H.* 6. *cap.* 12. As also in the new Book of *Entries*, *Vid.* Conspiracy. And being thus taken as aforementioned, it is confounded with Maintenance and Champerty, but in a more special Signification, it is taken for a Confederacy of two at the least, falsely to indict one, or to procure one to be indicted of Felony. And the punishment of Conspiracy upon an Indictment of Felony at the King's Suit, is that the Party attainted Loose his Frank Law, to the intent that he be not impannelled upon Juries or Assises, or such like Employ-

ments for the testifying of Truth, and if he have to do in the King's Court, that he make his Attorney, and that his Lands, Goods and Chattels, be seized into the King's Hands, his Lands Estreaped (if he find no better Favour) his Trees razed, his Body committed to Prison, *27. lib. Ass.* 59. *Crompt. Just. of Peace*, f. 156. b. This is called Villanous Judgment, or Punishment. But if the Party grieved sue upon the Writ of Conspiracy, then see *Fixz. nat. brev. Pl.* 114. *D.* 115 l. Conspiracy may be also in cases of less Weight, *Idem Pl.* 116. a. And see Frank Law.

Conspirations, is a Writ that lieth against Conspirators, *Fixz. nat. brev. Pl.* 114. *D. Crompt. Jurisd. Pl.* 209. See also the *Regist. Pl.* 34.

To conspire, Conspiro, are.

A Conspirator, Conspirator, oris, m.

A Constable, Constabularius, ii, m. *Spel.* 170. *Lex.* 35. Constable comes of two old Saxon words, *Kinning*, which signifieth King, and *Stable*, Stability; as the Stability of the King and Kingdom. The Common Law requireth that every Constable be *Idemus homo*, i. e. apt and fit for exercise of the said Office; and he is said in Law to be *Idemus*, which hath three things, Honesty, Science and Ability. 1. Honesty, to execute his Office truly without Malice, Affection or Partiality. 2. Science, to know what he ought to do duly. 3. Ability, as well in Substance

Substance or Estate as in Body, to execute his Office, when need is, diligently, and not through Impotency or Indigence to neglect it; for if poor Men, which live by the labour of their Hands, be elected to this Office, they will rather permit Felons and other Malefactors to escape, and neglect the Execution of their Office in other Points, than intermit their Labour, by which their Wife and Children live. The Office and Authority of High and Petty Constables remaineth, notwithstanding the Death of the King, for their Authority is by the Common Law, and not by Commission: So also of Mayors, Bailiffs in Towns corporate, &c. *Coke 8 Rep. Gristie's Case. Dalt. Just. of P. Leigh Rhilol. Com. f. 47, 48.*

Constable of Windsor Castle, Constabularius Castri Domini Regis Regalis de Windsor, *Stamf. Pl. Cr. Fel. 152. and Anno 1 H. 4. cap. 13. Stow's Annals, 812.*

Constableness, Constabularia, æ, f. *Pry. 71.*

Of or belonging to a Constable, Constabulariatus, æ, um. *Pry. 71.*

A Vice-constable, Vice-constabularius, ii, m.

Constance (a Woman's Name), Constanca, æ, f.

Constantine (a Man's Name), Constantinus, i, m.

To constitute (or appoint), Constituo, ære.

Constitutio & Servitius, is a Writ of Right close, which

lieth against the Tenant that deserveth his Lord of the Rent, or service due unto him: Of this see more at large in *Old nat. brev. Fel. 77. Fitz. old. Fel. 151. and the Regist. Orig. Fel. 159.*

To consult, Consulto, are.

A Consultation, Consultatio, onis, f.

Consultation, is a Writ whereby a Cause being formerly removed by Prohibition from the Ecclesiastical Court (or Court Christian) to the King's Court, is returned thither again: For the Judges of the King's Court, if upon comparing the Libel with the Suggestion of the Party, they do find the Suggestion false, or not proved, and therefore the Cause to be wrongfully called from the Court Christian; then upon this Consultation or Deliberation, they decree it to be returned again: Whereupon the Writ in this case obtained, is called a Consultation. Of this read the *Register, Fel. 44, 45, &c. Usque Fel. 58. Old nat. brev. Fel. 32. and Fitz. eodem Fel. 50.*

A Consulter, Consultor, oris, m.

To consume (or spend), Consumo, ære.

To consummate (or fully accomplish), Consummo, are.

A Consummation, Consummatio, onis, f.

To contain, Contineo, ære.

Contentment, Contentementum, i, n. Seemeth to be the Freehold Land which lieth to a Man's Tenement, or Dwelling-house that is in his own Occupation;

caption; for in *Magna Charta* cap. 14. you have these words. A Freeman shall not be amerced for a small Fault, but after the quantity of the Fault, and for a great Fault after the manner thereof, saving to him his Contement, or Freehold. And a Merchant likewise shall be amerced, saving to him his Merchandize: And any other Villain than ours shall be amerced, saving his Wainage, if he take him to our Mercy. *Vid.* also *Bracton*, lib. 2. tract. 2. cap. 1. numb. 3. *Johes Emericus in Processu judicario*, cap. de executione. sentent. 79. num. 21.

- *The continent or firm main Land, that is no Isle, nor separated by Sea*, Continens, entis, f.

- *To continue (or persist)* Continub, are.

: *Continual*, *Continuus*, a, um.

Continual Claim, *Continuum Clameum*, is a claim made from time to time, within every Year and Day, so Land or other thing, which in some respect we cannot attain without Danger. For Example; if I be disseised of Land, into which though I have Right under it, I dare not enter for fear of beating, it behoves me to hold on my Right of Entry to the best Opportunity of me and mine Heirs, by approaching as near it as I can once every Year, as long as I live, and so I save the Right of Entry to mine Heirs; *vid. Terms of Law*. See more in *Littleton*, *visib. Continual Claim*, and the new Book of *En-*

tries, *ibid.* and *Fleta*, lib. 6. cap. 53.

Continuance, *Continuatio*, o-nis, f. *Continuance* seemeth to be used in the Common Law, as *Prærogatio*, in the Civil Law. For Example, *Continuance* until the next Assise, *Ritz. nov. breu. fol. 154. f. and 244. d.* in both which places it is said, that if a Record in the Treasury be alledged by the one Party, and denied by the other, a *Cartiorari* shall be sued to the Treasurer, and the Chamberlain of the Exchequer: And if they certify not in the Chancery, that such a Record is there, or that it is likely to be in the Tower, the King shall send to the Justices repeating the *Cartiorari*, and command them to continue the Assise. In this signification it is likewise used by *Blackin*, Vol. 202 and 199. and also *Ann. 11 H. 6. cap. 4.*

Contract, *Contractus*, us, m. It is a Covenant or Agreement with a lawful Consideration or Cause; *Wiff. part. prim. symb. lib. 1. sect. 10.* *Contract* (called by the Civilians *Acceptilatio*) is an Agreement between Parties concerning Goods or Lands for Money or other Recompence. It is called a *Contract* because by Covenanteeing *diverse voluntates in eum contractantur*. It is a Bargain or Covenant between two Parties, where one thing is given for another, which is called *Res pro quo*, as if you sell a Horse for 20 Shillings, you

you may keep the Horse till the other have paid the Money. The want of Recompence causeth it to be: but *modus passum, unde non oritur actio*; for if a Man make Promise to me that I shall have 20 Shillings, and after I ask it, and he will not deliver it, yet you shall never have any Action to recover it, because this Promise was no Contract, but a bare Promise; but if any thing were given for the 20 Shillings, though it were but to the value of a Penny, then it had been a good Contract. If he to whom the Promise is made have a Charge by reason of the Promise, which he hath also performed, then in that case he shall have an Action for the thing that was promised, though he that made the Promise have no worldly Profit by it. As if a Man say to another, heal such a poor Man of his Disease, or make an Highway, and I shall give thee thus much; and if he do it, I think an Action lieth at the Common Law, *D. and Student, cap. 4.* This word *Pro* makes a Contract conditional, as if I covenant to make an Estate *pro marito habendo*; if the Marriage take not Effect, I shall be discharged of this Covenant. So if an Annuity be granted *pro consilio impendendo*, stop the Counsel giving, and stop the Annuity; also if a Man grant a Way over his Land, and *pro vicinis illis habendo*, he granteth to him a Rent

charge: If one be stopped, the other is stopped; so it is in Contracts. As for a Hawk to be delivered me at such a Day, you shall have my Horse at Christmas; if the Hawk be not delivered at the Day, you shall not have an Action for the Horse. The Infant's Contract for his Meat, Apparel, and Necessaries is good, if he be of the age of fourteen Years.

A Contract of Marriage, Sponsio, onis, f.

Contrary, Contrarius, a, um.
To be contrary, Contrario, are.
Ra. Ent. 531. Co. Lit. 107.

A Contribution, Contributio.
To contrive, Contrivo, are. Ra. Ent. 207.

Contrivances, Machinationes.
Controller of the household; Contrarotulator Hospitii Domini Regis, Vid. Pl. Cor. fol. 52. and Anno 6 H. 4. cap. 3.

Controller of the Hamper, Contrarotulator Hamperii. He is an Officer in the Chancery, attending on the Lord Chancellor or Keeper daily in Term-time, and days appointed for sealing. His Office is to take all things sealed from the Clerk of the Hanaper, inclosed in Bags of Leather, as it is mentioned in the said Clerk's Office, and opening the Bags to note the just Number, and especial effects of all things so received, and to enter the same into a special Book, with all the Duties appertaining to his Majesty, and other Officers for the same, and so chargeth the Clerk

Clerk of the Hanaper or Hamper with the same.

Controller of the Pipe, Contrarotulator Pipæ. He is an Officer of the Exchequer that writeth out Summons twice every Year to the Sheriffs to levy the Farms and Debts of the Pipe, and also keepeth a Controlment of the Pipe.

Controller of the Pell, Contrarotulator Pellis. Is also an Officer of the Exchequer, of which sort there be two, viz. the two Chamberlains Clerks, that do or should keep a Controlment of the Pell of Receipts and goings out, and in one word this Officer was originally one that took Notes of any other Officer's Accounts, or Receipts, to the intent to discover him if he dealt amiss, and was ordained for the Prince's better Security: Howsoever the Name since may be in some things otherwise applied, *Vid. Heta. lib. 1. cap. 18. in prin. Anno 12 Ed. 3. c. 3. Gregorii Syntag. lib. 3. cap. 6. num. 6.*

Controlment, Controllamentum, i, n.

Controversie, Controversia, æ, f.

Convenient, Conveniens, entis, Part.

Convenience, Convenientia, æ, f.

A Conventicle, Conventiculum, i, n.

To convey, Conveio, are.

A Conveyance, Conveïancia, æ, f. *Co. Ent. 23. (i. e.)* A Deed which transfers an Estate.

A Conviction, Convictio, onis, f.

Conviction is either when a Man is outlawed, and appeareth and confesseth, or else is found guilty by the Inquest. *Crompton* out of Judge *Dyn's Commensaries*, 275. Conviction and Attainder are often confounded. *Crompt. Just. of Peace, fol. 9. 2. lib. 4. fol. 46.* But *Stanneford. Pl. Cor. fol. 108.* maketh a difference between Attainder and Conviction in these words, and note the diversity between Attainder and Conviction, &c. For Attainder is larger than Conviction. A Man by our ancient Laws was said to be convicted presently upon the Verdict (Guilty) but not to be attainted upon Conviction, until it appeared that he was no Clerk, or being a Clerk, and demanded of his Ordinary, could not purge himself. So that a Man was not attainted upon Conviction, except he were no Clerk.

A Convocation (or Calling together) Convocatio, onis, f.

A Convocation House, Domus Convocationis, it is the House wherein the whole Clergy is assembled for Consultation upon Matters Ecclesiastical in time of Parliament, it consisteth of two distinct Houses, one called the higher Convocation House, where the Archbishops and Bishops sit severally by themselves, the other the lower Convocation House, where all the rest of the Clergy are bestowed; See *Prolocut.*

A Cm.

A Convey. *Commeatus*, us, m.
A Convey (or Pass) *Salvigardia*, æ, f. *Salvus conductus*.

C O O

A Cook, *Coquus*, i, m.
A Women Cook, *Fuma*, æ, f.
A Ship Cook, *Focarius*, ii, m.
A Cook's Shop, *Popina*, æ, f.
A Coop where Poultry are kept,
Gallinarium, ii, n. *Saginarium*,
 ii, n.
A Cooper, *Victor*, oris, m. *Do-*
liarius, ii, m.

C O P

Coparcenary, *Coparcenaria*,
 æ, f.

A Coparcener, *Coparticeps*, i-
 pis, adj. *Co. Ent.* 477. 711. O-
 therwise called *Parceners*, and
 in Common Law, are such, as
 have equal Portion in the In-
 heritance of their Ancestor; and,
 as *Littleton* in the beginning of
 his third Book saith, *Parceners*
 be either by Law, or by Custom.
Parceners by Law are the Issue
 Female, which (when there is
 no Heir Male) come in equality
 to the Lands of their Ance-
 stors, *Bract. lib. 2. cap. 30.* *Par-*
ceners by custom, are those
 that by custom of the Coun-
 try challenge equal part in
 such Lands, as in *Kent*, the
 custom called *Gavelkind*. This
 is called *adequatio*, amongst the
Rudists, *Hot. in verbis feudal*,

verbo adequatio, and amongst
 the *Civilians*, it is termed *Fa-*
milia judicium, *quod inter co-*
heredes ideo redditur, *ut & he-*
reditas dividatur, & *quod alte-*
rum alteri dare facere oportebit,
præstetur. *Hoteman*. Of these two
 you may see *Littleton* at large
 in the first and second Chapters
 of his third Book. And *Bris-*
ton, *cap. 27.* intituled *De heri-*
tage devisable. The Crown of
 England is not Subject to Co-
 parcenary, *Anno 25 H. 8. cap.*
22.

A Cape, *Capa*, æ, f. *Spel.* 137.
Cow. 95.

A Copy of a Writing, *Copia*,
 æ, f.

To *Copy*, *Ad Copiandum*. *Co.*
Lit. 57. 1 *Mun.* 597. *Transcri-*
bo, ere.

A Printer's first Copy, *Primum*
Exemplar.

A Copy of an Author's own Hand,
Autographum, i, n.

Copy-hold, *Tenura per copi-*
am rotulorum curiæ. It is a *Ten-*
nure, for which the Tenant
 hath nothing to shew, but the
 Copies of the Rolls, made by
 the Steward of his Lord's Court.
 For the Steward, as he enrolleth
 and maketh Remembrances of
 all other things done in the
 Lord's Court, so he doth also
 of such Tenants as are admit-
 ted in the Court, to any par-
 cel of Land or Tenement, be-
 longing to the Manor, and
 the Transcript of this is cal-
 led the Court-Roll, the Copy
 whereof the Tenant taketh from
 him, and keepeth as his only
 Evidence. *Co. lib. 4. fol. 25. b.*

This

This Tenure is called a base Tenure, because it holdeth at the will of the Lord; it was wont to be called *Tenure in Villanage*, *Kitcher fol. 80. cap. Copy-holds. Fitz-Herb. nat. brevis fol. 12. B. C.* The doing of Fealty by a Copy-holder, proverb, that a Copy-holder, so long as he observes the Custom of the Manor, and payeth his Services, hath a fixed Estate, *Co. on Lit. p. 63.* Although in the Judgment of the Law, he hath but an Estate for Will, yet Custom hath so established and fixed his Estate, that by the Custom of the Manor it is discendible to him and his Heirs; and therefore his Estate is not merely *ad Voluntatem Domini*, but *secundum consuetudinem manerii*, and by keeping the Custom he shall inherit the Land, as well as he that hath Frank Tenement at Common Law, for *Consuetudo est altera Lex.* The Title of a Copy-holder imports three things.

1. *Nomen*, his name.
2. *Originem*, his beginning.
3. *Titulum*, his assurance.

1. His name is Tenant by Copy of Court-Roll.

2. His beginning is, *Ad Voluntatem Domini*, for at the beginning he was but Tenant at the Will of the Lord.

3. His Title or Assurance, *secundum consuetudinem manerii*, for the Custom of the Manor hath fixed his Estate, and assured the Land to him as long as he doth his Service and Du-

ties, and performs the Custom of the Manor, *Coke 4. Rep. Copy-hold Case. Coke 9. Rep. Combe's Case.* If a Copy-holder be a Popish Recusant, his Copy-hold is forfeit for his life, to the Lord of the Manor, if the Lord be not Recusant, and if the Lord be, then to the King, *35. Eliz. c. 1. Kitcher, fol. 81. cap. Tenants per verge.*

Copy-holds, Customaria Tenementa.

Copy-holders, Tenentes Customarii, R. Br. 141. Co. Br. 645. 657.

Copy-holder, or Tenant by Copy of Court-Roll, is he which is admitted Tenant of any Lands, or Tenements within a Manor, that time out of mind by Use and Custom of the said Manor, have been demisable and demised to such as will take the same in Fee, in Fee-tail, for Life, Years, or at Will, according to the Custom of the said Manor, by Copy of Court-Roll of the same Manor. *West. part 1. Symb. lib. 2. Sect. 646.*

A Copice (or little wood) Copicia, x, f.

A Coping, Summitas, atis, f. Copper, Cuprum, i, n. Orichalcum, ci, n.

Of Copper, Cupreus, u, um. Pliant Copper, Cuprum Ductilium.

Copper Wire, Filum Orichalci.

Any copper or brass thing, Ramentum, i, n.

Copper,

Copperas, Vitriolum, i, n. Chalcantenum, i, n.

C O Q

Coquet Isle, on the Coast of Northumberland, Coqueda Insula.

Coquet River (in Northumberland) Coqueda, Coquedus.

C O R

Coral, Corallium, ii, n.

A Corbell, Corbet, or Corbill, Martulus; li, m. In Masonry it is a jutting out-like a Bragget (as Carpenters call it) or shouldering piece in Timber-work.

Cordage or Tackle of a Ship, Armamenta & Instrumenta navis.

A Cord (or String) Corda, m, f. 1 Mon. 850 bis, 2 Mon. 349.

The Cord wherewith the feet of the Sall is tied, Propes, is, m.

A Cord at which anything hangs, Pendiculus, li, m.

The Cord wherewith a Sail is spread, Podes, m, f.

A Cord of wood, Corda ligni. 68. Ent. 36. Arcus sive Corda. Lex. 20.

Corbridge (in Northumberland) Coris, Corstopilti, Corstopistum, Curia Octadinarum.

Cork City (in Ireland) Corcagis, Corragis.

Of Cork, Corcagialis, Corcensis.

Cork, Suber, eris, n.

Corn on the Ground in the blade, Bladum, i, n.

Land where Corn grows, Terra bladata, Ra. Ent. 561.

Standing Corn, Blada crascantia. Seges, etis, f.

An ear of Corn, Spica, m, f.

The beard of Corn, Arista, m, f.

Corn without beard, Spicae muticae.

Sold-Corn, Frumentum sementicum.

Corn in swaths or straw, Blada in Garbis.

A sheaf of Corn, Garba, m, f. Fascis spicarum.

A gavel, or handful of Corn; Palmata vel manipulus Bladi.

A sheaf of Corn, Trava Bladi, 2 Mon. 391. 1 Mon. 985.

A Rack of Corn; Strues Nubilorum.

A Corn-Field; Arvum, i, n.

An heap of Corn, Collecta Bladi, 1 Mon. 782.

Corn of all sorts, Frumentum, i, n.

A blasting of Corn, Ustrigo, inis, f.

To mow or reap Corn, Blada metere.

The knot in the bottom of an ear of Corn, Uruncus, ci, m.

A Corn-Chandler, Frumentarius, ii, m.

A Corner, Cornerium, ii, n. Angulus, i, m. 1 Mon. 408. 658: 817. 2 Mon. 1038.

Corners standing out. Anguli prostantes.

A Corner jutting, Projectura Angularis.

Cornered, Angulatus, le, adj.
Full of Corners or Nooks, Angulosus, a, um.

Crooked, having corners (or set in a corner) Angularis, re, adj.

A Triangle or Figure with three corners, Triangulum, li, n.

Having three corners, Triangulus, a, um.

Six cornered, Sexangulatus, a, um.

Of six corners, Hexagonus, a, um.

A Cornet, Buccina, æ, f.

A Cornet of Horsemen, and the Ensign of the Company of Horse, Vexillatio, onis, f.

A Cornet or Coffer of Paper, such as Grocers bind up small Wares in, Cornus, us & i, f.

A Cornice, Summitas fenestræ.

Cornwall, Corinea, Cornubia, Cornwallia, Occidua, Wallia.

A Coroner, Coronator, oris, m. Coroner is an ancient Officer of Trust, and of great Authority, ordained to be a principal Conservator or keeper of the Peace, to bear Record of the Pleas of the Crown. Although by the Law the Coroner cannot enquire of any Felony, but the death of a Man, yet it hath been said, that in *Northumberland* they enquire of all Felonies, but this Authority they maintain by Prescription. If a Man be killed or drowned in the Arms or Creeks of the Sea, where a Man may see Land from the one part to the other, the Coroner shall enquire thereof, and not the Admiral, because the Country

thereof may well have knowledge. His name is derived a *Corona*, because he is an Officer of the Crown, and hath Conscience of some Pleas, which are called *Placita Corona*, *Cokes 2 part of instit. cap. 17*. See more there. He is so called, because he deals principally with Pleas of the Matters concerning the Crown, *Coke's 4. part of Instit. cap. 59. Terms of Law*. The Empanneling of the Inquest, and the view of the Body, and the giving of the Verdict, is commonly in the street, in an open place, and in *Corona populi*, but this name rather cometh because the death of every Subject by violence is accounted to touch the Crown of the Prince, and to be a detriment unto it, the Prince accounting that his Strength, Power and Crown doth consist in the force of his People, and in the maintenance of them in Security and Peace, *Smith's Commonwealth of England, cap. 24*. Coroners remain Conservators of the Peace within the County where they are Coroners, notwithstanding the King's death, for they are made by the King's Writ, and not by Commission, as Justices are, whose Authority is determined by the death of the King, for by the Commission he maketh them, *Justiciarios suos*, so that he being once dead, they are no more his Justices. *Dale's Just. of P.* The Statute giveth the Coroner thirteen Shillings and four

four pence for taking Inquisition, *Super visum corporis*.

A Corporal in an Army, Armorum Doctor.

Corpus cum causa, Is a Writ issuing out of the Chancery, to remove both the Body and the Record, touching the Cause of any Man lying in Execution upon a Judgment for Debt, into the King's Bench, &c. there to lie until he hath satisfied the Judgment, *Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 251. E.*

To *correct* (or *punish*) Corrigo, ere.

To *correct* (or *amend*) Emendo, are.

A Corrector, Corrector, oris, m.

To *corroborate* (or *strengthen*) Corroboro, are.

Corroboratives, Roborantia.

Corroded (guawn or bitten about) Corrosus, a, um.

Corrosive, Corrodens, five Corrodendi vim habens.

A Corslet, Lorica, æ, f. Thorax, acis, m.

Corslets or *Pikemen*, Milites hastati.

Other Cost and Charges, Alia onera & custagia.

A Costardmonger (or *Fruiterer*) Pomarius, ii, m.

C O T

A Cot or Cottage, Chota, æ, f. Cotagium, ii, n. *Spel.* 180.

A Cottage (or *Farm with some Land belonging to it*) Cothlanda & Cothlethlanda, æ, f.

A Cottager, Cotarius, ii, m. Coterellus, i, m. *Spel.* 180.

A Cottager is such a one as dwelleth in a Cottage, that is, a House without Land belonging to it, *Anno 4 Ed. 1. Stat. 1.* but by a later Statute no Man may hold a Cottage, but he must lay 4 Acres of Ground unto it. *31 Eliz. cap. 7.*

Cottagers that hold bord-lands, Bordarii, m. pl. Bores & Borduanni, m. pl.

Cottages of feds, Tiguria ce-
spirum.

Cotton or Bombast, Xylum, i, n. Gossipium, ii, n.

C O S

A Cosmographer, Cosmographus, i, m.

Coss, Custagium, ii, n. Custus, i, m. *Spel.* 118. *Reg.* 112. *Pry.* 49. 50.

Coss and Charges of Suit, Misa & custagia scilicet.

A Covenant or Bargain, Conventio. Covenant is an Agreement made by Deed in Writing, and sealed between two Parties. A Covenant in Law is that which the Law intendeth to be made, though in words it be

not expressed. As if the Lessor do devise and grant, &c. to the Lessee for a certain time or term of Years. The Law intendeth a Covenant on the Lessor's part, that the Lessee shall, during his whole term, quietly enjoy his Lease against all lawfull Incumbrance. Covenant in Fact is that which is expressly agreed between the Parties. There is also a Covenant merely personal, and a Covenant real. *Mitz. nat. brev. fol. 145.* And he seems to say, that a Covenant real is whereby a Man tieth himself to pass a thing real, as Land or Tenements, as a Covenant to levy a Fine of Land, &c. A Covenant merely Personal, of the other side, is where' a Man covenanteth with another by Deed, to build him an house, or any other thing, or to serve him, or to infeoff him, &c. Instruments of Covenants you may see many in *West. part 1. Symb. lib. 2. Sect. 100.* See also the new Book of Entries *verbo* Covenant.

Covenant is the name of a Writ that lieth for the breach of any Covenant in Writing, *Dist. Herb. nat. brev. fol. 145.*

A Cover, Adopertorium, ii, n.

A Cover (or covering) Obstragulum, li, n. Operimentum, i, n.

A covering of a house, Tectum, i, n. Imbricium, ii, n.

To cover, Tego, xi, Atum, gre.

A Coverlet, Total, five Tale, is, n. Strogulum, li, a. Teges, etis, f.

A Cover for Deer or other Beasts, Umbraculum, li, n. Latibulum, li, n. Dumetum, ti, n.

Coverture, Coopertura, &c, f. Coverture is a French word, and signifieth any thing that covereth, as Apparel, a Coverlet, &c. And cometh likewise from the French *Coverir*, i. e. so cover. In the Common Law it is properly applied to the Estate and Condition of a married Woman, who by the Laws of the Realm is in *potestate viri*, under Covert Baron, and therefore disabled to make any Bargain or Contract without her Husband's consent or privity, or without his allowance or confirmation. *Brooke, he Tit per totum.* And *Bracton* saith, that *Omnia quae sunt viri, sunt ipsius viri, nec habent alienationem sui, sed viri lib. 2. cap. 15.* and that *Vir et copus mulieris, lib. 4. cap. 24.* And again, in any Law matter, *Sine viro illa respondere non potest. lib. 5. tract. 2. cap. 3.* And *Tract. 5. cap. 25. Eiusdem libri.* And if the Husband alienate the Wife's Land, he cannot gainsay, during his life. *Id. Cui ante dispartium, &c. et in vita.*

The Cough, Tussis, is, f. pl. caret.

A covey, as a covey of Partridges, Pullicea, ai, f.

Covin, Covine, n, f. It is a deceitful assent or agreement between

between two, or more, to the prejudice or hurt of another. *Vid. new Terms of Law, Co. on Lit. lib. 3. cap. 12.*

Covinus, Covinosus, s. um. Co. Lit. 397. Ro. Est. 207.

The *culter* of a plough, or ploughshare, Dentale, is, n. Culter, tri, m. Vomer & Vomis, eris.

One (not a Lord) of the Council, *Unus de privato Consilio, &c.*

A Lord of the Privy Council, *Dominus de privato concilio Domini Regis.*

A Council or Council, or Assembly of Counsellors, *Concilium*, ii, n.

A Council-house, *Conciliabulum*, ii, n. *Comitium*, ii, m.

A Counsellor, *Consiliarius*, ii, m.

A Counsellor at Law, *Barristerius*, ii, m. *Apprentices legis.*

Counsel or Advice, *Consilium*, ii, n.

To count or reckon, *Computo*, are.

Count, *Narratio*, onis, f. Chiefly in real Actions. Count cometh of the French word *Comte*, which in Latin is *Narratio*, and is vulgarly called a Declaration. The Original Writ is according to its name *Brevé*, Brief and Short, but the Count which the Plaintiff or Demandant makes is more narrative and spacious, and certain both in Matter and Circumstance of time and place, that the Defendant may be compelled to make a more direct answer, so as the Writ

may be compared to Logick, and the Count to Rhetorick. *Coke on Lit. lib. 1. cap. 1. fol. 19. Libellus* with the *Civilibus*, comprehendeth both, and yet Count and Declaration is confounded sometimes, as Count in debt, *Kitchin. fol. 281.* Count or Declaration in Appeal, *Pl. aer. fol. 78.* Count in Trespass, *Britten, cap. 25.* Count in an Action of Trespass upon the Case for a slander, *Kitch. fol. 252.*

The countenance or credit and reputation of a Man. *Contenementum*, i, n. So it is used in *Old and new, fol. 111.* in these words; Also the Attaint shall be granted to poor Men that will swear that they have nothing whereof they may live, saving their Countenances, &c. to other by a reasonable Fine, So it is used *Ann. 1 Ed. 3. Stat. 2. cap. 4.* in these words, Sheriffs shall charge the King's Debtors with as much as they may levy with their Oaths, without abating the Debtor's Countenance.

A Counter-bond, *Obligatio reciproca.*

To Counterfeit, *Contrafacio*, ere.

A Counterfeiting, *Contrafactura*, s. f. *Ry. 542. Wash. offences, fol. 115.* *Tor. Contrafactio*, onis, f.

To counterfeit the Sheriff's Warrant upon a Writ, *Contraficere Warrantum vicescomitis super aliquod breve.*

A Counter-plot, *Contraplectum*, i, n.

A con-

A Counter-Roll, Contrarotulus,
i, m. *Ro.* 173.

A Countess, Comitissa, w, f.

A Countess's Dowager, Comitissa Dotissa.

A Country, Regio, onis, f.

Our country (or native soil)
Patria, w, f.

The Country, Rus, ruris, n.

A country man (or a man of the Country) Rusticus, ci, m.

Of the Country, Ruralis, is.
Rusticus, a, um.

A County (or Shire) Comitatus,
is, m.

County signifieth as much as Shire, the one descending from the *French*, the other from the *Saxons*, both containing a compass or portion of the Realm, into the which all the Land is divided for the better Government thereof, and the more easie Administration of Justice, so that there is no Land but it is within some County; and every County is governed by a yearly Officer whom we call a Sheriff, *Coke on Lit. lib. 2. cap. 10. fol. 124.* Of these Counties there be four of especial note, which therefore are termed *County-Palatines*, as the County-Palatine of *Leicester*, of *Chester*, of *Durham*, and of *Ely*, but *Ely* has been denied to be a County-Palatine. And this County-Palatine is a Jurisdiction of so high a Nature, that whereas all Pleas touching the Life or Maim of Man, called Pleas of the Crown, are ordinarily held and sped in the King's name, and can-

not pass in the name of any other; the chief Governors of these, by special Charter from the King, did heretofore send out all Writs in their own name, and did all things touching Justice, as absolutely as the Prince himself in other Counties, only acknowledging him their Superior and Sovereign. But by the Statute *Anno 27 H. 8. cap. 15.* this Power is much abridged. There are likewise Counties-Corporate, as appeareth by the Statute *Anno 3 Ed. 4. cap. 5.* and these are certain Cities or ancient Boroughs of the Land, upon which the Princes of our Nation have thought good to bestow such extraordinary Liberties. Of these the famous City of *London* is one, and the principal. *York* another, *Anno 32 H. 8. cap. 13.* the City of *Chester* a third, *Anno 42 Eliz. cap. 15.* *Canterbury* a fourth: *Leicester Biren. lib. 1. cap. 9.* County, and to these may be added many more, but I have only observed out of the Statutes and other Writers, the County of the Town of *Kingston upon Hull*, *Anno 32 H. 8. cap. 16.* and the County of *Litchfield*, *Crompt. Just. of P. fol. 59. a.* The County of the Town of *Haverford*. *West. Ann. 35 H. 8. cap. 26.* Of these Counties or Shires, one with another, there are reckon'd in *England* 41, besides 12 in *Wales*.

The chief leading Man in a County, Bufones, m, pl.

County

County-Court, *Curia Comitatus*; by Mr. *Lambard* it is called *Curia Comitatensis*, in his Explications of *Saxon* words, and divided into two sorts, one retaining the general Name, as the County-Court held every Month by the Sheriff or his Deputy, the Under-Sheriff, whereof you may read in *Crompt. Jurisd. fol. 231*. The other called the Turn held twice every Year, once after *Michaelmas*, and again once after *Easter*. *Magna Charta cap. 35.* and that within one Month after each Feast. This County-Court had in old times the Cognition of great Matters, as appears by *Glossale, lib. 1. cap. 2, 3, 4*. From this Court are exempted only Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, all Religious Men and Women, and all such as have Hundreds of their own to be kept.

Couplings, Jugements, orum, n.
Copula, arum, f.

To couple or join together, *Copulo*, *are*.

A couple (or pair) *Par*, *is, n.*

A Course, a running away or means, *Curfus*, *us, m.*

A Water-course, *Aqueductus*, *us, m.*

A Course, Race or Career, *Curriculum*, *li, n.*

A Course or Order, Series, *ci, f.*

A Course in serving at the Table (or a Mass or Service of Mass) *Missus*, *us, m.*

A course of Fruit, *Bollarium*, *ii, n.*

By course (or turn) *Alterne*, *alternation*.

Course of Grass, not Fine, Crasus, *a, um*.

The Course of a Prince, *Aula*, *a, f.*

A Courtier (one that follows the Court) *Aulicus*, *ci, m.*

Course-like, *Aulicus*, *a, um*.

A Court of Judges, a Court-hall, *Guild-hall*, or *Sessio-house*, *Curia*, *a, f.*

Court cometh of the *Latin* *Curia*, which also is fetched from *Cur* (as *Volke* writeth)

whereby it is notified that heed and care ought to be taken in the deciding of Controversies.

Court is diversly taken, sometimes for the House where the King remaineth with his ordinary Retinue, and also the place where Justice is judicially administered, of which you may find 32 several sorts in *Crompt. Jurisd.* well described, and of them most are Courts of Record, some are not, and therefore are accounted base Courts in comparison of the rest.

In times past the Courts and Benches followed the King and his Court, wherefore he went, which thing especially shortly after the Conquest being found very cumbersome, painful and chargeable to the People, it was agreed by Parliament, that there should be a standing place where Judgment should be given, and it hath been long time used in *Westminster-hall*, which *K. William Rufus* builded for the Hall of his own House. In that Hall are ordinarily seen three Tribunals or Judges Seats. At the entry on the right Hand the Common Pleas, where Civil matters are to be pleaded, specially

ably such as touch Lands or Contracts. At the upper end of the Hall, on the right hand, the King's Bench, where Pleas of the Crown have their place, and where Kings in former times have often personally sate. And on the left hand siteth the Chencellor, accompanied with the Master of the Rolls, who in Latin may be called *Cassus Archidiaconus Regis*, and certain Men Learned in the Civil Law, called Masters of the Chencery, in Latin they may be called *Assessores*. There is also another Court of special Note, called the Star-chamber, *Cameræ Stellatæ*, or of the Latin word *Stellæ*, a Starry Best, whence Cosenage is called by the Civilians *Crimen Stellionatus*, because that sin is punished in this Court, *Lamb. Jur. of Court*. Or it is called Star-chamber, either because it is full of Windows, or because at the first, all the Roof thereof was decked and garnished with gilded Stars. But this Court is abolished by Act of Parliament. And many other Courts there are, of which some may fine and not imprison, as the Court-Lect, some cannot fine or imprison but amerce, as the County-Court, Hundred, Baron, for no Court may fine or imprison, which is not a Court of Record: Some may imprison and not fine, as the Constables at the Petty Sessions for any Assault made in disturbance of the Court may imprison but not

fine: Some Courts can neither imprison, fine nor amerce, as Ecclesiastical Courts held before the Ordinary, Archdeacon, or other Commissioners, all which proceed according to Canon or Civil Law; and some may imprison, fine and amerce, as the Case shall require, as the Courts of Record at *Westminster*, and elsewhere. Courts of Record are the King's Courts, as he is King, these have that Credit, that no Amendment can be taken against any thing there entered or done.

There are also Courts Christian, *Curia Christianitatis*, Smith *de Repub. Angl. lib. 3. cap. 9.* Which are so called because they handle matters especially concerning Christianity, and such as without good knowledge in Divinity, cannot be well judged of, being held heretofore by Archbishops, and Bishops, as from the Pope of Rome, because he challenged the Superiority in all Causes Spiritual, but since they hold them by the King's Authority (*Præsentis magistratus fuit*) as the Admiral of England doth his Court, whereupon it pertaineth that they send out their Precepts in their own Names, and not in the King's, as the Justices of the King's Courts do. And therefore as the Appeal from these Courts did lie to Rome, now by the Statute, *Ann. 25 H. 8. cap. 19.* it lieth to the King in his Chancery. *Leigh. Phil. Com. fol. 54, 55. Coke 11 Rep. Grey's Case.*

C O

A Court consisting of three Hundreds, Trithington, i, n.

The Sheriff's Court, kept twice a Year, Turnham, i, n.

The Bishop's Consistory Court, Conington, ii, n.

Court Barre, Guja Baronis, is a Court that every Lord of a Manor (which in ancient times were called Barons) hath within his own Precincts, Vid. Kitchen, Sir Edward Coke in his 4th Book of Rep. amongst his Copyhold Cases, fol. 26. b. saith, That this Court is of two sorts; and therefore if a Man have a Manor in a Town, and do grant the Inheritance of the Copyholders thereof unto belonging unto another, this Grantee may keep a Court for the Customary Tenants, and accept Surrenders to the use of others, and make both Admissions and Grants. The other Court is of Free-holders, which is properly called the Court Baron, wherein the Suitors, that is, the Freeholders, be Judges, whereas of the other, the Lord or his Steward is Judge.

Court of Piepowder, Vid. Piepowder.

A Court (or Tard) Actum, ii, n. Confusio, (or Decit) Deceptio, onis, f. Fallacia, æ, f.

A Censor (or Decider) Deceptor, oris, m.

A Censor, Affinis, is, c. g.

A Censor by Father, Patruelis, is, c. g.

A Censor by Mother, Consobrinus, ni, m.

C O W

A Cow, Vacca, æ, f.

A barren Cow, bearing no Calf, Taura, æ, f.

C R

A Cow great with Calf, Vacca prægnans. Vacca facta. Fordæ, æ, f.

A Milk-cow, Vaccaria.

A Cow-stall (or Feeding-place) Seginarium, ii, n. Bubble, is, n.

A Cow herd) Bubulcus, ci, m. Auchenarius, in m.

A Cow-house, Vaccaria, æ, f. Cow 267. Ry. 222. n. f. Nov. 327.

Cambridge (the Blomingtonshire) Robinson. Revised

C R A

A Cradle, Cunæ, arum, f. Cunabula, orum, n.

Cradle-plants, Stragula, cunalia.

A Craft-man, Artifex, icis, m. Craft, Astutia, æ, f.

Crafty, or subtil, Astutus, æ, um.

A Crag, or Rock, Rupes, is, f. Petra, æ, f.

Craggy (or rough) Petrosus, æ, um.

A craggy or stony place, Rupina, æ, f.

To cram (or make fat) Segino, arc.

The Cramp, Spasmus, i, m.

A Crampen (or Cramp-iron) Subscus Ferræ.

Crane, Craniatum, ii, n. Rd. Em. 3. Ld. 39. æ, f.

A Liberry to use a Crane for the drawing up of Wares from the Vessels, at any Creek of the Sea or Wharf, unto the Land, and to make profit of it. It significeth also the Money paid and taken for the

C R

same. *New Books of Entries*, fol. 3 col. 3.

To Crane, *Crano*, are.

Cranburn (in *Dorsetshire*) *Cranburn*.

A Crane (an Instrument to lift up heavy Burdens) *Grus*, his, f. *Egrets*, m, f.

The Rope of a Crane, *Fanis sub-auctarius*.

Hooks in the end of a Crane's Cable, *Ansa*, arum, f.

A Crayer, *Cracora*, m, f. *Reg.* 402.

Craven (in *Yorkshire*) *Cravena*.

C R E

The Cream or best part of any Juice, *Cremor*, oris, m.

A Creditor, *Creditor*, oris, m.

Credison or Kirton, (in *Derbyshire*) *Cridia*.

A Creek of the Sea, *Crepido*, inis, f. *Vorago incurva*, *Fosfa verticosa*. *A Creek* seemeth to be a part of a Haven, where any thing is landed or disburdened out of the Sea; so that when you are out of the main Sea within the Haven, look how many Landing-places you have, so many Creeks may be said to belong to that Haven. See *Exempt. Jurisdic.* fol. 110. a. This word is mentioned in the Statute *Ann. 5. Eliz. cap. 5.* and divers others. *Creca*, m, f. *Creum*, ci, n. *Re. Ent.* 3. *Plew.* 11. *Est.* 39.

Creeklade or Creekade (in *Wiltshire*) *Crecolada*, *Græcolada*.

The Crest of a Helmet, *Crista* vel *Conus Galen*.

C R

of Corbel or Orlet, a narrow mouthed Pit to keep Oyl; or such like, *Guttur*, i, m.

A Crevate (or Band) *Collare*, is, n.

Crevature or Crevate (the Family) *De Crepiau Corde*. *De Curceo*. *De Curci*. *De Cufancia*.

C R I

To crisp (or curl) *Crispo*, m. *Crisped (or curled)* *Crispus*, a, um.

A Crisping or Curling Iron, *Crilamistrum*, i, n.

To crisp Locks with a Curling Iron, *Crispare cincinnos calamistro*.

Crystals, a Chymical Preparation, *Crytalli*.

C R O

Crooked, *Curvus*, a, um.

A Croft, *Croftum*, i, n. *Spel.* 182. *Crofta*, m, f. *A little Glasse joining two House*, that sometimes is used for a Hemp-plot, sometimes for Corn, and sometimes for Pasture, as the Owner pleaseth. It seemeth to come of the old English word *Crest*, signifying Handy-craft, because such Grounds are for the most part extraordinarily dressed and trimmed by the labour and skill of the Owner.

A Crop, *Proventus*, his, m. *Messis*, is, f.

A Cross-bow, *Ballista*, m, f. *Arctus crucialis*, i *Fol.* 106.

CR

A Croflet or Frontlet, or crofs
Clath of Lincen, that Women wear a-
cross upon the forepart of their Head,
Frontale, is, n.

Cross a River or Way, Ex trans-
verso rivuli, vel viae.

Crowland (in Lincolnshire)
Crowlandia, Croylandia, Cru-
landia.

Of Crowland, Crulandenfis.

Croyden (in Surrey) Neomagus,
Noviomagus.

CRU

A Crum, Mica, æ, f.

A Crupper for a Horse, Postilena,
æ, f. *Postula, æ, f. Postella,*
æ, f.

A Cruse (an earthen or stone
Pot or Pitcher) Pocillum, i, n.
Urceus, ei, m.

A Crust (or hard piece of any
thing, as Bread, or the like) Cru-
stum, i, n.

A Crust or Shell (rough casting)
Crusta, æ, f.

A Cryer or Bellman (one that
cryeth things publicly in the market-
place) Pæco, onis, m.

A thing which is cryed, Pæco-
nium, ii, n.

CUC

A Cucumber, Cucumer, eris, m.
Cucumis, is, m.

A Cudgel, Baculum, i, n. Fu-
tis, is, m.

Cudgelled, Fustigatus, æ, um.

CU

A Cudgelling, Fustigatio, -
tio, f.

To cudgel, Fustigo, are.

CUF

A Cuff, or Forefinger, Manicula
linteraria.

CUI

Cui ante Divortium, is a
Writ that a Woman divorced
from her Husband, hath to
recover Lands or Tenements
from him, to whom her Hus-
band did alienate them du-
ring the Marriage, because du-
ring the Marriage she could
not gainsey it. *Reg. Orig. fol.*
233. Fitz. herb. nat. brev. fol.
204.

Cui in vita, is a Writ of En-
try that a Widow hath against
him to whom her Husband a-
lienated her Lands or Tene-
ments in his Life-time; which
must contain in it, that during
his Life-time she could not with-
stand it, *Reg. Orig. fol. 232. Fitz-*
herb. nat. brev. fol. 193. See the
new Book of Entries, *Verbo Cui*
in vita.

CUL

A Cullender (or Strainer) Co-
lum, i, n. *Fiscella, æ, f.*

Cuddey Sheep called, chosen and separated from those Sheep that are good for Meat, Ovis re-jicula.

Calverin (a piece of Ordnance so called) Colleurina, a, f.

Cumberland, Cumberlandia, Cumbria.

CUP

110

A Cup to drink in, Cupa vel Cuppa, a, f. Poterium, ii, n. Corina, a, f. Poculum, ii, n. Calix, idis, m. Crater, eris, m. *A small silver Cup*, Pocillum argenteum.

A wine Cup, Pocillum, i, n. *The ear or handle of a Cup*, Aola, e, f.

A Cup-bearer, Pocillator, o, is, m.

A Cup-bearer (or Taster for a Prince), Prægustator, oris, m. Pinceria, a, f.

A Cup-board, Abscus, ci, m. Repostorium, ii, n. Vassarium, ii, n.

A Cup-board, or place to put Cups and Glasses in, Poteriotheca, a, f.

The carved work of a Cup-board, Abaci cymacium.

A Cup-board-keeper, Vassarii frustor.

A Copping-glass, Ventosa, a, f. Cucurbitula, e, f.

CUR

A Curate (or Priest) Curatus, i, m. Curio, onis, m.

Curled, Denfatus, i, m. *Curled and Crumpled*, Coagula li-quentia licite.

A Cure (or Parish) Curia-tus, us, m.

Cambridge, Vid. *Cambridge*. *Curia adversare vult*, is a Deliberation that the Court purposeth to take, upon any point or points of a Cause, before Judgment be resolved on; for this see the New Book of Entries, Verbo Curia adversare vult.

Curia Claudenda, is a Writ that lieth against him who should fence and close up his Ground, if he refuse or defer to do it, Reg. Orig. fol. 155. Fitz. N. B. m. 1. 127. See also the New Book of Entries, Verbo Curia Claudenda.

To Curl (or, Frizzle) Crispa, are.

To be curled, Crispus, tri. *Curled (or Frizzled)* Crispus, i, um.

Somewhat curled, or twisted into small Rings, Crispatus, a, um.

A Curling-iron, Calamistrum, is, m.

Curraunce, Uva passula. U. vulg. Corinthiæ.

A Carrier, Coriarius, ii, m. Alutarius, ii, m. Coriorum concinnator.

To curry Leather, Coria concinnare. Tergora desmere.

A Curfitor, Clericus de cursu, vel Curcista curie Cancellarius. Curfitor, oris, m. They are called Curfitors, because they make brevia de cursu, Writs of course, so called, because they have a settled Form prescribed in

in an Ancient Book, therefore called the Register of Writs. Judge *Doddridge*. He is an Officer or Clerk belonging to the Chancery that maketh out Original Writs, *Ann* 14 & 15 H. 8. *cap*. 8. They are called Clerks of Course in the Orb of the Clerks of the Chancery, appointed *Ann* 18 Ed. 3. *Stat*. 5. *cap*. *multo*. There are of these 14 in Number, which have allotted unto every one of them certain Shires, into the which they make out such Original Writs as are by the Subject required, and are a Corporation among themselves. *Cowel, lib. de signif. verbis*.

A *Curtain* (or hanging for Beds or Windows) *Curtina*, *m*, *L. Ro. Eus*. 152. *Mo*. 71. *Curtinus*, *i*, *m*. *Co. Est*. 162. *Velum*, *i*, *n*. *Velarium*, *ii*, *n*.

A *Curtain-rod*, *Virga Ferrea*.

A *Cartilage*, *Cartilagium*, *ii*, *n*. *Spel*. 187.

C U S

A *Cushion*, *Pulvinus*, *i*, *m*. *Pulvinar*, *aris*, *n*. *Pulvinarium*, *ii*, *n*.

A *Cushion to lean upon*, *Cubitis*, & tale, *is*, *n*.

A *little Cushion*, *Pulvinulus*, *ii*, *m*.

A *Custard*, *Artogala*, *m*, *f*. *Artogalans*, *iii*, *m*.

Custode Administrato and *Custode* *Writs*, are Writs for the ad-

mitting or removing of Guerdians. *Regis. Orig. in iudicio*.

Custody (or keeping) *Custodia*, *m*, *f*.

Custumary Tenants, *Tenentes per Consuetudinem*, are such Tenants as hold by the Custom of their Manor as their especial Evidence. *Writ* Copyhold.

A *Custom*, *Consuetudo*, *ilis*, *f*. This word *Consuetudo* hath in Law divers Significations.

1. It is taken for the Common Law, as *Consuetudo Anglia*.

2. For Statute Law, as *contra Consuetudinem, communis consuetudinis reguli edit*.

3. For particular Customs, as *Gavelkind*, *Borough-English*, and the like.

4. For Rents, Services due to the Lord, as *Consuetudines & Servitia*.

5. For Customs, Tributes or Impositions, as *de novis consuetudinibus levatis in regno, sine in terra, sine in aqua*.

6. Subsidies, or Customs granted by Common Consent, that is by Authority of Parliament, *pro bono publico*. these be *Antique & vetere consuetudines*.

Coke 2. *part of the Instit. cap*.

30.

Custom is one of the main

Triangles of the Laws of Eng-

land, these Laws being divided into 1. Common Law.

2. Statute Law.

3. Custom. *Coke on Lit. lib*. 2. *c*. 10. *Sec*. 165.

Custom is a reasonable act iterated, multiplied and continued by the People time out of Mind.

Of every Custom there are two Essential Parts, Time and Usage, Time out of mind,

mind, and continual and peaceable Usage without interruption. Sir John Davies's Rep. Some say there are three Essential Qualities of a good Custom, 1. Certainty, 2. Reasonableness, 3. Use or Continuance. Others say, a good Custom ought to have four inseparable Properties, 1. A reasonable Commencement (for every Custom hath a Commencement, although that the Memory of Man extend not to this, as the River Nilus hath a Fountain, although the Geographers cannot find it whence these Maxims in Law, *Obtemperandum est consuetudini rationabili tanquam legi. In consuetudinibus non diuturnitas temporis, sed soliditas rationis est consideranda.* For if the Custom be unreasonable in the Original, no Use or Continuance can make this good. *Quod ab initio non voluit, trans temporis non convalescit.* A thing that is void *ab initio*, no Prescription of time can make this good. Every Custom is not unreasonable which is against the particular Rule or Maxim of the positive Law, as the Custom of Gavel-kind and Borough-English are against the Maxim of Descent or Inheritance, and the Custom of Kins, the Father to the Bough, the Son to the Plough, is against the Maxim of Escheats; for *consuetudo ex certa causa rationabili usitata privat communem legem.* Besides, a Custom may be prejudicial

to the Interest of a particular Person; and yet reasonable where it is for the benefit of the Commonwealth in General, *Salus populi suprema lex esto.* As Custom to make Bulwarks upon the Land of another for defence of the Kingdom, 36 H. 8. Dyer 60. b. and to raze Houses, *in publico incendio*, 29 H. 8. Dyer 36. B. A Custom which is prejudicial and injurious to the Commonwealth, and begins only by Oppression and Extortion of Lords, hath no lawful Commencement, but is void: So by Littleton, fol 46. Custom that the Lord shall have Fine of his Frank Tenant for Marriage of his Daughter, is held void: And Custom that the Lord of the Manor shall detain Distress taken upon his Demeans until a Fine be made to him for Damage to his Will, is also void, 3 Eliz. Dyer 199. B. *Malus usus abolendus est.* 2. Custom ought to be certain, and not ambiguous, for *incerta pro malis habentur*: An uncertain thing may not be continued time out of mind without Interruption. 3. Custom ought to have Continuance without Interruption, time out of mind; for if it be discontinued within Memory, the Custom is gone, *Consuetudo semel reprobata non potest amplius induci*; for as Continuance makes Custom, so Discontinuance destroys it, *Nil tam ex nimia naturali aequitati, quam minus quodque disceptari eo ligamus quo*
ligatum

ligatum est. Custom is nothing else, but *communis assuetudo*. 4. It ought to be submitted to the Prerogative of the King, and not exalt it self against it; for Prescription of Time makes a Custom, but *nulum tempus occurrat Regi*. If a Man hath Toll or Wreck, or Stray by Prescription, this extends not to the Goods of the King: So Prescription to have Sanctuary for Treason, or to have *Carta feloniæ*, is void against the King; because that such a Privilege, *exaltat se in Prærogativam Regis*, 1 H 7. 236. Custom is either, 1. General; which is current through England, that which is used *per totam Angliam*, is Common Law, and *quod habetur consuetudo per totam Angliam*, is not a good manner to alledge a Custom, *Coke 9. Rep. Combe's Case*. If any general Custom were directly against the Law of God, or if any Statute were made directly against it, as if it were ordained, that no Alms should be given for no Necessary, the Custom and Statute were void. 2. Particular is that which belongeth to this or that County, as *Borough-English* in many places, *Gavelkind* to Kent, for all the Heirs Males to inherit alike; Countries have their Customs according to the Constitution of the place, as in Kent, North Wales, because those Countries have been most subject to foreign Invasions, that every Man there may be of Power for Resistance; the Inhe-

ritances for the most part descend in Gavelkind, viz. to every Brother alike. There are particular Customs also to this or that Lordship, City, or Town. The Custom of the County of Buckingham is, and hath been time out of mind, that every Swan which hath her course in any Water that runs to the Thames within the said County, if the Swan come upon the Land of any Man, and make her Nest, and hatch Cignets upon the same, he that hath the Property of the Swan, shall have two of the Cignets, and he whose Land it is, shall have the third Cignets, which shall be of least value: This was held a good Custom, because the Owner of the Land suffered them to breed there, whereas he might have chased them out. *Coke 7. Rep. Case of Swans*. In London, 1. If the Debtor be a fugitive the Creditor before the day of Payment may arrest him to find better Surety. 2. They may there enter a Man's House with the Constable or Beadle upon suspicion of Bawdery. 3. They may remove an Action before the Mayor, depending the Plea before the Sheriff. The Customs in London, though against the Rule of Common Law, are allowed as *positives*, because they have not only the force of a Custom, but also are supported and fortified by Authority of Parliament. *Coke 8. Rep. Case of the City*

City of London, *Leigh Phil. Com. f. 60.* In some places within the County of Gloucester, the Goods and Lands of condemned Persons fall into the King's hands for a Year only and a Day, and after that Term expired (contrary to the Custom of all England besides) return to the next Heirs, *Consuetudo loci est observanda, Camb. Brie in Gloucestershire.* Baldwin le Petton held certain Lands in Henningston in Suffolk by Serjeanty, for which on Christmas Day every Year before the King of England, he should perform one *Saltus* (that is, he should dance) one *Suffetus* (puff up his Cheeks making therewith a Sound) and one *Bumulus* (set a crack downward) *Cambden in Suffolk.* In some Country, an Infant when he is of the Age of fifteen years may make a Feoffment, and the Feoffment is good; and in some Country when he can mete an Ell of Cloth. *D. and Studen, c. 19.* In some Places the Widow shall have the whole or half, *Dum sola & cohe vixerit.* Sir George Harmer claimed by Custom in his Manor of Torsesser in Northamptonshire, to have a common Bake House, and that none others should bake to sell there; and it was adjudged a good Custom, *Coke 8 Report, Case of the City of London,* see more there concerning particular Customs.

Custom for Wares and Merchandise, Customs, m. f. Ry. 327.

8 Co. 126. 11 Co. 98. Sed 188. *Anno 14 Ed. 3. Stat. 1. cap. 21. Reg. Orig. fol. 138. a. 139. 4.* This word *Custom* is is also used for such Services as Tenants of a Manor owe unto their Lord, *Vid. new Book of Entries, verbo custom.*

Customarily, Customarily, adv. *R. 8. E. 137.*

Cassus brevium, is the Principal Clerk belonging to the Court of Common Pleas, whose Office is to receive and keep all the Writs, and put them upon Files, every Return by it self, and at the end of every Term, to receive of the Protonotaries, all the Records of *Nisi prius*, called the *Posses*, for they are first brought in by the Clerk of Assize of every Circuit to the Protonotary that entered the Issue in that matter, for the entering of the Judgment; and then the Protonotaries do get of the Court a peremptory day for every Party to speak what he hath to alledge in Arrest of Judgment: Which day being past, he entreth the Verdict, and Judgment thereupon into the Rolls of the Court: And that done, he doth in the end of the Term deliver over to the *Cassus brevium*, all the Records of *Nisi Prius*, which come to his hands that Term: which received, he bindeth into a Bundle, and bestoweth them. The *Cassus brevium* also maketh Entry of the Writs of Covenant, and the Concord upon every Fine, and maketh forth

forth Exemplifications and Copies of all Writs and Records in his Office and of all Fines levied. The Fines after they are ingrossed, the parts thereof are divided between the *Cassus brevium*, and the Chirographer, whereof the Chirographer keeps always with him the Writ of Covenant and the Note; the *Cassus brevium* keepeth the Concord, and the foot of the Fine, upon which foot the Chirographer doth cause the Proclamations to be endorsed; when they are all proclaimed. This Office is in the Prince's gift, and he is called *Cassus brevium Domini Regis de banco*.

Cassus Placiditum Corona, Master of the Crown Office, who is the chief Coroner of England.

Cassus Rotularum, is he that hath the Custody of the Rolls or Records of the Sessions of Peace, and as some think, of the Commission of the Peace it self. *Lamb. Eiren. lib. 4. cap. 3. 373.* He is always Justice of Peace and *Quorum* in the County where he hath his Office; he is usually called *Cassus Rotularum*, and not Master of the Rolls, the which see in Chancery.

C U T

To cut, Seco, are.

A cut, Incisura, æ, f. Scissura, æ, f.

To cut or slice up, open, along or forward, Proseco, are.

A cutting up, Prosectus, us, m.

A cutting up or along, Proscissio, onis, f.

Cut up (or open) Prosectus, æ, um.

A cutting (or lancing) Incisio, onis, f.

To cut the Margent of Books, Demargino, are:

A Cutler, Cultrarius, ii, m.

A Cut-purse (or cheat) Saccularius, ii, m. Maruspicida, æ, f. Crumenifeca, æ, f. Manticularius, ii, m. Zonarius sector.

Cuthbert (a Man's name) Curbertus, i, m.

D A G

A Dag (or rag of Cleath) Fractura panni.

A Dagger (or Pistol) Sclopetum, i, n.

A Dagger, Sica, æ, f. Pugio, onis, m. Daggarius, ii, m.

A little Dagger (or pocket Dagger) Pugiunculus, ii, m.

A stab or thrust with a dagger, Pugionis ictus.

To stab with a Dagger, Aliquem ictibus pugionis petere, vel Pugione confodere.

D A I

A Dairy (or Milk-house) Daieria, 2, f. *Fl.* 171. 172. *Lactarium*, ii, n.

A Dairy-Man, Lactarius, ii, m.
Dairy-Maid, Lactaria, 2, f.
Lactatrig, icis, f.

D A L

Dalegrig (the Family) De Dalenrigis.

De La-Mars (the Family) De La-Mars.

D A M

Damage, Damnum, i, n. *Damage* in the Common Law hath a special signification, for the recompence that is given by the Jury, to the Plaintiff or Defendant, for the wrong done unto him, *Coke on Lit. lib. 3. c. 7. §§. 431. Damnum dicitur à demendo, cum diminutione res deterior fit. Coke lib. 10. Rep.* So Costs of Suit are Damages to the Plaintiff, for by them his Substance is diminished.

Damage-Fesant, is when a Stranger's Beasts are in another Man's Grounds, without lawful

Authority or Licence of the Tenant of the Ground, and there do feed, tread and otherwise spoil the Corn, Grass, Woods, or such like, in which case the Tenant, whom they hurt, may therefore take, distress, and impound them, as well in the Night as in the Day; But for Rent and Services none may distress in the Night-season. He that hath the hurt may take the Beasts as a Distress, and put them in a Pound overt, so it be within the same Shire, and there let them remain till the Owner will make him amends for the hurt: But by the Statute of Queen Mary, the Beasts must not be driven above three Miles out of the Hundred.

Damageable, Damnosus, 2, um.

Demask (a kind of Stuff) Demascenus pannus, Dalmaticum sericum.

A Demask Garment, Vestis Demascena.

A Dam, Damna, 2, f. *§d.* 44. 424. *Lex. 8. Agger, eris, m.* To dam (or pen up) *Aggero*, are.

To *Damnify, Damnifico*, are.

D A N

Dan or Doven River (in Cheshire) Dantus.

A Morris-Dancer, Salisubulus, i, m.

D A

The chief Morris-Dancer, Praesektor, oris, m.

A Rope-Dancer, Funambulus, li, m. Schenobates, æ, um.

A dancer (or leaper) Sakator, oris, m.

Danger, Dangium, ii, n. 1

Mon. 723. 2 *Mon.* 1032. Daungium, ii, n. 1 *Mon.* 815. Periculum, li, n.

Dancaster (in Yorkshire) Doncaster, Danum.

Danesh and (in Hertfordshire) Danorum Clades.

D A R

Darby Town (in Derbyshire) Darbia, Derbia.

Derbyshire, Darbionis Comitatu-Dorventania.

Darent or Dart River (in Kent) Darentus fluvius, Dorventa.

Derwent River (in Derbyshire, Yorkshire and Cumberland) Derwentio, Derwentio, Dorventio, Dorventa.

A Dart (or Javelin) Jaculum, li, n. Spicula, æ, f.

A darting, Jaculatio, onis, f.

To dart, Jaculor, ari,

D A S

A Dash, Nota, æ, f.

D A T

The Date of a Deed or Writing, Data, æ, f. *Brass* 182. ter.

D A

A Date (a kind of sweet fruit) Daetylus, li, m.

D A U

To daub, Deluto, are.

A daubing, Cementum, i, n. 2 *Rel.* 816. Delutatio, onis, f.

Daven River: See *Dau*.

A Daughter, Filia, æ, f.

A Daughter-in-law, Nurus, ri, f. Filiastra, æ, f.

A Daughter-in-law (or Daughter by a former Bed) Privigna, æ, f.

David (a Man's name) David, idis, m.

D A Y

A Day, Dies, ei, m vel f.

Sunday, Dies Dominicus.

Monday, Dies Lunæ

Tuesday, Dies Martis.

Wednesday, Dies Mercurii.

Thursday, Dies Jovis.

Friday, Dies Veneris.

Saturday, Dies Saturni vel Sabbati.

To day, Hodie, adv.

The day before, Eridiè, adv.

Of the day before, Pridianus, a, um.

The day after (or following) Postridiè, adv.

In the day-time (or by day) Interdiu, adv.

Daily (every day) Quotidiè, adv.

Two days space, Bidium, i, n.

Y 2

D E A

D E A

A Deacon, Diaconus, ni, m.
A Deaconship, Diaconatus, us, m.
A Deacon's Vest or Coat, Stica, æ, f.

Deaf, Surdus, a, um.
Deafness, Surditas, atis, f.
A false dealer (or double dealer)
 Prævaricator, oris, m.
False dealing, Prævaricatio, onis, f.

To use false dealing, Prævaricor, ari.

A Dean, Decanus, i, m. Dean is derived of the *Greek* word *Deca*, that signifieth Ten, because he was anciently over Ten Prebends or Canons at the least in a Cathedral Church, and is Head of his Chapter. *See on Lit.*

A Deanery, or Deanship, Decanatus, us, m. *Spel.* 104.

Dean Forest (in Gloucestershire)
 Danubie vel Danica Sylva.

Deal (in Kent) Dela.

Dearns, Caristia, æ, f. *Pry.* 376. *Ry.* 527.

Dearth (or scarcity of Corn and Victuals) Caristia, atis, f.

Death (decease or departure out of this Life) Mortis, tis, f.

D E B

A Debate, Debatum, i, n. *Reg.* 111. *br. Judic.* 173. *Spel.* 194.

Debet & Solat. These words are divers times used in the Writers of the Common Law, and may trouble the Mind of a young Student except he have some Advertisement of them; for Example: It is said in the *Old nat. brev. fol.* 98. This Writ (*de facta molestandi*) being in the *debet & solat*, is a Writ of Right, &c. And again, *fol.* 69. A Writ of *Quod permittat* may be pleaded in the County before the Sheriff, and it may be in the *debet*, and in the *solat*, or in the *debet* without the *solat*, according as the Demandant claimeth. Wherefore Note, that those Writs that are in this sort brought, have these words in them, as formal words not to be omitted; and according to the diversity of the Case, both *debet* and *solat* are used, or *debet* alone, that is, if a Man sue to recover any Right by a Writ, whereof his Ancestor was disseised by the Tenant or his Ancestor, then he useth only the word *debet* in his Writ; because *solat* is not fit, by reason his Ancestor was disseised, and the Custom discontinued. But if he sue for any thing that is now first of all denied him, then he useth both these words (*Debet* and *Solat*) because his Ancestors before him, and he himself usually enjoyed the thing sued for, as *solat* to a Mill. or Common of Pasture, untill this present refusal of the Tenant. The like may be said of *Debet & Dotings*, as appeareth by the Register Original,

nal, in the Writ *de debitis*, fol. 340. *a.*

Deborah (a Woman's name)
Debora, *u. l.*

Debt, *Debitum*, *ovum*, *n.* Debt is a Writ, and lieth where any Sum of Money is due to a Man, by reason of Accompt, Bargain, Contract, Obligation or other Speciality, to be paid at a certain day, at which day, if he payeth not, then he shall have this Writ. But if any Sum of Money be due to any Lord by his Tenant for any Rent-Service, the Lord shall never have Action of Debt, but he must always distrain. Also for Rent-charge or Rent-seck which any Man hath for Life, in Tail or in Fee, he shall not have any Action of Debt, as long as the Rent continueth, but his Executors may have an Action of Debt for the Arrearages of any of the said Rents due in the Life of their Testator, by the Statute 32 H. 8. cap. 37. But for the Arrearages of Rent reserved upon a Lease for terms of years, the Lessor is at his Election to have an Action of Debt, or for to distrain. But if the Lease be determined, then he shall not distrain after for that Rent, but he must have an Action of Debt for the Arrearages, *New Terms of Law*. Debts due by Obligation shall be paid by Executors before Debts by simple Contract, and Debts by simple Contract before Legacies, *Coke 9. Rep. Pinchen's Case*. If a Man take a Woman which is indebted to other Persons, the

Husband and Wife shall be sued for this Debt, the Wife living. But if she die, the Husband shall not be charged for this Debt after her death, unless the Creditor of the Husband and Wife recover the Debt during the Coverture; then, although the Wife die, yet the Husband shall be charged for to pay this Debt, after the death of the Wife by this Recovery, *Max. nat. brev. Tit. Debt*. If a Man lease Land for Term of Life to a Woman rendering Rent, and she taketh a Husband, and after the Rent is behind, and the Woman die, the Husband shall be charged by a Writ of Debt for this Rent behind, because that he takes the profit of the Land by reason of his Wife. By the Law of this Realm Debt only riseth upon some Contract or Penalty imposed, upon some Statute, and not by other Offences, as in the Civil Law, *debitum ex delicto*. If a Tailor make a Garment for me, if we be not agreed before what I shall pay for the making, he cannot have an Action of Debt; otherwise it is for Victuals and Wine. But the Taylor may detain the Garment until he be paid, as an Inn-keeper may his Guest's Horse for Mead, or he may have an Action upon the Case, upon an *Assumpsit* to pay him so much as he deserves, *Coke lib. 8. Rep. p. 147. Leigh Phil. Com. fol. 63.*

A Debtor, Debitor, oris, m.

D E C

To decay (or fall down): Decido, ere. Declino, are.

A decaying (or falling down) Lapsus, ūs, m. Calus, ūs, m.

December, December, ris, m.

Decies Tantum, is a Writ that lieth against a Juror, which hath taken Money for giving of his Verdict; called so of the effect, because it is to recover ten times so much as he took. It lieth also against Embracers that procure such an Inquest, *Ann. 38 Ed. 3. cap. 13. Reg. Orig. fol. 188. Fitz. Herb. nat. brev. fol. 171. New Book of Entries verbo Decies Tantum.*

To declare, Declāro, are.

A declaration, Declaratio, o-nis, f. 1. Fo. 236. 208. It is a shewing in Writing of the Grief and Complaint of the Demandant or Plaintiff, against the Tenant or Defendant, wherein he supposeth to have received Wrong; and this Declaration ought to be plain and certain, both because it impeacheth the Defendant or Tenant, and also compelleth him to make Answer thereto. But note that such Declaration made by the Demandant against the Defendant in any Action real, is properly called a Count, and the Declaration or Count ought to contain Demonstration, Declaration and Conclusion; and in Demonstration are contain'd

three things, viz. who complaineth, and against whom, and for what Matter: And in the Declaration there ought to be comprised, how, and in what manner the Action rose between the Parties, and when, and what Day, Year and Place, and ro whom the Action shall be given, and in conclusion, he ought to aver and proffer to prove his Suit, and shew the Damage which he hath sustained by the Wrong done unto him.

A Decoction (or boiling of Herbs or other things) Decoctum, i, n. Decoctio, onis, f. Apozoma, ris, n.

A Decoy, Illex, ich, c. g.

A Detree, Decretum, i, n.

D E D

Dedimus potestatem, is a Writ whereby Commission is given to a private Man for the speeding of some Act appertaining to a Judge. The Civilians call it *Delegationem*, and it is granted most commonly upon suggestion that the Party, which is to do something before a Judge, or in Court, is so feeble that he cannot travel. It is used in divers Cases, as to make a personal Answer to a Bill of Complaint in the Chancery; to make an Attorney for the following of a Suit in the County, Hundred, Wapentake, &c. *Old nat. brev. fol.*

Ed. 20. To levy a Fine, *Wess.*
vars. 1. Symb. Tit. Fines. And
 divers other Effects, as you may
 see in *Fitz-herb. nat. brev.* in
 divers places noted in the In-
 dex of the Book. In what di-
 versity of Cases this Writ or
 Commission is used: See the
 Table of the *Regist. Orig. vnde*
Dedimus processum.

To deduct or deduct, Deduco,
 ere.

A Deduction, Deductio, o-
 nis, f.

Deducted, Deductus, a, um.

D E E

A Deed, *Factum*, i, n. This
 word in the Understanding of
 the Common Law, is an In-
 strument written in Parchment
 or Paper, whereunto ten things
 are necessarily incident. 1. Wri-
 ting. 2. In Parchment or Pa-
 per. 3. A Person able to con-
 tract. 4. By a sufficient Name.
 5. A Person able to be con-
 tracted with. 6. By a suffici-
 ent Name. 7. A thing to be
 contracted for. 8. Apt words
 required by Law. 9. Sealing.
 10. Delivery. *Coke on Lit. lib. 1.*
c. 9. Sect. 40. It is called of
 the Civilians *Literarum Obliga-*
tio. In another place on *Lit.*
(viz. lib. 3. c. 1. Sect. 299.) Sir
Edward Coke saith, "A Deed is
 an Instrument consisting of three
 things, *viz.* Writing, Sealing
 and Delivery, comprehending
 a Bargain or Contract between
 Party and Party, Man or Wo-

man. Also in *Goddard's Case.*
2. Rep. he saith, there are
 three things of the Essence and
 Substance of a Deed, *viz.* Wri-
 ting in Paper or Parchment,
 Sealing and Delivery, and if it
 have these three, although it
 want *In casu rei testimonium sigil-*
lum suum appositum, yet the Deed
 is sufficient, for (*Traditio loquitur*
facit Chartam) the Delivery is as
 necessary to the Essence of a
 Deed, as putting of the Seal
 to it; and yet it is not necessary
 to express it in the Deed that
 it was delivered. The Date of
 the Deed is not of the Sub-
 stance of it, for if it want
 Date, or if it be a false or im-
 possible Date, as the 30th Day
 of *Febr.* yet the Deed is good,
 for it takes effect by the De-
 livery and not the day of the
 Date. The order of making a
 Deed is, 1. To write it, then
 to seal it, and after to deliver
 it, and therefore it is not neces-
 sary, that the Sealing or De-
 livery be mentioned within the
 Writing, because they are to
 be done after, *Coke 2 Rep. God-*
dard's Case. Cook's 5 Rep. Wind-
ham's Case.

Of Deeds some be, 1. In-
 dented, so called because they
 are cut to the Fashion of the
 Teeth in the top or side, which
 are either *Bipartite*, when there
 are two Parts and Parties to the
 Deeds. *Tripartite*, when there
 are three Parts and Parties. *Qua-*
dripartite, when there are four
 Parts and Parties. *Quinquepar-*
tite, when there are five Parts
 and Parties: Which division
 groweth

groweth from the Form or Fa-
shion of them, *Wist. part 1. Symb.*
2. Polls which are plain with-
out any Indenting, so called,
because they are out even or
polled. Every Deed that is plead-
ed, shall be intended to be a
Deed-Poll, unless it be alledged
indented, *Coke on Litt. lib. 3. c.*
5. Sect. 370.

If a Deed beginneth *Hæc In-*
dentura, and the Parchment or
Paper is not indented, this is
no Indenture, because words
cannot make it indented; and
although there are no words of
Indenture in the Deed, yet if it
be indented, it is an Indenture
in Law, for it may be an Inden-
ture without words, but not by
words without Indenting, *Coke*
ubi supra; and *Coke 5 Rep. Stiles's*
Gale.

Dee River (in Cheshire) Deva.

Dee River (in Scotland.) Dea,
Diva, Oca.

Deemed, Existimatus, a, um.
Reputatus, a, um.

A Fallow Deer, Dama, æ, c. g.

A red Deer, (Hart or Stag) Cer-
vus, i, m.

The Fawn of a fallow Deer, Hin-
nulus, li, m.

The Fawn of a red Deer, Cer-
vulus, li, m.

The Skin of a Deer, Nebria,
idis, f.

D E F.

A Default, Defalta, æ, f. Reg.
Judic. 1.

A Defaults of Issue, Defectus
exitus.

Defaults of Payment, Defalta so-
lutionis.

A Defeat or overthrow, Glades,
is, f.

A Defect, Defectus, tis, m.

Defective, Defectivus, a, um.

A Defiance, Defiantia, æ, f.

Co. Ent. 147. Defiantia, æ, f.
(i. e.) A Condition that is in
one Deed, whereby another
Deed, &c. is made void.

A Defence or Defending, Tur-
le, æ, f. Defensio, oris, f. Mi-
nimentum, i, n.

To defend, Defendo, eris.

Undefended, Indefensus, a, um.
Lex. 71.

A Defendant in Law, Impedi-
ens, tis, m. Defendens, tis, m.
is he that is sued in an Action
Personal, as Tenant is he which
is sued in an Action Real, Vid.
New Terms of Law.

A Defender, Defensor, oris, m.
Protector, oris, m.

Defender or Defensor of the
Faith, Defensor Fidei. It is a
peculiar Title given to the Kings
of England by the Pope, as Cath-
olics to the Kings of Spain, and
Christianissimus to the Kings
of Prussia. It was given by Leo
the Xth to King Henry VIII.
for writing against Martin Lu-
ther, in the behalf of the Church
of Rome, Stru's Annals, Pag.
863.

Defensor, Defensorius, a,
um.

Defiled (stained or polluted)
Contaminatus, a, um.

To defuse, Defunio, ire.

A Definition, Definitio, o-
nis, f.

Definitive, Definitivus, a, um.
41

DE

De Defendants, It is not matter of Justification, because the Law intends it hath a Commencement upon an unlawful Case, for Quarrels are not presumed to grow without some Wrongs, either in Words or Deeds; therefore the Law putteth him to sue out his Pardon of course, and punisheth him by Forfeiture of Goods. *Plid. Bacon's Collections of the Law*. If a Man kill another in his own Defence, he shall not lose his Life nor his Lands, but he must lose his Goods, except the Party slain did first assault him, to kill, rob or trouble him by the Highway-side, or in his own House, and then he shall lose nothing. *Id. Use of the Law*.

Defensible (that may be undone) *Defensibilis*, le adj.

To bid defiance, *Diffido*, arc.

To deform (or make deformed) *Deformo*, arc.

Deformed, *Deformatus*, s, um.

To desorce (or keep one out of his own by force) *Deforcio*, arc.

A Desorcer, *Deforcior*, oris, m. (s. s.) One that keepeth out the right Heir.

A Desorciulent (or taking away an Estate by force from the right Owner) *Desorciulentum*, i, n. *lrc. 41*.

To defraud, *Defraudo*, arc.

DE G

To degenerate (or grow out of kind) *Degenero*, arc.

Degenerate (or grown out of kind) *Degener*, ris, adj.

DE

A Degree, Gradus, us, m.
To prefer to a Degree, *Ad honoris & dignitatis gradum promoveri*.

DE I

Deirhurst (in Gloucestershire) *Deirosylva*.

Deirwald or Beverly (in Yorkshire) *Deisorum Sylva*.

DEL

To delay (defer or prolong from day to day) *Defero*, ers, tuli, latum, ferre. *Psolongo*, arc. *Crastino*, arc.

A Delay (or Delaying) *Dilatio*, onis, f. *Prolongatio*, onis, f.

A delegate, *Delegatus*, i, m.

To deliver, *Delibero*, arc.

A Delivery, *Deliberatio*, onis, f.

Delvin (in West Meath in Ireland) *Delvinia*.

DEM

To demand, *Demando*, arc. *Pry. 278. West. 2. 9. Co. Lit. 281. D. and Student 57.*

A Demand, *D:manda*, s, f. *Demandum*, i, n. It signifieth calling upon a Man for any thing due. It hath likewise a proper Signification with the Common Lawyers opposite to Plaintiff: For the pursuit of all Civil Actions

Sions are either Demands or Plaints, and the Pursuer is called Demandant or Plaintiff, viz. Demandant in Actions Real, and Plaintiff in personal; and where the Party pursuing is called Demandant, there the Party pursued is called Tenant; where Plaintiff, there Defendant. *New Terms of Law, verbo Demandant.*

Demandant is he which is Actor in a Real Action, because he demandeth Lands; and Plaintiff, *Querens*, in personal and mixt, *Quia queritur de injuria*; Tenant, *Tenens*, in real Actions; and Defendant, *Defendens*, in Actions personal and mixt. *Leigh. Phil. Com. fol. 67.*

Demefu, *Dominicum*, ci, n. *Spel. 214.*

A Demise (or letting of an Estate) *Dimissio*, onis, f.

Demised, *Dimissus*, a, um.

Demorage; *Demoragium*, ii, n.

To demur, *Demurro*, arc. i. H. 7. 13. *Morari in lege*. It signifieth in our Common Law, a kind of Pause upon a point of difficulty in any Action, and is used substantively; for in every Action the Controversy consisteth, either in the Fact or in the Law: If in the Fact, that is tried by the Jury; if in Law then is the Case plain to the Judge, or so hard and rare, as it breedeth just Doubt. I call that plain to the Judge, wherein he is assured of the Law, though perhaps the Party and his Coun-

sel yield not unto it, and in such Case the Judge with his Assessors proceeds to Judgment without further work. But when it is doubtful to him and his Associates, then there is stay made, and a time taken, either for the Court to think further upon it, and to agree if they can: Or else for all the Justices, to meet together in the Exchequer-Chamber, and upon hearing of that which the Serjeants shall say of both Parts, to advise and set down what is Law. And whatsoever they conclude, standeth firm without further Remedy. *Smith de Repub. Angl. lib. 1. cap. 13. West* calleth it a Demurrer in Chancery likewise, when there is Question made whether a Party's Answer to a Bill of Complaint, &c. be defective or not, and thereof Reference made to any of the Bench for the Examination thereof, and Report to be made to the Court. 2. *Symb. Tit. Chancery, Sect. 29.*

A Demurder (or an abiding in the Judgment of the Court) *Mortio in Lege*. Demurrer cometh of the French word *Demure*, Lat. *Demorari*, to abide, and therefore he which demurreth in Law, abideth in Law, *moratur* or *demoratur in lege*. *Mishn. Coke on Lit. lib. 2. cap. 3. fol. 96.*

Demy (or half) *Dimidium*, ii, n.

A Demy-bake, *Tormentum*, i. n. 1. *Rel. 106.*

D E

D E N

A Den (Cave or Cell) Antrum, i, n. Specus, ci, & us, d. g.

The Dens of wild Beasts, Lustra, orum, n. pl. Sing. caret.

A Denial (or Denying) Negatio, onis, f.

To deny, Nego, are.

Denied, Negatus, a, um.

A Denizen, Denizatus, us, m. Lex. 43.

A Dentifrice, Dentifricium, ii, n.

Denshire: See Devonshire.

Denbigh (in Denbighshire) Denbighia.

D E O

A Deodand, Deodandum, i, n. Deodand is when any Man by Misfortune is slain by a Horse, or by a Cart, or by another thing that moveth to further the Death, then the thing that is the cause of his Death, and which at the time of his Misfortune did move, shall be forfeit to the King, and that is called Deodand, and pertains to the King's Almoner for to dispose in Alms and Deeds of Charity.

D E P

To depart, Departo, ire. Co. Ent. 295. R. Ent. 162.

D E

A Departure, Departura, æ, f. *Depart* is a word properly used of him that first pleading one thing in Bar of an Action and being replied thereunto, doth in his Rejoinder shew another matter contrary to his first Plea, *Plowden in Reniger and Azaffe, Fol. 7 & 8.* and of this see divers Examples in *Brook Tit. departor de sen ple.*

To depart in despite of the Court, in contemptum Curie discedere, is when the Tenant or Defendant appeareth to the Action brought against him, and hath a day over in the same Term, or is called after, though he had no day given him, so that it be in the same Term, if he do not appear but makes Default, it is a Departure in despite of the Court, and therefore he shall be condemned.

To depasture, Depasturo, are.

A depasturing, Depasturatio, onis, f.

To depend (or stay upon) Dependere, ere.

He that dependeth upon another, Accessarius. ii, m.

A Depilatory (or Medicine to take off Hair) Dropax, acis, m.

To deprive, Privo, are.

A Deprivation (or taking away of a Benefice) Deprivatio, onis, f.

Depisford (in Kent) Profundum vadum.

To depute, Deputo, are.

A Deputy (or substitute) Deputatus, i, m. Substitutus, i, m.

D E R

Dersigne, Dersaisnia, z, f. It cometh of the French word *Derayer* or *Deraigner*, i. e. to displace, or to turn out of his order, and hercof cometh *Deraignment*, a displacing, or turning out of his Order. So when a Monk is deraigned, he is degraded and turned out of his Order of Religion, and become a Layman, *Coke on Lit. lib. 2. c. 11. fess. 202.* *Rubigineus* in his grand Customary, cap. 122, & 123. maketh mention of *Lex probabilis* and *Lex deraisnia: Legem probabilem* or *probationem*, he defineth to be a Proof of a Man's own Fact, which he saith he hath done, and his Adversary denieth. His Example is this, *A. sueth R.* for a Hog, saying thou shouldst deliver me a Hog for two Shillings Six Pence, which Money *F.* paid thee, wherefore I demand my Hog, which I am ready to prove. *Deraisnia* he defineth to be a proof of a thing that one denieth to be done by himself, which his Adversary saith was done, defeating or confounding of his Adversary's Assertion (as you would say) and shewing it to be without and against reason, or likelihood, which is avouched. In our Common Law it is used diversly, first generally for to prove, as *Pirationibus suis suum hares propinquior.* *Glanville lib. 2. cap. 6. and habet*

probas homines, qui hoc viderunt & audierunt, & parati sunt hoc dirationare. *Idem, lib. 4. c. 6.* And (*Dirationavit terram illum in Curia mea*) *Idem, lib. 2. cap. 20. i. c.* He proved that Land to be his own.

A deraignment or Proof, Disfratjocinatio, onis, f.

To deraign (or prove and make good) Dirationo, are.

Dersford (in Kent) Dersenti vadum.

D E S

To describe, Describo, ere.

A Description, Descriptio, onis, f.

A Desk to write upon, Desca, z, f. 2 Map. 370. Pluteus, ei, m.

Le Dispenser or, Spencer (the Family) De Dispenser & Dispensator.

To destroy, Destruo, ere.

A Destroyer, Destructor, oris, m. Devastator, oris, m. Berditor, oris, m.

A destroying (or Destruction) Destructio, onis, f.

Desmond (in Ireland) Desmonia.

D E T

To detain (or cause to tarry) Detineo, ere, Detendo, are.

To detect (accuse or betray) Detego, ere.

To determine, Determino, are.

Detique, Dicitur a Detinendo, because Detinet is the principal

cipal word in the Writ. It is a Writ that lieth against him who having Goods and Chattels delivered to him to keep, refuseth to deliver them again, and so detaineth them, *Fitzherb. nat. brev. fol. 138.* To this is answerable in some sort (*actio depositi*) in the Civil Law. And he taketh his Action of *Detinue*, that intendeth to recover the thing delivered, and not the Damage sustained by the Detinue, *Kitchin fol. 176.* See the New Book of Entries, *Verbo Detinue.* Upon general Acceptance of Goods, to keep, or to keep safely, if the Goods be stolen, or otherwise perished, the Bailiff or he that accepts them shall answer for them. Otherwise it is if he take them upon special Acceptance, to keep them as his own Goods, *Coke 4 Rep. Southcote's Case.*

D E V

Depositorum bona Testatoris, is a Writ lying against Executors for paying Legacies and Debts without Specialties, before the Debt upon the said Specialties be due: for in this case the Executors are as liable to Action as if they had wasted the Goods of the Testator wholly, or without cause. *Fid. New Terms of Law*

Devise (*in testamento*) *Divisio*. *Castrum de Vies.*

To *devise* (*or bequeath by will*) *Deviseo*, are.

A Devise (*or bequest*) *Devotum*, i, n. *Devotio*, onis, f. *Devotamentum*, i, m. *Re. Est. 486. 1 Co. 80.*

Devonshire, *Danmoniorum Regio*. *Devonia*. *Dommonia*. *Domnonia*.

Of Devonshire, *Dommucensis*, *Dognnonienfis*.

D I A

A Diadem, *Diadema*, atis, n.

A Dial, *Horarium*, ii, n. *Horoscopium*, ii, n. *Horologium*, ii, n.

The Rad, the gannet or Ruff of a Dial, *Index*, icis, m. *Gnomon*, onis, m.

A Sundial, *Solanum*, ii, n.

The point in a Dial (*that which with its shadow sheweth the Hours*) *Sciathragus*, e, m.

A Diameter (*or line going thorough the middle point of any figure, dividing the same into equal parts*) *Diameter*, tri, m.

A Diamond (*or adamant*) *Adamas*, antis, m.

D I C

A Dice-box, *Fritillus*, li, m.

A die to play withal, plur. *Dice*, *Taxillus*, li, m. *Talus*, i, m. *Alea*, e, f.

To play at *Dice*, *Astragalizo*, are. *Talis ludere*. *Ludere Taxillis*.

A cast at Dice, *Bolus*, i, m. *Tesserarum jactus*. *Jactus Aleae*.

A player

D I

A player at Dice, Aleator, oris, m.

A place where Dice are laid up, Alcarium, ii, n.

D I E

To diet, Dieto, are.

Diet, Dieta, æ, f.

Dist-drink, Potus diasteticus.

D I F

Difficult, Difficilis, le, adj.

Diffusely, Difficultas, tia, f.

D I G

A digger of Mines, Metallicus fossor.

To dig or delve, Cavo, are. Fodio, ere. Ligonio, ere.

To dig about, Circumfodio, ere.

A digging, Fossio, onis, f. Cavatio, onis, f.

A place of Ground digged, Befcata, æ, f.

D I L

To dilacerate (tear or rend in pieces) Dilacero, are.

To dilate (or make large) Dilato, are.

Dilatory (that causes delay or stay) Dilatorius, æ, um.

D I

Diligent, Diligens, tis, adj.

Diligence, Diligentia, æ, f.

D I M

A Dimension (or measuring) Dimensio, onis, f.

To diminish, Diminuo, ere.

A Diminution, Diminutio, onis, f.

D I N

To dine, Prandeo, ere. Prandium edere.

A Dinner, Prandium, ii, n.

A Dining-Chamber, Prætorium, ii, n.

D I O

Diogenes (a Man's Name) Diogenus, ii, m.

Diogenia (a Woman's Name) Diogenia, æ, f.

D I R

Dira, Diracus, æ, um.

To direct (or make straight) Dirigo, ere.

A directing or direction, Directio, onis, f.

A Director, Director, oris, m.

D I S

D I S

To *disagree*, Discordo, are.

To *disavow* (or *negate the Avow*) Exancoro, are.

To *disannul*, Annihilo, are. Abrogo, are.

To *disarm* (or *unarm*) Exarmo, are. Dearmo, are.

To *disburse*, Enumero, are. Expendo, are.

To *disable*, Disabilito, are.

Disability, Disabilitas, a. tis, f.

Disabled, Disabilitatus, a. um.

To *disavow*, Deadvoco, are. *Spel.* 194.

Discent, Disensus, ūs, m.

It signifieth in the Common Law an order or means, whereby Lands or Tenements are derived unto any Man from his Ancestors, *Old. nat. brev. fol.* 201. And it is either Lineal or Collateral: Lineal Discent is when a Discent is conveyed in the same line of the whole Blood, as Grandfather, Father, Son, Son's Son, and so downward. Collateral Discent is out in another branch from above, of the whole Blood, as Grandfather's Brother, Father's Brother, and so downward: Note, that if one die seized in Fee, or in Fee tail, of Land in which another hath Right to enter, and that descendeth to his Heir, such Discent shall take away the Entry of him which hath Right to enter, for that

the Heir hath them by Discent from his Father, and so came unto those Tenements by the Law; and he that had Right cannot put him out by entering upon him, but is put to sue his Writ to demand the Land according to the nature of the Title. *Littleton lib. i. c. 1. & lib. 3. cap. 6. and Stat. 32 H. 1. cap. 33.*

To *discern*, Discerno, are.

To *discharge* (or *disburden*) Exonero, are.

To *discharge* (or *acquit*) Quidto, are.

To *discharge from being sworn* (or *to free and exempt from forest Laws*) Deaforestio, are.

To *disclaim* (or *refuse an Interest*) Disclamo, are.

A *disclaim*, Disclamium, ii, n.

It is a Plea containing an express denial or refusal: As if the Tenant sue a Replevin upon a Distress taken by the Lord, and the Lord avow the taking of the Distress, saying that he holdeth of him, as of his Lord, and that he distreined for Rent not paid, or Service not performed: Then the Tenant denying himself to hold of such Lord, is said to disclaim: And the Lord proving the Tenant to hold of him, the Tenant loseth his Land. *Terms of Law.* Of this see *Shene de verborum significatione, verbo Disclamation.* Also if a Man deny himself to be of the Blood or Kindred of another in his Plea, he is said to disclaim his Blood. *First Hook. nat. brev. fol.* 197. G. See *Book Titulo*

Such Disclaimers (standing assigned of Felony &c disclaim Goods, being cleared he loſeth them, *Samuelſon pl. Chroſol* wld. See the new Book of Entries, *Hyde's Disclaimers*.)

Discontinuo, *Discontinatio*, onis, f.

To diſcover, *Deſcovo*, are.

To diſcovering, *Deſcovo*, onis, f.

To diſcourſe, *Diſcurro*, are.

A diſcourſe, *Diſcurſus*, a, m.

A diſpoſe, *Moſtuo*, m.

To diſfranchiſe, *Excivito*, are.

Exorbito, are.

Want of diſſeſſion, *Indiſſeſſio*, onis, f.

A diſh, *Diſcus*, a, m.

A diſh, *Diſcus*, a, m.

A little diſh (*Saucer* or *Porringer*), *Diſcus*, a, m.

A diſh (*honor*), *Diſciphinus*, a, m.

A diſh, *Diſcus*, a, m.

A diſh, *Diſcus*, a, m.

To diſſipate, *Diſſipato*, are.

A diſſipating, *Diſſipatio*, onis, f.

To diſſolve (or *purſue*) of *ledging*, *Diſſolve*, are.

To diſſolve, *Diſſolve*, are.

To diſſolve, *Diſſolve*, are.

Diſſolutive, *Inobediencia*, a, f.

Diſſolutive, *Inobediencia*, a, f.

To diſſolve, *Inobedio*, are.

Diſſolve, *Confuſio*, onis, f.

To diſſolve, *Confundo*, are.

Diſſolve, *Confuſio*, are.

Diſſolve, *Confuſio*, are.

Diſſolve, *Confuſio*, are.

Diſſolve, *Confuſio*, are.

ly for matching an Heir in Marriage, under his or her degree, or againſt *Arcey*: See *Civil Inſtit. de Nuptiis*, ſect. 6. It cometh, as I take it, from the two Latin words *Diſpar* (i. e.) unſit, inconvenient, diſagreeing, and *Age* to do, which is as much as to ſay, to do that which is not fit to be done.

To diſſolve, *Diſſolve*, are.

To diſſolve (or *break down* the *deſire*) *Deſſepio*, are.

To diſſolve, *Diſſolve*, are.

To diſſolve, *Diſſolve*, are.

A diſſolving (or *diſſolve*) *Expedio*, f.

A diſſolution, *Diſſolutio*, onis, f.

To diſſolve, *Diſſolve*, are.

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To diſſolve, *Diſſolve*, are.

other Immoveable or Incorporeal right, *Instit. of the Common Law*, Cap. 15.

A disseisor, Disseisor, oris, m.

To *disseise*, Disseiso.

A distaff, Colus, li & lûs, f.

A distaff, full of Tw, Flax or other such matter, which is spun, *Pensum*, i, n.

A distance, Distantia, æ, f.

To *distill*, Distillo, are.

A distilling (or *distillation*) *Distillatio*, onis, f.

By *distilling*, Distillando.

A distiller, Distillator, oris, m.

A seller of things distilled, *Distillarius*, ii, m.

Distinct, Distinctus, a, um.

Distinctly, Distinctè, adv.

To *Distinguish*, Distinguo, ere.

A distinguishing (or *distinction*) *Distinctio*, onis, f.

To *distrain*, Distringo, ere.

Not distrainable Indistringibilis, le, adj. 2 *Instit.* 402.

A Distress, Distressio, onis, f.

Angustia, æ, f. It signifieth most commonly in the Common Law, a Compulsion in certain Real Actions whereby to bring a Man to Appearance in Court, or to pay Debt or Duty denied. The effect whereof most commonly is to drive the Party distreined to replevy the Distress, and so take his Action of Trespas against the Distreiner, or else to compound neighbourly with him for the Debt or Duty, for which he distreineth. The *Civilians* call a Distress, *Pignorum captionem*. *Brisseni de verbor. sign. lib.* 14. This Compulsion is by *Britan*, cap. 71, divided into a Distress personal, and Distress

real: Distress personal is made by surprising a Man's moveable Goods, and detaining them for the security of his appearance to the Suit, and to make him Plaintiff. A Distress real is made upon immoveable Goods, as the *Grand Cape*, and *Petit Cape*: And thus it is interpreted by *Huteman de verb. scandal, verbo distressus*. This differeth from an Attachment in this point (among others) that a Distress cannot be taken by any common Person, without the compass of his own Fee. *Fitz-Herb. nat. brev. fol.* 904. except it be presently after the Cattle or other thing is driven or born out of the Ground by him that perceiveth it to be in danger to be distreined, *New terms of Law, Verbo Distress*. Distress is a *French* word, and it is called in Latin *Distressio* & *Angustia*, because the Cattle distreined are put into a stright which we call a Pound. One may distrein any where *intra fœdum*, so that it be not in the Highway, nor Church-yard.

A Distress must be, 1. of a thing whereof a valuable Property is in some body, and therefore Dogs, Bucks, Conies, and the like, that are *feræ naturæ*, cannot be distreined 2. Although it be of valuable property, as a Horse, (yet when a Man or Woman is riding on him) or an Ax in a Man's Hand cutting of Wood, and the like, they are for that time privileged, and cannot be distreined for Rent, for benefit and maintenance of Trades, which by consequence are for

the Commonwealth, and are thereby Authority of Law, as a Horse in a Smith's Shop shall not be distreined for the Rent issuing out of the Shop, nor the Horse in the Hostry, nor the materials in a Weaver's Shop for making of Cloth, nor Cloth or Garments in a Taylor's Shop, nor Sacks of Corn or Meat in a Mill, nor in a Market, nor any thing distreined for Damage Feasant, for it is in the Custody of the Law. 4. Nothing shall be distreined for Rent that cannot be rendred again in as good plight, as it was at the time of the Distress taken; as Sheaves or Shocks of Corn cannot be distreined for Rent, but for Damage Feasant they may; but Cares with Corn may be distreined for Rent, for they may be safely restored. 5. Beasts belonging to the Plow, *Aueria catuta*, shall not be distreined, for no Man shall be distreined by the Instruments of his Trade or Profession, as the Ax of a Carpenter, or the Books of a Scholar, but Goods or *animalia vicia* may be distreined. If the Distress be of Utensils of Household or such like dead Goods, which may take harm by wet or weather, or be stolen away, there he must impound them in a House or other Pound Covert within three Miles in the same County. 6. Furnaces, Cauldrons, or the like, fixed to the Freehold, or the Doors or Windows of a House, or the like, cannot be distreined. 7. Beasts that escape may be distreined for Rent, though they have not been Levant and Cou-

chant: He that distreins any thing that hath Life must impound them in a Lawful Pound within three Miles in the same County. The Common Law is, Men cannot distrein for Rent or Service in the Night as is adjudged in the 12 of E. 3. Tit. Distress, but for Damage Feasant he may distrein in the Night for necessity of the Case, for otherwise peradventure he shall not distrein *ominis*, for before the Day they may be taken or stray out of his Land, *Coke* 7. *Rep.* Cases upon the Statute, and 9. *Rep. Mackallies Case*, and *Co. on Lit.* l. 2. c. 12.

A grand Distress is that which is made of all the Goods and Chattels which the Party hath within the County, *Briston*, c. 2d. fol. 52.

Distress in the former signification is divided first into Finite and Infinite; Finite is that which is limited by Law, how often it shall be made to bring the Party to Tryal of the Action, as once or twice, *Old not. brev.* fol. 43. Distress Infinite is without limitation until the Party come, as against a Jury that refuseth to appear, *super Certificatum Affisa*, the Process is a *Veniis facias, habere corpus*, and Distress Infinite, *Old not. brev.* fol. 113. Then it is divided into a grand Distress. *Anno 52 H 3. cap. 7.* which *Fitz-Herbert* calleth in Latin, *Magnum districtionem*, *not. brev.* fol. 126. And an ordinary Distress, of which see before in Distress, But see whether it be some time not all one with a Distress

Distress Infinite, *Britton cap. 26. fol. 80.* with whom also the Statute of *Marlbridge* seemeth to agree, *Anno 25 H. 3. cap. 7. cap. 9. and cap. 12.* See *Old. nat. brev. fol. 71. b.* See **grand Distress** what things be distreinable, and for what Causes: See the new **Terms of Law**, *verbo Distress.*

To distress, *Angusto*, are.

To distribute, *Distribuo*, ere.

A distributing (or *distribution*)

Distributio, onis, f.

A District, *Districus*, us, m.

(i. e.) Liberties or Precincts of a place, the Territories or Circuit of a Country, within which a Lord or his Officers, may judge, compel, or call in, question the Inhabitants. *Cap. ut Remoni. de Electis in Clem.* And *Cassan. de consuetud. Burgund. p. 190. Britton cap. 127.* And so likewise is *districus* in the *Register Original fol. 6. b.* And so it seemeth to be used in *Pupilla oculi, parte 5. c. 22. Charia de Foresta*, see also *Myung* in the Chapter *licet consam. 9. extra de probationibus*, Numb. 5. And *Zafim* in the 16 Council, Numb. 47.

A disturbance, *Disturbatio*, onis, f. *Disturbantia*, æ, f.

To disturb, *Disturbo*, are.

D I T

A Ditch, *Fossatum*, i, n. *Spel. 295. Fossa*, æ, f. *Scroba*, obis, f. & m.

A little Ditch, *Fossula*, æ, f. *Scrobiculus*, li, m. *Lacusculus*, li, m.

Ditched in, *Infossatus*, æ, um.

1. Mon. 474.

Made hollow like a Ditch, *Lacusatus*, æ, um.

A Ditcher, *Fossator*, onis, m. *Fossarius*, ii, m.

To make Ditches, *Lacuare*, are.

D I U

Divers, *Diversus*, æ, um. *Varius*, æ, um.

To divide (or *part*) *Divido*, ere.

A Dividend, *Dividenda*, æ, f. *Stat. de Escacter. Ry. 230.* *Dividends* in the *Exchequer* seemeth to be one part of an *Indenture*, *Anno 10 Ed. 1. cap. 11.* and *Anno 28 Ejusdem Stat. 3. cap. 2.* *A Dividend* in the *University*, is that share that every one of the *Fellows* doe equally and justly divide either by an *Arithmetical* or *Geometrical* Proportion, of their *Annual Stipend*.

A Divine (or *Student of Divinity*) *Theologus*, gi, m.

Divinity, *Theologia*, æ, f.

Division, *Divisio*, onis, f.

To Divorce, *Divortio*, are.

A Divorce, or *Divorcement*, *Divortium*, ii, n. *Len. 45.* *Divorce* is so called either *à diversitate mentium*, of the diversity of *Minds* of those that are married, because such as are divorced, go one a divers way from the other; or from the Verb *diversa*, which signifieth to returne back, because after the *Divorce*

A a 2 between

DO

between the Husband and the Wife, he returneth her again to her Father or other Friends, or to the Place from whence he had her, *Ridley of the Civil Law, Coke on Lit.*

To divulge, or publish abroad, Divulgo, arc.

DO

A Do, or Doe, Dame, æ, f.

DOC

A Dock where Ships stand, are laid up, builded, repaired or made, Navale, is, n.

A Docket, Docketta, æ, f. It is a Brief in Writing, Anno 2 & 3 Phil. & Maria, c. 6. It is a small piece of Paper or Parchment containing the effect of a large Writing, West. Symbol. parte 2. Titulo Fines, sect. 106.

A Doctor, Doctor, oris, m.

Doctorship, Doctura, æ, f. Doctoratus, us, m.

A Doctor's commencement or proceeding Doctor in any Art, Promotio Doctorum.

A Doctor of Divinity, Sacre Theologiae Doctor seu Professor.

A Doctor of Law, Legum Doctor.

A Doctor of Physick, Medicinae Doctor.

Doctrina, Doctrina, æ, f.

DO

DOE

To doe, Facio, ere.

A doing to doe, Facitatio, onis, f.

He that assisteth to doe, Facitor, oris, m.

A doer, Factor, oris, m.

DOG

A Dog, Canis masculus.

A Cur Dog, Canis villaticus vel domesticus. Canis Rusticus.

A Mastiff Dog, Mastivus, i, m. 1 Mem. 405. 173. Spel. 245. Molossus, si, m.

A Shepherd's Dog, Canis Pecuarius.

A little Dog, Cateellus, li, m.

A Dog's Collar, Collare, is, n. Millus, li, m.

DOL

A Dole, Dola, æ, f. Spel. 707. Len. 46. Dolén, æ, f. Ry. 185. bis. It is a part or share in a Meadow.

A dole (or liberal Gift of a Prince) Largitas, atis. Congium, ii, n.

A dole (or distribution of Bread, or raw Flesh) such as is used at the death of rich Men and great Personages, Visceratio, onis, f.

Dole (*Sorron* or *Grief*) *Dolor*,
oris, m.

D O M

Domestical (or *Domestick*) *Do-*
esticus, a, um.

Dominative, *Dominatio*, onis, f.

Doms Reporenda, is a Writ
that lieth for one against his
Neighbour, by the fall of whose
House he feareth hurt toward
his own House, *Regist. Orig. fol.*
153. for this point the Civilians
have the Action, *de damno in-*
festo.

D O N

Dons or *Dons River* (in *Torkshire*)
Dannus.

A Donation (*a gift, a giving*)
Donatio, onis, f.

A Donative, *Donativum*, i, n.
It is a Benefice meerly given, and
collated by the Patron to a Man
without either Presentation to
the Ordinary, or Institution by
the Ordinary, or Induction by
his Commandment, *Fitz. nat.*
brov. fol. 35. E. See the Statute,
Anno 8 R. 2. cap. 4.

A Donor, *Donatus*, i, m. 2. *Ca.*
13.

A Donor, *Donator*, oris, m. *Do-*
natorius, ii, m. *Bras. 11, 12,*
14. Szepe. Co. Lit. 153.

Dons, *Adum*, *fidum*, *trans-*
igum.

A Door, *Ostium*, n. *Foris*, is,
f. *Porta*, z, f. *Janua*, z, f.

A two leaved door, or folding
doors, *Valva*, arum, f. pl. *Sing.*
carer.

A fore Door, *Ostium anticum*.

Back Doors, *Ostia retrorsa*, *Pos-*
tica, orum, n.

Outward Doors, *Ostia exteri-*
ora.

Inward Doors, *Ostia interi-*
ora.

A Door with leaves, *Forcs*, i-
um, f.

A Door that opens without the
least noise, *Taciturnissimum O-*
stium.

A false Door, *Pseudoforum*,
i, n.

A Garden Door, *Macellota*, z, f.

Having a double Door, *Biforis*,
re, Adj.

A little Door (or Wicket) *Fori-*
cula, z, f. *Forula*, z, f.

A little back Door, *Posticula*, z,
f. *Posticulum*, li, n.

A Door bolted, *Ostium oppellu-*
latum.

The Lintel of a Door, *Sublimen-*
tis, n. *Hyperthyrum*, ri, n.

Standings before a Door, *Stanim-*
culz, arum, f. 2. *Rel. 814.*

Door Cases, *Theca Ostiorum*.

Archative Door Cases, *Theca*
Ostiorum *arcuation*.

A door keeper, *Ostii custos*, *ostii*
Porter.

He that openeth the Door, *Aper-*
tularius, ii, m.

D O R

D O T

Dor River (in *Hirefordshire*)
Dorus.

Dorcas (a Woman's name) **Dor-**
cas, æ, f.

Dorchester City (in *Dorsetshire*)
Dorcestria, Dorkcestria, Dorke-
cestria, Dornsetta, Dunium, Dyr-
nium, Durnovaria, or Duruqno-
varia.

Dorchester (in *Oxfordshire*) **Dor-**
cinia Civitas, Durocastrum Hy-
dropolis.

Of Dorchester, or Dorsetshire
Dorsetensis, Dorcentis, Dorset-
ensis.

A Dormer, Tignum, i, n. Cal-
men domus.

A Dormer (or principal Beam)
Columen, inis, n.

Dorset near Walsford (in
Huntingdonshire) **Durobriva, Du-**
robriava.

Dorsetshire, Dorsetania, Dorset-
ia. Daria provincia.

D O S

A Dose, Dosis, is, f. The quan-
tity of a Potion or Medicine
which a Physician appoints his
Patient to take at once, or the
quantity of a Medicine that with-
out danger may be given or
taken.

Doses of Sweating Powder, Do-
ses Pulveris diaphoretici.

A Doffer, Dofferum, i, n. Pry.
105. Corbis dosuaria, Cani-
strum, i, n.

Dote unde nihil habet, is a Writ
of Dower, that lieth for the Wi-
dow against the Tenant, which
hath bought Land of her Hus-
band in his Life-time, whereof
he was seized solely in Fee-sim-
ple, or in Fee-tail, in such sort
as the Issue of them both might
have inherited it. Fitz. Herb. ut
brev. fol. 147. Regist. fol. 170.

D O U

Double (or doubled) Duplus, i,
um. Duplex, itis, adj.

Double Plea, Duplex Placitum,
is that wherein the Defendant
allegeth for himself two sever-
al matters, in bar of the Ac-
tion, whereof either is sufficient
to effect his desire in debarring
the Plaintiff, and this is not to
be admitted in the Common
Law. Wherefore it is well to
be observed when a Plea is dou-
ble, and when it is not, for if
a Man alledge several matters,
the one nothing depending on
the other, the Plea is accounted
double. If they be mutually
depending one of the other, then
it is accounted but single. Rich.
fol. 223.

To double Duplo, ate. Dupli-
co, ate.

Doubles, Diploma, atis, n. An-
no 14 H. 8. cap. 6. Signifieth as
much as Letters Patents, it be-
ing

ing a French word made of the Latin *Diploma*.

Double-tongued, *Bilinguis*, *c*, adj.

A doublet, *Diplois*, *idis*, *f*.

A Doubt, *Dubium*, *ii*, *n*. *Dubitatio*, *onis*, *f*.

To doubt, *Dubitare*, *are*. *Ambigo*, *ere*.

Without doubt, *Indubio*, *adv*.

Doubtful, *Dubius*, *a*, *um*.

Doubtful Speech, *Amblogium*, *ii*, *n*. *Ambiloquium*, *ii*, *n*.

Doubtfully, *Amphibolice*, *adv*.

He that speaketh doubtfully, *Ambiloquus*, *a*, *um*.

A Dove, *Columba*, *a*, *f*.

A Dove-house, *Columbarium*, *ii*, *n*.

He that keepeth a Dove-house, *Columbarius*, *ii*, *m*.

A Ring-dove, *Palumba*, *a*, *f*. *Columba torquata*.

A Turtle-Dove, *Turtur*, *uris*, *m*.

Dove River (in *Dorsetshire*) *Dovus*.

Dough (or *Pasta*) *Pasta*, *a*, *f*. *Pasta*, *a*, *f*. *Tusculum*, *li*, *n*. *Pasta mixta & conspersa*.

A dough-trough (or *kneading trough*) *Mactra*, *a*, *f*. *Arctopta*, *a*, *f*. *Alveus pistorius*.

A dough-scraper, *Radula*, *a*, *f*.

Dover (the Family) *De Dovers*.

Dover (in *Kent*) *Ad Portum Dubris*, *Döbris*, *Döris Cantiorum*, *Dorobrina*, *Dovoria*, *Dovoria*, *Doveria*, *Dufus*.

Dove Feathers, *Plumula*, *a*, *f*. *Plumula molliotes*. *Plumæ subalares*.

Doufabel (a Woman's name) *Doufabella*, *a*, *f*.

D O W

A Dowager, *Dotissa*, *a*, *f*. (i. e.)

A Widow endowed, or that hath a Joynture; a Title applied to the Widows of Princes and great Personages.

Dowry, a Bishop's See (in *Ireland*) *Dunum*.

A Down, (or *Hill*) *Dunum*, *i*, *n*. *Duna*, *a*, *f*. *Calveta*, *orum*, *n*. *Glabretum*, *i*, *n*.

Dower, *Dos*, *dotis*, *f*. *Dower* in the Common Law, is taken for that Portion of Lands or Tenements which the Wife hath for Term of her Life of the Lands or Tenements of her Husband after his Decease, for the sustenance of her self, and the Nurture and Education of her Children. *Dower* is of five sorts or kinds, viz.

1. *Dower per legem communem*.

2. *Dower per consuetudinem*.

3. *Dower ex assensu patris*.

4. *Dower ad opus Ecclesie*.

5. *Dower de la plus beale*.

To the Consummation of *Dower* three things are necessary, viz.

1. Marriage, 2. Seisin, and the Death of her Husband, *Coke on Lit. lib. 1. cap. 5. sect. 36. and Bingham's Case*, 2. *Rep. Ubi nullum Matrimonium, nulla dos*. *Dos* is derived, *ex donatione*, & *est quasi donarium*, because the Law it self giveth it to her. Of a Castle that is maintained for the necessary defence of the Realm, a Woman shall not be endowed, because

cause it ought not to be divided; and the Publick shall be preferred before the Private: But of a Castle that is only maintained for the private use and habitation of the Owner, a Woman shall be endowed. A Woman may be endowed of a third part of the profit of a Dove-house, of the third part of a Piscary, viz. *Tertium Piscem vel Jatum rotis tertium*. The surest Endowment of Tythes is of the third Sheaf, for what Land shall be sown is uncertain. If the Wife be past the Age of nine years at the death of her Husband, she shall be endowed of what age soever her Husband be, albeith he were but four years old: for *Confusus non confusus facit matrimonium*, and a Woman cannot consent before Twelve, nor a Man before Fourteen, yet this anchoete, and imperfect Marriage (from the which either of the Parties at the age of consent may disagree) after the death of the Husband shall give the Dower to the Wife, and therefore it is accounted in Law after the death of the Husband, *Legitimum matrimonium*, a Lawful Marriage, *quoad dote*. If a Man taketh a Wife of the Age of 7 years, and after alien his Land, and after alienation the Wife attaineth to the age of nine years, and after the Husband dieth, the Wife shall be endowed; for albeith she was not absolutely dowable at the time of the Marriage, yet she was conditionally dowable, viz. if she attained to the Age of nine years before the death of the Husband, for by

his death the possibility of Dower is consummate. So it is if the Husband alien his Land, and then the Wife is attainted of Felony, now she is disabled, but if she be pardoned before the death of the Husband, she shall be endowed. It is commonly said three things are favour'd in Law, Life, Liberty, Dower. With the Civilians Dower may be in Goods, and not in Lands, yet here in England it must be in Lands, and not in Goods, *on Lit. Fulbeck's prepar.* If a Woman go away from her Husband with an Adulterer, and will not be reconciled, she loseth her Dower by the *Stat. of Westminster 2. cap. 34.*

Dowry signifieth in the Common Law two things, 1. That which the Wife bringeth to her Husband in Marriage, otherwise called *Maritagium*, Marriage good; next and more commonly, that which she hath of her Husband after the Marriage determined, if she outlive him, *Glanville lib. 7. cap. 2. Britton lib. 2. cap. 38. Britton cap. 101. in Prin.* And in Scotland (*Dow*) signifieth just as much, *Steu de verborum sign. verbo Dow*. The former is in French called *Dot* or *Dote*, the other *Dowry*, and by them Latin'd, *Dotium* or *dowrium*. It is not unreasonable to call the former a Dowry, and the other a Dower, but I find them confounded. For example, *Smith de Rep. Angl. p. 101.* calleth the latter a Dowry, and Dower is sometime used for the former, as in *Britton ubi supra*, yet it is not inconvenient to distinguish

D R

gnish them, being so divers. The Civilians call the former (*Dotem*) and the latter (*Donationem propter nuptias*)

D O Z

A Dozer, Duodena, æ, f.

A Dozen of Bread, Duodena panis. *Vet. Inter.* 3. Duodena panni, *Pry.* 185. Duodena cannabi, 1 *fol.* 157. Duo Duodenæ teniæ & tres Duodenæ Ligularum, *Cd. Ent.* 125.

A Doten (or Precinct of a List) Decenna, æ, f.

D R A

A Dragon, Dirnacha, æ, m.

A Drain, Drana, æ, f.

A Dram (the eighth part of an Ounce) Drachma, æ, f.

A Draper, Draparius, ii, m. *Rf.* 294. Pannarius, ii, m. Pannicularius, ii, m.

A Woollen draper, Lanarius, ii, m.

A Linen-Draper, Linæarius, ii, m.

A Draught (or Model) Idea, æ, f. Exemplar, æris, n. Schema, ætis, n. Modulus, i, m. Delineatio, onis, f.

He that makes the first draught, Delineator, oris, m.

To make the first draught, Delineo, are.

A draught (or cast with a Net) Jactus, ūs, m.

A draught (in drinking) Traqus, ūs, m. Haustus, ūs, m.

D R

Draughts (or the play at draughts) Lusus duodécim scriptorum.

To play at Draughts, Ludere scriptis.

To draw, Traho, ere.

A drawer, Haustor, oris, m.

A Drawer (or Tapsler) Fincerna, æ, f.

To draw jointly, Protelo deducere.

A Nest of Drawers, Arculae loculatae.

Drawers, Perizonata, orum, n.

Linen Drawers, Subligacula lineæ interiora. Braccæ lineæ.

A pair of Drawers, Par Subligaculorum.

A Dray (or sled) Traha, æ, f.

A small Dray, Trahula, æ, f.

A Dray Man, Traharius, ii, m.

Of a Dray Man, Traharius, æ, um.

D R E

Dregs (or Lees) Fæx, æcis, f.

Small Dregs, Fæcula, æ, f.

Dregs of Wine, Flores.

Full of Dregs, Fæculentus, æ, um.

Dredge (Belonging) Farrago, ænis, f.

A Drench for Horses or sick Beasts, Salivatum, i, n.

Drenched, Salivatus, æ, um.

To drench (or pour a drench) Stillivo, are.

The tenure of the Drenches, Drenagium, ii, n.

A Dresser (or Board to put meat upon) Atbax, æcis, m. Affæco-

quaint-

D R

quinarius. Repositorium, ii, n.
Driftings, Capitalia lintea.

D R I

To dry, Sicco, are.
To dry in the Sun, Infolo, are.
To dry in the Smoke, Infumo,
 are.

A drift of Cattle depasturing in a Common, Prifla, æ, f. R. R. Entr. 578.

To run a-drift, Permittere Carinas turbinibus.

Drink, Poculenta, æ, f. Ry. 84.
 Potus, us, m.

A drink (or potion) Potio, onis, f.

Small drink, Potiuncula, æ, f.
 Cervisia tenuis.

A drinking together, Compotatio, onis, f.

To drip (or drop) Gutto, are.

A Dripping-pan, Patella pingui-
 laria. Degutturium, ii, n.

The dripping of Meat, Eliqua-
 men, inis, n.

To drive (or chase) Pello, ere.

To drive away, Abigo, ere. De-
 pello, ere.

Driven away, Abactus, a, um.

A driving away, Abactus, us, m.

A Driver (a Coach Man) Agita-
 tor, oris, m.

To drive forth again, Rechacio,
 are.

D R O

Drogheda (in Ireland) Pontana.
The Droppe, Hydrops, opis, m.

D U

That bath the Droppe, Hydropi-
 cus, a, um.

Drops (or scum of Metal) Scoria,
 æ, f.

A Drower (or driver of Cattle)
 Armentarius, ii, m.

To drown, Submergo, ere.

D R U

A Drum, Tympanum, ni, n.

To beat, or play on a Drum, Tym-
 panizo, are. Pulsare Tym-
 panum, complodere Tympana.

*A Drummer (or player on the
 Drum)* Tympanista, æ, m.

A Kettle-Drummer, Æneator,
 oris, m.

D U B

To dub a Knight, Decurio, are.

Dubbing, Decuriatio, onis, f.

Dublin or Divilin (in Ireland)
 Divilina, Dublinia, Dublinium,
 Eblana.

Dublin County, Dubliniensis
 Comitatus.

D U C

Duces tecum, is a Writ com-
 manding one to appear at a day
 in the Chancery, and to bring
 with him some piece of Evidence,
 or other thing that the Court
 would view. See the new Book
 of Entries, *Verto Duces tecum*.

A Duck, Anas, atis, d. g.

D U E

D U

D U E

Due (or *owed*) Debitus, a, um.

A Duel, Duellum, li, n.

D U G

A Dug (or *Udder*) Uber, eris, n.

A Dug (or *Pap*) Mamma, æ, f.

D U K

A Duke, Dux, ucis, m.

A little Duke, Ducillus, li, m.

A Dukedom (or *Dutchy*) Ducatus, us, m. In some Nations at this day, the Sovereigns of the Country are called by this name, as Duke of *Savoy*, Duke of *Saxony*, &c. Here in *England* Duke is the next in secular Dignity to the Prince of *Wales*; and (as Mr. *Camden* saith) heretofore in the *Saxons* time, they were called Dukes without any Addition, being but meer Officers and Leaders of Armies. After the Conqueror came in, there were none of this Title until *Edward I's* days. who made *Edward* his Son Duke of *Aquitaine*, and *Edward III.* made his Son Duke of *Cornwall*: After that there were more made, and in such sort that their Titles descended by Inheritance unto their Posterity. They were Created with Solemnity (*per circulum gladii, cappaque, & circuli aurei*

D U

in capite impositionem, & traditionem virga aurea) *Camd. Britan. Sub. Tit. Ordines Anglia*, pag. 119.

D U L

A Dulcimer, Sambuca, æ, f.

D U M

Dumb, Mutus, a, um.

Dumfrise (in *Scotland*) Corda Selgovarum.

D U N

Dunbritan (in *Scotland*) Britan-nodunum.

Dundee (in *Scotland*) Alestem, Allectum, Deidonum. Taodunum.

Dung, Fimus, i, m. Stercus, oris, n.

To dung (as *to dung land*) Letamo, are. Stercoro, are.

Dunged, Stercoratus, a, um.

Dunging, Stercoratio, onis, f.

Full of Dung, Stercorosus, a, um.

A Dungbil (or *mizen*) Stercorarium, ii, n. Sterquillium, ii, n. Fimetum, i, n.

A Dungbil Park, Furcilla, æ, f.

A Dungeon, Hypogæum, i, n. Barathrum, i, n.

Dunsby or *Danesby* near *Whitby* (in *Yorkshire*) Dunum. Dunus finus.

D U

Dunsby or *Duncasby* (one of the three Northern Promontories of Scotland) *Vlervedrum*, *Virvedrum*.

Dunstable, (in *Bedfordshire*) *Mag-nitum*, *Magionimum*, *Magovinium*, *Magioyincum*.

Dunstan (a Man's name) *Dunstanus*, i. m.

Dunsthage (in *Scotland*) *Eyo-nitum*.

Dunstable (the Family) *Dunstanvilla*.

Of *Dunwich* (in *Essex*) *Domu-censis*.

D U

Bishop of *Durham*, *Episcopus Dunelmensis*.

D U S

Dust, *Scobs*, *obis*, f. *Pulvis*, *eris*, d. g.

Saw-Dust, *Scobis*, is, f.

Smith's Dust (the Sparks flying from hot Iron) *Strictura*, z, f.

Mil-dust, *Pollen*, *inis*, n.

Dusty, *Pulverulentus*, a, uv.

D U T

A *Dutchess*, *Ducissa*, g, f.

A little *Dutchess*, *Ducilla*, z, f.

Dutchy-Court, *Curia Ducatus*, & *Comitatus Palatini Domini Regis Lancastriae*. It is a Court wherein all matters appertaining to the Dutchy of *Lancaster* are decided, by the Decree of the Chancellour of that Court, and the original of it was in *Henry IV's* days, who obtaining the Crown, by deposing *Richard II.* and having the Dutchy of *Lancaster* by Descent in the right of his Mother, he was seized thereof as King, and not as Duke. So that all the Liberties, Franchises and Jurisdictions of the said Dutchy, passed from the King, by his grand Seal, and not by Livery or Attornment, as the possession of *Exeter*, and of the Earldom of *March*, and such others did, which had descended to the King, by other Ancestors than Kings. But at the

D U R

Dur River (in *Ireland*) *Duri*, *Duris*.

Dureff, *Duritia*, z, f. It cometh of the French word *Dur* (i. e.) *durus*, *vel durus* (i. e.) *duritas*, and is where one is kept in Prison, or restrained from his Liberty, contrary to the Order of the Law: It is also an Exception in Pleading to avoid the Deed, which a Man was enforced to seal to ransom himself from an unlawful Captivity, *vid. Leigh. Phil. Com. fol. 81.* *Bract* in his Abridgment hath *Dureff* and *Manass* together (i. e.) *duritiam & misas*, hardness and threatening. See the new Book of Entries, *verbo Dureff*, and the new Terms of Law.

Durham City (in the North) *Dunelmia*, *Dunelmum*, *Dunelmus*, *Dunholmus*, *Dunolmum*.

Durham County, *Dunelmensis Comitatus*.

D W

the last, *Henry IV.* by Authority of Parliament passed a Charter whereby the Possessions, Liberties, &c. of the said Dutchy were severed from the Crown, yet *Henry VII.* reduced it to its former Nature, as it was in *Henry V's* Days. *Crompton's Jurisdic. Fol. 136.* The Officers belonging to this Court, are the Chancellor, the Attorney, Receiver General, Clerk of the Court, the Messenger. Besides these, there are certain Assistants of this Court, as one Attorney in the Exchequer, one Attorney of the Dutchy in the Chancery, four Learned Men in the Law, retained of Counsel with the King in the said Court.

Duty, Debitum, i, n.

Duties, Credita, orum, n.

Dutiful (or servicable) Officlosus, a, um.

Dutifully, Officiosè, adv.

D W A

A Dwarf, Nanus, i, m. Pussilus, i, m.

A She dwarf, Nana, æ, f.

D W B

A Dwelling, Mansum, i, n. Mansura, æ, f. Corp. 167. Ræ. Est. 610. Reg. 165. 1 Men 529, 598. Mansiones, 1 Men. 523, 320. Mansio, onis, f. Habitaculum, li, n. Domicilium, ii, n.

To dwell, Moror, ari. Habito, are.

E A

A Dweller, Habitatior, oris, m. To go, or dwell in another place, Transmigro, are.

D Y E

To dye in Colours, Tingo, are.

Dyed, Tinctus, a, um.

Double dyed, Dibaphus, a, um.

A Dye-house, Tinctorium, ii, n. Officina tinctoria.

A Dyer, Tinctor, oris, m.

A Dyer's Wife, Tinctrix, icis, f.

A Dyer's Vat, Cortina, æ, f. Ahenum Tinctorium.

A Dying, Tinctura, æ, f. Tinctus, us, m.

The Art of dying, Baphice, es, f.

Belonging to Dying, Tincturius, a, um.

E A C

E Ach and. Egery, Alteruter & Equilibet.

E A G

An Eagle, Aquila, æ, f.

An Eagle, Aquila pullus.

E A R

An Ear-ring, Injuris, is, f.

An Ear, Auris, is, f.

An Ear (or handle of a Pot) Diota, æ, f.

E A

An Ear-picker, Specillum, li, n.
Auriscalpium, ii, n.

An Ear of Corn, Spica, m, f.

To ear (or shoot forth Ears) Spico, are.

Earrings of Corn, Azuræ. Bract.

The beard of the Ear, Arista, m, f.

An Earl, Comes, itis, m. The manner of creating Earls is by Girding them with a Sword *Cap. Pag. 107.* See the solemnity thereof described more at large in *Stow's Annals*, p. 1121. The occasion why these Earls in later time have had no sway over the County, whereof they bear their Name, is not absurdly signified in *Sir Thomas Smith, lib. 2. cap. 14.* where he saith that the Sheriff is called *Viccomes*, as (*Vicarius Comitis*) following all matters of Justice, as the Earl should do; and that because the Earl is most commonly attendant upon the King in his Wars, or otherwise. So that it seemeth that Earls by reason of their high Employments, being not able to follow also the business of the County, were delivered of all that Burthen, and only enjoyed the Honour, as now they do. And the Sheriff although he is still called *Viccomes*, yet all he doth is immediately under the King, and not under the Earl. See *Huteman de verb. feudal, verbo Comes*, and *Cassan. de Consuetud. Burg. p. 12.*

Earnest Money, Arrha, æ, f. Arrhabo, onis, m.

Earth, Terra, æ, f.

Formed of Earth, Plasmatus, a, um.

E A

Earthly, Terrenus, a, um.

An Earth-quake, Terræmotus, us, m. Terræ quassatio.

Fullers-earth, Creta cimolia.

E A S

To ease (lighten or disburthen) Levo, are. Allevio, are.

Easement, Aillementum, i, n. *Spel. 27. Lex. 48. Reg. 165.*

Easement is a Service that one Neighbour hath of another by Charter, or Prescription without Profit, as a Way through his Ground, a Sink, or such like, *Kitchin Fol. 150.* which in the Civil Law is called *servitus prædii.*

Easie (or not difficult) Facilis, le, adj.

The East where the Sun riseth, Oriens, entis, m.

East part, Pars Orientalis.

Easter, Pascha, atis, n.

The day after the Observes of Easter, Clausum Paschæ.

Eastness (in Suffolk) Eminentiore Extentio Prom.

Eastwick (in Hertfordshire) Vicus Orientalis.

E A T

A great Eater, Edulus, li, m.

Eaton (in Berkshire) Ætona.

E A V

Eaves Boards, Suggrundia. asceres imbricantes.

E B B

E D

E B B.

An Ebb, Ebba, æ, f. Ebba & Fluctus, *Brach.* 255, 338. *bis.* Flumen & Ebba. *Fle.* 216. Fluvius & Ebba. *Fle.* 383.

The Ebb (*or ebbing of the Sea*) Refluxus seu Reccellus maris. Refusio maris.

E D E

Eden River (*in Cumberland and Westmorland*) Ituna.

Edenburgh (*in Scotland*) Alata Castra. Alatum Castrum. Edenburgus, Edenburgum.

Edenburgh Castle Castrum Puellarum.

Edenburgh Frith, Bodorria.

Ederington (*in Suffex*) Adurni portus.

E D I

An Edict (*or Statute*) Edictum, i, n.

To edify (*or build*) Ædifico, are.

An Edifice (*or Building*) Ædificium, ii, n.

An Edition (*setting forth or impression*) Editio, onis, f.

Edith (*a Woman's Name*) Editha, æ, f.

E D U

To educate, Educo, are.

Education (*Nurture or bringing up*) Educatio, onis, f.

E E L

An Eel, Anguilla, æ, f.

E I

An Eel-spear, Fuscina, æ, f. Stimulus, li, m. Hasta Triumguis.

E F F

Effectual, Effectualis, le, adj. Efficax, acis, adj.

Effectuallly, Effectualiter, adv.

Efficacy, Efficacia, æ, f.

Effusion (*or pouring out*) Effusio, onis, f.

E G G

An Egg, Ovum, i, n.

Poached Eggs, Hapala ova. Ova sine tegmine cocta.

To peach Eggs, Ova coctillare.

The yolk of an Egg, Vitellus, i, m. Ovoluteum, ei, n.

E G B

Egbert (*a Man's Name*) Egbertus, i, m.

E G R

Egrest (*or going forth*) Egressus, us, m.

E I E

Ejectione Firma, is a Writ which lies where the Lessee for years is cast out of Possession.

E I G

Eight, Octo, Indecl.

Belonging to eight, Octonarius, æ, um.

Light

E I

Eight times, Octies, adv.
The eighth, Octavus, a, um.
The eighth time, Octavum, adv.
Of the eighth Year, Octennis,
e, adj.

Gathering the eighth part of
Goods, Octonarii, orum, m.

The eighth part above the whole,
Sesquioctavus, a, um.

Eightthly, Octave, ad.

Eight-fold, Octuplus, a, um.

Multiplied by Eight, Octuplica-
tus, a, um.

The space of eight Years, Octen-
nium, ii, n.

Eighteen, Octodecim.

The Eighteenth, Decimus octa-
vus.

Eight and twenty times, Duode-
tricies, adv.

The eight and twentieth, Duode-
tricesimus, a, um.

Eighteen times, Duodevicies,
adv.

Eight and thirty, Duodequadra-
ginti, Indecl.

The eight and thirtieth, Duode-
quadragesimus, a, um.

Eight and forty, Duodequin-
quaginta.

The eight and fortieth, Duode-
quingagesimus, a, um.

Eighty, Octoginta, Indecl.

The Eightieth, Octogesimus, a,
um.

Of Eighty, Octogenarius, a, um.

Eighty times, Octogies.

Eight Hundred, Octingenti.

Of Eight Hundred, Octingena-
rius, a, um.

Eight hundred times, Octingen-
ties.

E I N

Eisbury in St. Neots (in Huns-
ingdenshire) Ernulphi curia.

E L

E L A

To elaborate (or labour diligent-
ly) Elaboro, are.

E L B

An Elbow, Cubitus, i, m.

E L D

The Elder Sister's part of Lands,
Enitia pars. Co. Lit. 166. Kt.
148.

Eldership (or Birthright) Elnec-
tria, æ, f. Einecia, æ, f.

Elder (or more ancient) Senior,
oris.

Eldest, Maximus natu.

E L E

To elect (or choose) Eligo, ere.

An Electuary, Electuarius, ii,
n. Which is a Confection made
two ways, either liquid as in
forma opiatæ, or whole, as in Loz-
enges, &c.

Elegancy in Speech, Elegantis,
æ, f.

An Elegy, Elegia, æ, f.

Elegit, is a Writ judicial, and
lieth for him that hath recover-
ed Debt or Damages in the King's
Court against one not able in
his Goods to satisfy; and direct-
ed to the Sheriff, commanding
that he make delivery of half
the Party's Lands or Tenements,
and all his Goods, Oxen and
Beasts for the Plough except-
ed.

ed. Old. nos. brev. Nl. 151.
 Regist. Orig. Nl. 299. & 301. and
 the Table of the Register Ju-
 dicial, which expresseth divers
 uses of this Writ. The Author
 of the New Terms of Law
 saith, that this Writ should be
 sued within the Year, whom sued
 at large for the use of the same.
*Elegit est nomen brevis, sic dicitur
 ab hoc verbo (Elegis) in eadem
 comprehensa. Caval. Infit.*

Elmberough. (in Cumberland)
 Olencutun.

Elen (a Woman's Name) Eleno,
 æ, f.

Elmberough, or near it (in Cum-
 berland) Volantium.

An Elephant, Elephas, ætia, n.
 Elephantus, i, m.

Eleven, Undecim.

Eleventh, Undecimus, a, um.

E L I

Eliar (a Man's Name) Elies,
 Indeci.

Elizora (a Woman's Name) Elia-
 nora, æ, f.

Elihu (a Man's Name) Eli-
 hu, æ, m.

E L L

An Ell, Ulla, æ, f.

E L M

An Elm-tree, Ulmus, i, f.
A Grove of Elms, Ulmarium,
 ii, n.

Elmsley (in Yorkshire) Ulme-
 tum.

E L O

Elocution, Elocutio, onis, f.

An Elogy (or testimonial of one's
 Praise and Commendations or Dis-
 praise) Elogium, ii, n.

Eloquence, Eloquentia, æ, f.
 Facundia, æ, f.

Eloquent, Eloquent, tis, adj.
 Facundus, a, um.

Eloquently, Facundè, adv.
 To make Eloquent, Facundo, are.

E L S

Else (or otherwise) Alias, adv.
 Aliter, adv.

Elfree or Eaglesfree (in Hert-
 fordshire) Nemus Aquilinum.

E L T

Eltham (in Kent) Elthamum.

E L Y

Ely Isle (in Cambridgeshire) An-
 guillaria Insula.

Ely City (in Cambridgeshire)
 Enguillarianum Monasterium,
 Helense Conobium.

Of Ely, Eliensis.

E M A

Emma (a Woman's Name) Em-
 ma, æ, f.

Emancipation, Emancipatio, o-
 nis, f.

E M B

An Embalming, Pollinctura, z, f.
An Emblem, Emblemata, acie, n.
Emblematum, (or the profits of
Lands sowed); Emblematum, or
rum, n. sing.

An Embryo (or Child in the
Womb before it is perfect). Embryo,
onis, m.

To embroder, Phrygio, are. A-
cupingo, ere.

An Embroiderer, Phrygio, onis,
m. Acupictor, oris, m. Limba-
tor, oris, m.

An Embroidress, Limbatrix, i-
cis, f.

An Embroidering (or border of
a Garment embroidered). Acupig-
mentum, i, n. Opus Phrygium
Limbus Vestimenti.

Embroidering with Eyes-holes,
Ocellatura, z, f.

An embroidering Needle, Acus
Babylonica, Assyria.

Embroidered, Acupictus, a, um.

E M E

An Emendation (or Amendment)
Emendatio, onis, f.

An Emerald (or precious Stone)
Smaragdus, i, m.

E M I

Eminent, Eminens, entis, adj.

E M O

Embellishment, Embellimenta, o-
rum, n.

Empanel, Impanellare, poere
in assis & juratis, cometh of
the French (Paner, i. e. Palle)
or of (Pannum) which signifi-
eth sometime as much as Face
with us, as a Pane of Glass, or
of a Window. It significth the
writing or entering the Names
of a Jury into) a Parchment,
Schedule, or Roll, or Paper by
the Sheriff, which he hath sum-
moned to appear for the perform-
ance of such publick Service as
Juries are employed in.

Empanelles, cometh of the
French word (Parler) and signi-
ficeth in our Common Law a de-
sire or Petition in Court, of a
day to pause what is best to do.
Cowel's Interp. The Civilians call
it (Petitionem illatorem.)

An Empirick, Empiricus, i, m.
or. A young and unskilful Phy-
sician, which without regard to
the cause of the Disease,
or of the Constitution of the Pa-
tient, applies whose Medicines
whereof either by observation of
other Men's Receipts, or by his
own Practice he hath had Expe-
rience in some other work how
they will.

An Emplaster (or Plaster) Em-
plastrum, i, n.

To impoverish (or make poor)
Depauper, are. f.

Empty, Vacuus, a, um.

To empty (or make empty) Va-
cuo, are. Evacuo, ere.

Half empty, Sematus, a, um.

Empiricks, Empiricis, onis, f.

E M R

The Emoids (or Piles) Hæ-
morrhoids, idis, f.

Of the Emoids, Hæmorrhoida-
lis, ic, adj.

E N A

To enable (or give Ability) Ha-
bilito, are.

Enamel, Encrustum, i, n.

To enamel, Encrusto pingers.

E N C

To enchant, Incanto, are.

An Enchanter, Incantator, o-
ris, m.

An Enchantress, Incantatrix, i-
cis, f.

An Enchiridium (or shall mean
al Book that one may clasp in the
Hand) Enchiridium, ii, n.

To enclose (compass or shut in)
Includo, are, Concludo, are.

An Enclosure, Clausura, æ, f.

To encumber, Impedio, ire.

To encounter, Confligo, etc.

To encourage, Animo, are.

An encrust (or increasing) In-
crementum, i, n.

An Encroachment (or taking more
than is due) Encroachmentum, i,
n. Pourprêtura, æ, f. (i. e.) When
two Mens grounds lie together,
the one presses too far on the
other; or when a Landlord
hath gotten more Rent or Ser-
vices of his Tenant, than of right
is due.

E N D

An End, Finit, it, m. vel f.

To end, Finito, ire.

To endite, Enditio, are.

Enditment, Enditamentum, i,

n. Signifieth in Law an Accu-
sation found by an Enquest of
twelve or more, upon their Oath,
and as the Appeal is always at
the Suit of the Party, so the En-
ditment is always at the Suit
of the King. Magb. Phil Com Fel.
85. It is an Accusation, because
the Jury that inquireth of that
Offence, doth not receive it un-
til the Party that offendeth the Bill,
appear so far in it as to subscribe
his Name. It differeth from an
Accusation in this, that the pro-
ferer of the Bill is now way tied
to the proof thereof upon any
Penalty if it be not proved, ex-
cept there appear Conspiracy.
Wherefore tho' moved by Mr.
Wyll's Authority, I call it an Ac-
cusation: Yet I take it to be ra-
ther, Denunciatio, because it is of
Office due by the great Enquest,
rather than of a free intent to ac-
cuse. Of this you may read
Sir Thomas Smith de Repub. Angl.
lib. 2. cap. 19. & Stroumiff. pl. cor.
lib. 2. cap. 27, 28, 29, 30, &c.
usque 34. And Mr. Lombard's
Erinarch, lib. 4. cap. 5. where
you may receive good Satis-
faction in this Matter. Endit-
ment (saith Mr. Lombard) sig-
nifieth in our Common Law, as
much as (Accusatio) in the Civil
Law, though it have not in all
points the like Effect. Wyl. part

2. *Symb. Titulo Inditement*) denoteth it thus. An Inditement is a Bill or Declaration made in form of Law (for the Benefit of the Common-wealth) of an Accusation for some Offence, either Criminal or Penal, exhibited unto Jurors, and by their Verdict found and presented to be true, before an Officer, having power to punish the same Offence. To make a good Enditement it is necessary to put in the Day, Year and Place, when and where the Felony is done. It ought to be certain also in the Matter, as appears *9. 8. c. 4. f. 3.* where a Bailiff was indicted, he could be taken one for Suspicion of Felony, and after, *sum feloniam de voluntaria ad legem ire permissa*, and did not shew in caption for what Suspicion of Felony, so when one is indicted that he made an Hundred Shillings of Alchymy *ad infam personam domini Regis* and alledged not what Money it was, Groats or Pennies; but in case a Man be slain, and be strangled in the Visage that one cannot know him, but the Party which killed him is well known, there is no reason he should escape Punishment; therefore although an Appeal lieth against him in this Case, yet an Enditement lies, and he shall be indicted, *Quod interfecit quendam ignotum* The same Law is, if one be indicted that he stole the Goods *injustam ignoti*, or *bona injustam persona*; the reason is, because the Inditement is not his which was the Owner of the Goods, but is the Suit of the

King, which is to have the Goods, if none claim them.

An Enditement ought to express in certain, as well in what part the Mortal Wound is, as the Profundity and Latitude of it, and therefore it was moved that such an Enditement, *Quod anum plagam mortalem dedit, circiter pedibus*, was insufficient, because altogether uncertain; but it might be in the Neck or Belly, for it was good Law, saith Sir Edward Coke in *Young's Case*, lib. 4. *Circiter Pedibus* is uncertain and insufficient amongst the Cases of Appeals and Enditements, *Bract's Abridg. 4. Rep. Cases of Appeals and Enditements*.

Enditement of Treason, and of all other things are most curiously and certainly penned, *Coke 7. Rep. Calce. Case.*

That Enditement is not good which ought to have an Argument or Implication to make it good; therefore that is not a good Enditement if it be, *Quod furatus est. sum equum*, and such not felonies, and yet it is implied in this word *furatus est*. So if for Rape the Enditement be, *Quod cum carnaliter cognovit*, without saying *Rapuit*, this is not good. If one be indicted *Super visum corporis*, before the Mayor of London, without adding this word *Coroner*, this is not good, and yet he which is Mayor of London is always Coroner, and therefore it is implied. If one be indicted, *Quod Feloniam abduxit anum equum*, this is not good without saying *cepit, et abduxit*; for it may be that it was delivered

to him, and so he leadeth him, in which case it is not Felony. *Stauford Pleas of Crown*

In the Endictment it shall be supposed that a Man such a day and place with Force and Arms, that is, with Staves, Swords and Knives; feloniously stole the Horse, against the King's Peace and that Form must be kept in every Endictment, though the Felon had neither Sword, nor other Weapon with him, yet this is no untruth in the Jury, for the form of an Endictment is, *Inquisitor gus Dominus Rags, si a tali die & Anno apud talem locum vi & armis Gladiis, &c. talem equum talis hominis cepit*. The twelve Men are only charged with the effect of the Bill, that is, whether he be Guilty of the Felony or not, and not with the Form, and when they say *Bills vera*, they say true, as they take the Effect of the Bill to be; for though there be false Latin in the Bill, and the Jury say *Bills vera*, yet their Verdict is true. *Vi & Armis* must be in all Endictments of Treason, Murder, Felony, Trespas, else it is not good. *Doctor and Student*, cap. 5, 4.

An Endictment of Murder found in this sort that, *Elia fuit in pace quousque A. M. 5. Brasat. Eliz. de Pin. Cum J. Yeoman did kill her*, is good; for the Addition Yeoman must of necessity refer to the Husband, because a Woman cannot be a Yeoman: But an Endictment, *Quousque Alias, S. de Pin. in Cons. S. quod J. S. Spinster*, is not good against

Allice S. for there Spinster, being an indifferent Addition both for Man and Woman, must refer to J. S. which is the next Antecedent, and so the Woman hath no Addition, *Ad proximum antecedent fiat relatio*. So if an Endictment against J. S. *Serviens J. P. de D. in Cons. Mid. Butcher*. This is not good, for Servant is no Addition, and *Butcher* referreth to the Master, which is the next Antecedent.

If a Man take a Coat-armour which hangs over a dead Man's Tomb in a Church, the Endictment must be *bona Exoneratio* of the dead Man; but if a Grave-stone be taken away, the Indictment must be *Bona Exoneratio*. *Sam-bard Biremarch*. 494, 495. *To endure*, *Duch*, *ere*.

Endowment, *Dotalio*, *oblatio*. *Comerh* (of the French (-Dower) and signifyeth the bestowing or affusing of a Dower: *San Dower*. But it is sometimes used Metaphorically, for the setting forth or sending of a sufficient Portion for a Vicar toward his perpetual Maintenance, when the Benefice is appropriated. See the Statute *Am. 15. R. 2. cap. 5.*

To endure, *Enduro*, *are*. *Co. Inst.* 209.

Energy, *Intitucio*, *institucio*. *Co. Inst.* 209.

Energy, *Intitucio*, *institucio*. *Co. Inst.* 209.

Energy, *Intitucio*, *institucio*. *Co. Inst.* 209.

Energy (or *essential Operation*) *Energia*, *c.* 109.

E N R

E N

E N F

An Enforcement (Constraint or Compulsion) Coactus, is, m. Compulsio, onis, f.

E N G

An Engine, Machine, &c. f. Machinamentum, i, n.

Belonging to Engines; Machinatio, is, adj.

Of Engines, Machinarius, s, um.

An inventor of Engines, Machinator, oris, m.

An Engineer (or maker of Engines) Machinarius, is, m.

To devise an Engine, Machinor, asi.

An Engine to hoist packs, in and out of Ships, Marichala, s, f.

Engines to draw Ships on Land, Remulcopa, arum, f. pl.

Engletry (or Englestry) Engleteria, s, f. (i. e.) One's being an Englishman.

England, Anglia, Britannia, Albion.

An English Man, Anglus, i, m.

English Men, (or English Saxons) Angli, Anglo-Saxones.

To engrave, (or to carve) are. Sculpo, ere.

Engraven (or engraved) Sculpatum, s, um. Sculptura, s, um.

An Engraver, Sculptor, eris, m. (Carator, oris, m.)

An Engraving-iron, Scalprum, ri, n.

E N

To ingross (or ingross a writing) Ingrosso, are. Inferre in Tabulas.

E N H

To enhance the price of any thing, Augere pretium. Extollere pretium.

E N I

An Enigma (a dark or hard question) Enigma, atis, n.

Enigmatical, Enigmatics, s, um.

Enisham (in Oxfordshire) Insula.

E N L

To enlarge, Enlarge, are. Amplifico, are.

An Enlargement, Enlargatio, onis, f. Enlargementum, i, n. Reg. 270, 271 bis. & Co. 209.

E N O

Enormity, Enormitas, atis, f.

Enough, Satis, adv.

Is enough, Sufficit.

E N Q

Enquest, Inquisitio, onis, f. Is all one with the French word, and all

all one in signification both with the *French* and *Latin*. It is especially taken for that Inquisition, that neither the *Romans* nor *French* Men ever had use of that I can learn. And that is, the Enquest, of Jurors, or by Jury, which is the most usual Tryal of all Causes, both Civil and Criminal in our Realm, for in Causes Civil after proof is made of either side, so much as each Party thinketh for himself, if the doubt be in Fact, it is referred to the Discretion of twelve indifferent Men, Empanelled by the Sheriff for the Purpose: And as they bring in their Verdict, so Judgment passeth, for the Judge saith, the Jury finds the Fact thus: Then is the Law thus: And so we judge for the Enquest in Causes Criminal. See Jury, and see *Sir Thomas Spish de Reput. Ang. lib. 2. cap. 19*. An Enquest is either of Office, or at the Moe of the Party, *Standf. Pl. Can. lib. 3. cap. 12*.

E N R

To *enrage* (or make angry) *Rabio*, *are*. *Furio*, *are*.

Enraged, *Furiatus*, *a. um*. *Furere* *peccatus*.

To *enrich* (or make rich) *Locupletio*, *are*.

To *enroll*, *Irrotulo*, *are*.

An *Enrolling*; *Irrotulatio*, *onis*, *f*.

An *Enrollment*, *Irrotulamentum*, *i. n*. *Comp. 245. Spel. 387*.

E N S

An *Ensign* (or Banner) *Insigne*, *is*, *n*.

An *Ensign bearer*, *Vexillarius*, *ii*, *m*.

To *enshall*, *Installo*, *are*.

E N T

To *entangle* (or ensnare) *Intrico*, *are*.

To *entail*, *Tallio*, *are*. *Comp. 99. 253. Ry. 110. 248. Len. 122*.

An *Entail*, *Tallium*, *ii*, *n*. *Feudum Tallium*: It cometh of the *French* *entaille* (i. e.) *justitium* and in our Common Law is a substantive Abstract, signifying Fee-tail, or Fee-entailed. *Lit. de. ien* in the second Chapter of his Book draweth Fee-tail from the Verb *Tallio*, which must come from the *French* *Tailler*, i. e. *scindere*, *secare*. And the reason is manifest, because Fee-tail in the Law is nothing but Fee-abridged, *scanted*, or curtailed (as I may say) or limited and tied to certain Conditions. *Taille* in *France* is metaphorically taken for a Tribute or Subsidy. *Vid. Lupatum de Magistratibus Francorum lib. 3. cap. Talia*. *Vid. Fee & Tail*.

Entendement, cometh of the *French* *Entendement* (i. e.) *Intellectus*, *ingenium*. It signifieth in our Common Law so much as the true meaning or signification of a Word or Sentence. See of this *Kitch. fol. 224*.

To enter (or go in) Intro, arc.
To enterline, Interlineo, arc. Inter-
scribo, ere.

To enter (or put into) Introdu-
co, ere. Intromitto; ere.

An Enterprize, Imprisa, s, f.
Ry. 167, 187. Interprisa, s, f.
R. s. Est. 467.

To entertain, Excipio, arc. Re-
cipio, arc.

Entertained (or entertaining)
Hospitus, a, um.

Entertainment of, or Provision for
the King for one Night, Firmum u-
nius noctis.

An Enticer, Abductor, oris, n.
Entire (or whole) Integre, ra,
rum.

To entitle, Intitulo; arc.
An Entrance, Introitus, us, m.
Ingressus, us, m.

To entrap, Intrico, arc. Tretro,
arc. Implico, arc.

To entreat (treat of or handle)
Tracto, arc.

An Entry, Ingressus, us, m.
Cometh of the French (Entree,
i. e. Introitus, ingressus, aditus)
and properly signifieth in our
Common Law the taking Pos-
session of Lands or Tenements:
See *Plowden Assise* of fresh Force
in London, and read *Wiss* also;
part 2. *Symbol. Titulo Recoveries*,
lib. 1. c. 3. Who there sheweth
for what things it lieth, and for
what it lieth not.

Entrusion, Intrusio, onis, f. It
is a violent or unlawful entrance
into Lands or Tenements, being
utterly void of a Possessor, by
him that hath no Right, nor
Spark of Right unto them. *Brass*.
lib. 4. cap. 7. but it is most fitly
applied to the King's Child.

E N V

To envy, Invideo; arc.

Envious, Invidus; s, um.

To envelop (or compass about)
Circundo; arc. Circumcludo,
ere.

To move, Opero, arc.

E P I

The Epigastrium, or all the out-
ward part of the Belly which co-
vereth the Entrails, from the
Bulke down unto the Belly. Epi-
gastrium, ii, n.

The Epiglottis, the Cover or
Weson of the Throat, the slip
or little Tongue, which by clo-
sing the amplitude of the Larynx,
maketh the way of the rough Arte-
ry, suffereth no Meate or Drink
to slip down into the inner Ca-
pacity thereof; and so to fall in
to the Lungs. Epiglottis, idia, f.

An Epigram, Epigramma, atis, n.

An Epigrammatist, Epigramma-
tographus, i, m.

The Epilepsie (or falling sickness)
Epilepsia, s, f.

An Epilogue, Epilogus, i, m.

An Epistle, Epistola, s, f.

An Epitaph, Epitaphium, ii, n.

An Epitome (or Abridgement) E-
pitome; s, f.

To epitomize (or abridge) E-
pitomizo; arc. Abbrevio, arc.
verb.

E Q U

Equal, Equalis, le, adj.

Equity (Right or Justice) Equi-
tas, atis, f.

Equivo-

E S

Equivalent, *Æquivalent*, ntis, adj;
Equivalent, *Æquivocus*, a, um.
To equivocate, *Æquivoco*, are.

E R A

To eradicate (or pluck up by the root) *Eradico*, are.
Erasmus (a Man's name) *Erasmus*, i, m.

E R B

To erect (or set up) *Elevo*, are.
Erigo, ere.

E R M

An Ermitte (or Eriminet) *Mus Ponticus*.

E R R

To Err, *Erro*, are:

E R U

Erudition, *Eruditio*, onis, f.
An eruption (or breaking out) *Eruption*, onis, f.

E S C

Escambo, Is a Licence granted to one, for the making over a

E S

Bill of Exchange to a Man over Sea. *Regist. Orig. fol. 199 a.*

To escape, *Escapio*, are. *Dr. and Student* 16. 1. *Fd. 30. Rs. Entr.* 583. *Co. Entr.* 532. *Evado*, ere.

An Escape, *Escapia*, e, f. *Evasio*; onis, f. *Escape* is where one that is arrested cometh to his Liberty before that he is delivered by award of any Justices, as by order of Law. If the Arrest of him that escaped were for Felony, then that shall be Felony in him that did voluntarily suffer the Escape; and if for Treason in him; and if for Trespass, then Trespass. If Murder be made in the day, and the Murderer be not taken, then it is an Escape, for the which the Town where the Murder was done shall be amerced; *Stann. Pl. of the Crown*. If a Man be robbed in the Day, and the Thief escape, and be not taken within half a Year after the Robbery, the Town or Hundred shall answer it to the Party robbed; if he have made Hue and Cry. *Id. Pl. of Cr. lib. 1. c. 33*. The Township shall be amerced for an Escape if it was *tempore diuturno*, although the Murder was committed in the Town-field, or in a Lane, but it seemeth reasonable that complaint be made to the Justices. *L. Dyer Term. Hill. an. 4 Reg. Eliz.* Although the Prisoner which escapes be out of the view, yet if fresh suit be made, and he re-prised in *recenti infuscione*, he shall be in Execution; for otherwise at the turning of a Corner, or by an Entry of an House, or by any other such means the Prisoner

Prisoner may be out of view, *Coke, Rigeway's Case, 3 Rep.* If a Sheriff or Bailiff of a Franchise assent that one which is in Execution, and under their Custody shall go out of Gaol for a while, and then return, although that he return in the time, yet this is an Escape; for the Sheriff or Bailiff ought to guard him *in salvo & artha custodia*, and the Statute of *Westm. c. 11.* saith, *Quod carceri mancipentur in ferris.* So that the Sheriff may keep them which are in Execution in Irons and Fetters, till they have satisfied their Creditors; *Coke, Boyton's Case, 3 Rep.* Where the Sheriff dieth, and one in Execution breaketh the Gaol, and goeth at large, this is no Escape, for when a Sheriff dieth, all the Prisoners are in the Custody of the Law, until a new Sheriff be made, *Leigh. Phil Com. pag. 90.* If a Woman be Warden of the Fleet and a Prisoner in the Fleet marieth her, this shall be judg'd an escape in the Woman, and the Law judgeth the Prisoner to be at large. *Plowd. Commem. Plats's Case.*

An Escheat, Escaeta, &c. f. Pry. 66. Cow. 102. Spel. 235. Escheats happen two manner of ways, *Aut per defectum sanguinis*, as if the Tenant dies without Issue; *Aut per delictum tenentis*, that is for Felony. *Escaeta* is derived of the French word *Eschier, accidere*, for an Escheat is a casual Profit, *Quod accidit Domino ex eventu & ex insperato*, which happeneth to the Lord by chance, and unlook'd for, in which Case we say the

Fee is escheated. Escheats by Civilians are called *Caduca. Co. on Lit. p. 13. & 492.* Those which are hanged by Martial Law, in *Furore Belli*, forfeit no Lands; for Escheat for Felony is three manner of ways.

1. *Aut quia suspensus per Colam.*
2. *Aut quia abjuravit Regnum.*
3. *Aut quia uslegatus est.*

The Father is seized of Lands in Fee holden of J. S. The Son is attainted of High Treason, the Father dieth, the Land shall escheat to J. S. *propter defectum sanguinis*, because the Father dieth without Heir; and the King cannot have the Land, because the Son never had any thing to forfeit, but the King shall have the Escheat of all the Lands whereof the Person attainted of High Treason was seized, of whomsoever they were holden. *Coke on Lit. lib. 1. sec. 4.*

An Escheator, Escaetor, oris, m. Escheator cometh of Escheat; he is so called because his Office is to observe the Escheats of the King in the County, whereof he is Escheator, and certifieth them into the Exchequer. This Officer is appointed by the Lord Treasurer, and by Letters Patents from him, and continueth in his Office but one Year, neither can any be Escheator above once in three Years, *Anno 1 H. 8. cap. 8. and Anno 3 ejusdem, cap. 2.* See more of this Officer and his Authority in *Crompton's Inf. of Peace: See. ep. 29. ed. 1.* The Form of the Escheator's Oath see in *Regist. Orig. fol. 301.* *Fitzh. calleth him an Officer of Record.*
Nat.

ES

Est. brev. fol. 100. G. because that which he certifieth by virtue of his Office, hath the Credit of a Record.

Escheatorship, Officium Escheatriæ. *Regist. Orig. fol. 159. b.*

Escripts, Escripta, orum, n. *Co. Ea. 135. 146.*

Escuage, Scutagium, ii, n.

ESD

Esdra (a *Mais-neuve*) Esdra, æ, m.

ESK

Est River (in *Sussex*) Isca.

ESP

Espleas (or the full Profits of Land) Expletia, orum, n.

ESQ

An Esquire, Armiger, eri, m.

ESS

An Essay, Assais, æ, f. (i. e.) the Examination of Weights and Measures by the Clerk of the Market.

Essex, East-Sexena. *Essexia*, *Essexia*.

ES

Essoin, Essonium, ii, n. And sometimes *Exonium*, and sometimes without æ, or s, is a word Forensical, and cometh of an obsolete French word *Essonier*, or *Exonier*, to excuse and free from Care, from the word *Soingnier*. It is an Excuse made for the Tenant or Defendant, who would not appear and be admitted in real Actions, or to Suiters in Court-Barons for five Causes, 1. *De male via fore veniendi*, where the Tenant would not come in respect of some impossibility, or durst not in regard of some eminent danger, and this is called *Essonium commune*. 2. *De male lecti*, where some Disease hindereth, which according to its Nature giveth longer or shorter Day. *Glan. cap. 19.* 3. *Trans mare*, which is cast on the behalf of the Tenant, when he is beyond the Seas, and this is for forty Days at least. *Glanvillius cap. 25.* 4. *Servitium Regis*, when the Tenant is in the King's Service, and then the Plea resteth without day until he return, *Glanvill. cap. 27.* 5. *De terra sancta*, where the Tenant or Defendant was in Pilgrimage to the Holy Land, or as Volunteer against the Saracens, and then a Year and a Day at the least was allowed by the *Essoin*. *Essoin* is sometimes taken for any excuse of Assize, in *Clarendon tempore H. 2. Forcenden, p. 549.* *Nulli licet hospitari aliquem extraneum ultra annum nisi in domo sua, nisi hospitatus ille essonium rationabile habuerit.* See *Coke's 2. part of Instit. c. 12.* *Leigh. Phil. Com. Fol. 91, 92.*

Effugio de malo lecti, is a Writ directed to the Sheriff, for the sending of four lawful Knights to view one that hath effoined himself *de malo lecti*. *Regist. Orig. fol. 8. b.*

E S T

To establish, Stabilio, ire.

An Establishment, Establiamen-
tum, i. n. Ry. 195.

An Estate (or Condition) Status,
us, m.

An Estate left by one's Father, Pa-
trimonium, ii. n.

When, the Fee Simple of an Estate
is in no Person, as whilst a Par-
sonage is void, Abegancia, x. f.

Esteem (or Estimation) Estimatio,
onis, f.

To Estop (or Account) Estimo,
are.

Esteemed, Estimatus, a, um.

Esley or Asley (the Family)
D' Estlega & Estlega.

Estoppel, seemeth to come from the French *Estoper*. i. e. *Oppilare, obscurare, figare, obfipare*, to stop with a Stopple, and signifieth in our Common Law, an Impediment or Bar of an Action growing from his own Fact, that hath or otherwise might have had his Action; for Example, A Tenant maketh a Feoffment by Collusion to one: The Lord accepteth the Services of the Feoffee; by this he debarreth himself of the Wardship of his Tenant's Heir, *Fitx. nat. brev. fol. 242.* Divers other Examples might be shown out of him. *Sir Edmund Coke lib.*

2. Case Giddard, fol. 4. b. defineth an *Estoppel* to be a Bar or Hindrance unto one to plead the Truth, and restraineth it not to the Impediment given to a Man by his own act only, but by another's also, *Lib. 3. the Case of Finer, fol. 88. a.* Jurors cannot be estopped; because they are sworn to say the Truth.

Estoppels are three ways effected.

1. By matter of Record.

2. By bare Writing.

3. By Fact in *Regr. Leigh. Phil. Com. fol. 92, 93.*

Estovers, Estoveria, orum, n.

3 *Inst. 229. Spel. 202. Lex. 51.* *Estoverium* cometh of the French *Estouer*, i. e. *severe*, to foster, and signifieth in our Common Law Nourishment or Maintenance, *Bract. lib. 3. tract. 2 cap. 18. num.*

1. useth it for that Sustenance which a Man taken for Felony is to have out of his Lands or Goods for himself and his Family during his Imprisonment; and the Statute *Anno 6 Ed. 1. cap. 3.* useth it for an allowance in Meat or Cloth. It is also used for certain allowances of Wood, to be taken out of another Man's Wood; so it is used *West. 2. cap. 25. Anno 13 Ed. 1. West. part. 2. synod. Tit. Finer §. 26.* saith, that the name of *Estovers* containeth House-boot, Hay-boot, and Plow-boot; as if he gave in his Grant these general words, *De rationabili estoverio in bosis, &c.* he may thereby claim these three.

An estranging, Abalienatio, onis, f.

To be estranged, Abalienor, ari.

An Efray, Extrahere, *u*, *f*.

An Efrert, Extractum, *i*, *n*.

Extracta, *u*, *f*. *Com*. 105. *Ry*. 183. 285. *Law*. 51. *Pry*. 30. 216. Efrerts are short Notes or Memorials, extracted or drawn out of the Records by the Clerk of the Peace, and by him indented and delivered sundery to the Sheriff, and to the Barons of the Exchequer, bearing this or the like Title, *Extracta finium communamentorum forisformum ad generalium sessionum pacis, &c. coram, &c.* For the form on making thereof, there is full direction given to the Clerk of Efrerts by the Stat. 7 Ed. 4. c. 8.

Eftrepmēt, *Eftrepmētum*, *i*, *n*. *Com*. 104. *Spel*. 243. It cometh of the French word *Eftrepmē*; *i*. *e*. *Mutiles*, *Obtruncare*, which word the French Men also borrowed of the Italians, or rather Spaniards; with whom *Eftrepmē* signifieth to set upon the Rack. It signifieth in our Common Law Spoil made by the Tenant for term of Life upon any Lands or Woods to the prejudice of him in the Reversion; as namely in the Statute, *Ann*. 6. Ed. 1. cap. 33. and it may seem so be by the Derivation, that *Eftrepmēt* is properly the unmeasurable foking or drawing of the heart of the Land by Ploughing or Sowing it continually, without mowing or other such use as is requisite in good Husbandry. And yee (*Eftrepmē* signifying *mutiles*) it may no less be conveniently applied to those that cut down Trees or lop them further than the Law will bear: This signifieth also a Writ, which lieth in two sorts; the one

is, when a Man having an Action depending (as a *Formedon* or *disseisin infra statum*; or Writ of Right, or any such other) wherein the Demandant is not to recover Damages, such to inhibit the Tenant from making Waste during the Suit. The other sort is for the Demandant that is adjudged moreover Seisin of Land in question; and before Execution issued by the Writ *habere facias possessionem* for fear of Waste to be made before he can get Possession, such as this Writ. See more of this in *Ritz*, *noting*, fol. 64. & 65. *Reg. Orig.* 44. 76. and the *Registr. Judicial* 30. 43.

E V A

Evan (a Man's name) *Evanus*, *i*, *m*.

E V E

Eve (a Woman's name) *Eva*, *e*, *f*.

The Evening, *Vesper*, *ri*, *m*. *Rhet.* *Vesperus*, *ri*, *m*. *Rhet.* *carot.*

Evenlode River (in Oxfordshire) *Evenlodus*.

An Event (issue or success) *Eventus*, *us*, *m*.

Every one, *Quisque*.

Every day, *Quotidie*, *adv*.

Every year, *Quotannis*, *adv*.

Every where, *Ubique*.

Everard (a Man's name) *Everardus*, *i*, *m*.

Evesham

E W

Evesham or *Evesham* (in *Worcestershire*) Evesum, Evestamum.
Of Evesham, Heoveshamensis.

E V I

Evidence, Evidentia, *m*, *f*. Co. Lit. 289. Law. 51. Evidence is used in our Law, generally for any Proof, be it Testimony of Men or Instrument. See *Sir Tho. Smith*, lib. 2. cap. 172. 173.

Evident, Evidens, *entis*, *adj*.
Evidentalis, *le*, *adj*.

The King's Evil (a *Disease*) Scrofula, *m*, *f*. Struma, *m*, *f*.

Evil, Malevole, *adv*. Br. 1. 24. 254.

E U R

D' Euxen (the *Family*) De Ebroicis.

E U S

Eusebius (a *Man's name*) Eusebius, *ii*, *m*.

Eustace (a *Man's name*) Eustacius, *ii*, *m*.

E W E

An Eve, Ovis matris uel Femina.

An Ever, Aqualis, *is m*. Gutturnium *ii*, *n*.

E X

E X A .

Exact (perfect or exquisite) Exactus, *a*, *um*.

To exact (or extort) Exigo, *ere*.

To exaggerate (or aggravate) Exaggero, *ere*.

To exalt (or extol) Sublimo, *ere*.

To examine, Examino, *ere*.

An examining (or examination) Examinatio, *onis*, *f*.

An Examiner, Examiner, *oris*, *m*. Examiner in the Chancery is an Officer that examineth the Parties to any Suit upon their Oaths, and Witnesses produced of either Side; in the Chancery are two Examiners.

An example, Exemplum, *i*, *a*.

To examine (or astonish) Exanimo, *ere*.

To exasperate (wax, or make more grievous) Exaspero, *ere*.

An River (in *Devonshire*) Exa, Ifaca, Ifea.

E X C

To exceed (or exceed) Excedo, *ere*. Praesto, *ere*. Excello, *ere*.

Excellency, Excellencia, *m*, *f*.

To except, Excepto, *ere*.

Except before excepted, Exceptis praexceptis.

Except and always reserved al Trees, &c. Exceptis & semper reservatis omnibus arboribus, &c.

Exception, Exceptio, *onis*, *f*. It is a stop or stay to an Action, being used in the Civil and Common Law both alike, and in both divided into dilatory and peremptory: Of these see *Bras. 5. traft. 5. per Testam. & Britton, cap. 91, 92.*

Excise,

Excess, Excessus, ſis, m.

Exceſter City (in Devonſhire)

Exonia, Iſca, Iſca Danmoniorum, vel Duumoniorum, Iſca & Scudum Nunniorum.

To exchange, Excambio, ire. Cambio, are.

Exchange, Excambium, ii, n. Cambium, ii, n. Exchange hath a peculiar ſignification in our Common Law, and is uſed for that Compenſation, which the Warrantor muſt take to the Warrantee value for value, if the Land warranted be recovered from the Warrantees, *Bract. lib. 2. cap. 16. and lib. 1. cap. 19.* Exchange is where a Man is ſeiſed of certain Land, and another Man is ſeiſed of another Land, if they by a Deed indented or without Deed (the Lands being in one County) exchange their Lands, ſo that each of them ſhall have the other's Lands to him ſo exchanged in Fee, Fee-tail, or for Term of Life, that is called an Exchange, and is good without Livery and Seiſin. It behoveth always that this word Exchange be in the Deed, or elſe nothing paſſeth by the Deed, except that he hath Livery and Seiſin. For the word *Excambium* only maketh an Exchange, as the words *Librum Maritagium* only do make Frank Marriage. Every Exchange ought to be made by this word *Excambium*, or by another word of the ſame effect, as *permutatio. Partus.* Both the things exchanged ought to be in *Eſſe* at the time of the Exchange, and therefore an Exchange of Land for Rent granted *de novo* is not good; but an Exchange betwixt a Rent and a

Common which are in *Eſſe* at the time of the Exchange is good, and ſo it is of Land and Rent. If two Parſons of ſeveral Churches change their Benefices, and Reſign them into the Hands of the Ordinary to the ſame intent, and the Patrons make their Preſentations accordingly, and one of the Parſons is admitted, inſtituted and inducted, and the other Parſon is admitted and inſtituted, but dieth before Induction, the other Parſon ſhall not retain the Benefice in which he is inducted, for the Exchange is not perfected, *Vid. Leigh. Phil. Com. fol. 94, 95.*

Exchange ſignifieth generally as much as (*Permutatio*) with the Civilians, as the King's Exchange, *Anno 1 H. 6. cap. 1. & 4. and Anno 9 Ed. 3. Stat. 2. cap. 7.* which is nothing elſe but the Place appointed by the King for the exchange of Bullion, be it Gold or Silver, or Plate, &c. with the King's Coin. Theſe places have been divers heretofore, as appears by the ſaid Statutes. But now there is only one, *viz.* The Tower of London, conjoined with the Mint, which in time paſt might not be, as appeareth by *Anno 1 H. 6. cap. 1.*

An Exchange (or byſe) Cambium, ii, n.

An Exchanger (of Land) Excambiator, oris, m.

An Exchanging. Cambitas, a-tis, f.

The Exchange, Scaccarium, ii, n. It cometh of the French *Eſchiquier*, i. e. *Abacus, tabula inferior*, a *Cheſs* or *Chequer* Board, and ſigni-

signifieth the Place or Court of all Receipts belonging to the Crown; and is so termed (as I take it) by reason that in ancient times, the Accomptants in that Office used such Tables as Arithmeticians use for their Calculations, for that is one signification of (*Abaeus*) amongst others; *Polydore Virgil lib. 9. Mistori Angl* saith that the true word in Latin is *seaccarium*. It may seem to be taken from the German word (*Schatz*) signifying as much as (*Thesaurus*) Treasure, or (*Fiscus*) and from this Fountain, no doubt, springeth the Italian word (*Zeccha*) signifying a Mint, and *Zeccherii*, alias *Zecchieri*, the Officers thereunto belonging: *Desse. Geogr.* 134. *Mt. Camden in his Britan.* pag. 113. saith that this Court or Office took the Name. *Tabula ad quam affidebant*, proving it out of *Gervasius Tilbariensis*, whose words you may read in him. This Court is taken from the Normans as appeareth by the Grand Customary, *cap. 56.* where you may find the Exchequer thus described. The Exchequer is called an Assembly of high Justiciars, to whom it appertaineth to attend that which the Bailiffs, and other meener Justiciars have evil done, and unadvisedly judged; and to do Right to all Men without Delay, as from the Prince's Mouth. *Shene de verbis. significatio. verbo Seaccarium*, hath out of *Paulus Amilius* these words; *Seaccarium dicitur quasi statarium. quod homines ibi in Jura sistantur, vel quod sit stataria & parantia Curia, nam eorum curia essent indistincta, nec*

lost nec tempore statz, where he saith also of himself that in Scotland the Exchequer was stable, but the other Session was *Deambulatory*, before *James V. Qui instituit statarium Curiam, eam ut ita esset Indistincta*. He addeth farther, Others think that *Seaccarium* is so called a *Similitudine ludis seaccarum*, that is, the Play of Chess, because many persons meet in the Exchequer, pleading their Causes, one against the other, as if they were fighting in an arrayed Battell: Others think that it cometh from an old Saxon word (*Seaca*) as writeth *Sir Thomas Smith*, which signifieth Treasure, Taxations or Imposts, whereof Accompt is made in the Exchequer. This Court consisteth as it were of two parts; whereof one is conversant, especially in the hearing and deciding of all Causes appertaining to the Prince's Officers, anciently called *Seaccarium computrum*, as *Ockam* testifieth in his *Locubratums*. The other is called the Receipt of the Exchequer, which is properly employed in the receiving and payment of Money. *Crompt. in his Jurisdic. Fel.* 105. defineth it to be a Court of Record, wherein all Causes touching the Revenue of the Crown are handled. The Officers belonging to both these, you may find named in *Camd. Britan. cap. Tribunalis Anglie*, to whom I refer you. The King's Exchequer which now is settled in *Westminster*, was in divers Counties of Wales, *An.* 17 H. 1. *cap. 5.* but especially *cap. 26.* *Shene,*

EX

Excise, Vestigal, &c., n.

To exclaim (or cry out) Exclamatio, are.

To exclude (or shut out) Excludo, ere.

To excommunicate (or interdict) Excommunico, are.

To excommunicate, Excommunicatio, are. Anathematize, are.

Excommunicatio capiendo, is a Writ directed to the Sheriff for the apprehension of him that standeth obstinately excommunicated for forty Days; for such an one not seeking Absolution, hath or may have his Contempt certified or signified into the Chancery, whence issueth this Writ, for the laying him up without Bail or Mainprise, until he conform himself. *Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 62. and Anno 5th Eliz. cap. 23. and the Regis. Orig. fol. 65, 67, and 70.*

Excommunicatio deliberando, is a Writ to the Under-Sheriff, for the delivery of an excommunicate Person out of Prison, upon Certificate from the Ordinary of his Conformity to the Jurisdiction Ecclesiastical. *Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 62. A. and the Regis. fol. 65 and 67.*

Excommunicatio revocanda, is a Writ whereby Persons excommunicate being for their Obstinacy committed to Prison, and unlawfully delivered thence, before they have given Caution to obey the Authority of the Church, are commanded to be sought for and laid up again, *Reg. Orig. fol. 67.*

An Excrescence, Excrescentia, z, f.

EX

An Excursion, Excursio, onis, f.

To Excuse, Excuso, are.

E X E

To excuse (or bring to pass) Excusio, are. Persuasio, ere.

An Execution, Executio, onis, f. In the Common Law it signifieth the last performance of an Act, as of a Fine, or of a Judgment; and the Execution of a Fine is the obtaining of actual Possession of the things contained in the same, by virtue thereof; which is either by Entry into the Lands, or by Writ, whereof see *West* at large, p. 2. *Sym. Tit. Fines, fol. 136, 137, 138.* Executing of Judgments and Statutes, and such like, see in *Fitz. nat. brev. in Iudice a. verbo Execution.* Sir *Edw. Coke Vol. 6. casu Blunfield, fol. 89. a.* maketh two sorts of Executions, one final, another with a *Quousque*, tending to an end. An Execution final is that which maketh Money of the Defendant's Goods, or extendeth his Lands, and delivereth them to the Plaintiff, for this the Party accepteth in Satisfaction; and this is the end of the Suit, and all that the King's Writ commandeth to be done. The other sort with a *Quousque*, is tending to an end, and not final, as in the case of *Copias ad satisfaciendum*, &c. this is not final; but the Body of the Party is to be taken, to the intent and purpose to satisfy the Demandant; and his Imprisonment is not absolute, but until the Defendant do satisfy, *Idem, ibidem.*

E c

Execu-

Execution for Debt is four-fold. 1. Of Goods only by *Peri facias*, or of the Moiety of Lands by *Elegit*, or upon the Reconu- sance of a Statute; or of the Body by *Capias ad satisfaciendum*. Vid. Leigh's Phil. Com. 95.

An *Excusator* (or *Hängshen*) Garntseet, leis, f.

An *Executor*, *Executor*, oris, m. *Executor* is he that is appointed by any Man in his last Will and Testament to have the disposing of all his Substance, according to the Contents of the said Will. This *Executor* is either particular or universal. Particular, as if this or that thing only be com- mitted to his Charge. Universal, if all. And this is in the place of him whom the Civilians call *Heris designatus*, or *Testamentarius*, and the Law accounteth one Person with the Party whose *Exe- cutor* he is; as having all Ad- vantages of Action against all Men, that he had, so likewise being subject to every Man's Ac- tion, as far as himself was. This *Executor* had his beginning in the Civil Law, by the Constitu- tions of the Emperors, who first permitted those, that thought good by their Wills to bestow any thing upon good and godly Uses, to appoint whom they pleased to see the same perform- ed; And if they appointed none, then they ordained, that the Bi- shop of the place should have Au- thority of court to effect it, 1. 28. C. *Episcopus & Clerici*; And from this Time and Experience have wrought out the use of these universal *Executors*, as also

brought the Administration of their Goods that die without Will unto the Bishop.

An *Executor* is after three sorts.

1. *Executor Testamentarius & Te- statoris constitutus*.

2. *Executor Legalis*, that is, the Ordinary.

3. *Darius*, The Administra- tor, Coke 8. Rep. Sir John Need- ham's Case. An *Executor* or Administrator ought to execute his Office, and administer the Goods of the Dead lawfully, truly, and diligently. 1. Law- fully, in paying all the Duties, Debts and Legacies in such Pre- cedency and Order, as they ought to be paid by the Law.

Debts due by Obligation, shall be paid. By *Executors* before Debts by single Contract, and they before Legacies, Coke 9. Rep. *Duchon's Case*. 2. Truly, to con- vert nothing to his own Use;

for an *Executor* or Administra- tor hath not Goods of the Dead to his own Use, but in another's Right, and to others Uses, and he ought not to practise or de- vise any thing to hinder the Creditor of his Debt, but truly to execute his Office, according to the Trust reposed in him.

3. Diligently; *Quia negligentis sumptus habet emenda infirmum*. Coke 8. Rep. *Tanner's Case*.

1. *Necessitas, ut funeralia*.

2. *Utilitas*; that every one shall be paid in such Precedency as ought to be.

3. *Voluntas*; as Legacies. Coke 8. Rep. *Needham's Case*.

Executor de son tort, is he that takes upon him the Office of an Executor by Intrusion, not being so constituted by the Testator or Deceased, nor (for want of such Constitution) constituted by the Ordinary, or administrator. How far he shall become liable to Creditors, *vid.* 43 *Elin. Cap.* 8. *Dyer* 103, 166, 6 *Dyer*, 166, *Bal. knap.* 50 *Ed.* 3 *g.* 13 & 14 *Elin. Dyer* 305, 306.

To make an Executor, *Constituere executores*, etc.

To exemplify, *Exemplifico*, etc.

An Exemplification, (or Copy of a Record under Seal of the Court.) *Exemplificatio*, *onis*, f.

Exemplificationes, is a Writ granted for the Exemplification of an Original. See *Regist. Orig. fol.* 190.

To exempt (on take out, from, or away) *Eximo*, etc.

Exempt (on. *Exps*) *Exemptus*, s, um.

An Exercise, *Exercitium*, ii, n. *Exercitatio*, *onis*, f.

To execute, *Exequeo*, etc.

Ex gravi querela, is a Writ that lieth for him, unto whom any Lands or Tenements in Fee within a City, Town or Borough being devisable or devised by Will, and the Heir of the Devisee, are entred into them and detaineth them from him, *Regist. Orig. fol.* 244. *Old nat. brev. fol.* 87. See *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 198 L. *Bishop of Exeter*, *Episcopus Exoniensis*.

E X H

To exhibit, *Exhibeo*, etc.

To exhort, *Exhortor*, *ari*.

E X I

Exigendary of the common Bank, *Exigendarius de Banco communis*, is otherwise called *Exigenter*, *An.* 10 *H. 6. cap.* 4. and is an Officer belonging to that Court, for which see *Exigenter*.

An *Exigent*, *Exigenda*, s, f. is a Writ that lieth where the Defendant in an Action Personal cannot be found, nor any thing within the County, whereby to be attached, or distrained, and is directed unto the Sheriff, to proclaim and call five County days one after another, charging him to appear under the Pain of Outlawry. *Terms of Law*. This Writ lieth also in an Indictment of Felony, where the Party indicted cannot be found, *Smith de Repub. Angl. lib.* 2. *cap.* 19. It seemeth to be called an *Exigent* because that it exacteth the Party, that is, requireth his Appearance or Forth-coming to answer the Law; for if he come not at the last day's Proclamation, he is said to be *Quingdies excoatus*, and then is outlawed, *Crompt. Jurisd. fol.* 188. And this Mr. Manswood also setteth down for the Law of the Forest; part 1: of his *Forest Law*, pag. 71. See the new Book of *Entries, verbe Exigent*.

An *Exigenter*, *Exigendarius*, ii, m.

Unius Exigendariorum Curia, *Anno* 18 *H. 6. cap.* 9. is an Officer of the Court of Common

Pleas, of whom there are four in Number; they make all Exigents and Proclamations in all Actions where Process of Outlawry doth lie, and Writs of *Superfideas* as well as the Prothonotaries, upon such Exigents as were made in their Offices.

Exile (or *Banishment*) *Exilium*, n, n.

Ex more motu, are words formerly used in any Charter, or Letters Patents of the Prince, whereby he signifieth that he doth that which is contained in the Charter of his own Will and Motion, without Petition or Suggestion made by any other; and the effect of these words are to bar all Exceptions that might be taken unto the Instrument wherein they are contained by alledging that the Prince in passing that Charter was abused by any false Suggestion, *Mitchin* fol. 151.

E X O

Exorabile (or *easy to be intreated*) *Exorabilis*, le, adj.

Exorbitans (things properly out of Circle, Square or Rule, things irregular, overrunning, and, in a manner, absurd) *Exorbitans*, antis, adj.

Exorcism, *Exorcismus*, i, m.

An *Exorcist* (or *Conjurer*) *Exorcista*, æ, m.

Exotick (foreign or strange) *Exoticus*, a, um.

E X P

Ex parte sua, is a Writ that lieth for a Sheriff or Receiver, that having Auditors assigned to hear his Account, cannot obtain of them reasonable Allowance, but is cast into Prison by them, *Regist. Pl.* 137. *Str. nat. brev. Pl.* 149. The manner in this Case is to take this Writ out of the Chancery, directed to the Sheriff to take four Misprisonours to bring his Body before the Barons of the Exchequer, at a certain Day, and to warn the Lord to appear at that time, *New Terms of Law*, verbo *Accompt.*

To expect (or look for) *Expecto*, are.

Expediens (fit or convenient) *Expediens*, entis, adj.

Expedition (or *dispatch*) *Expedition*, onis, f.

To expel (or drive away) *Expello*, etc. *Disturbo*, are.

Expense (or *Cost*) *Expensa*, æ, f. *Sumptus*, tis, m.

Experimentum (or *Experimentum*) *Experimentum*, i, n.

Expert (or *skilful*) *Expertus*, æ, um.

To expire (or die) *Expiro*, are.

An *Expiring*, *Expiratio*, onis, f.

To explain (make plain or manifest) *Explico*, are.

To explicate (expound or unfold) *Explico*, are.

An *Exploit* (or *valiant Act*) *Explicum*, i, n. *Faciunt Nobilis*.

E X

To expose (or set forth) Expono, etc.

To express (or utter) Exprimo, etc.

Express (or manifest) Expres-
sus, a, um.

To exprobrate (or reprove) Ex-
probro, etc.

An exprobration, Exprobratio,
onis, f.

E X Q

Exquisite (small or elaborate) Ex-
quisitus, a, um.

E X T

*Extant (appearing above, stand-
ing out)* Extraneus, antus, adj.

To extend (or stretch out) Exten-
do, etc.

Extend, Extendere, cometh of
the French (*estendre*) i. e. *distare*,
disponere, *disendere*, and signi-
fiesh in our Common Law to
value the Lands, or Tenements
of one bound by Statute, &c. that
hath forfeited his Bond to such
an indifferent rate, as by the year-
ly Rent the Obligor may in time
be paid his Debt. The Course
and Circumstance of this see in
Fina. nos. breu. Pl. 131. Brief
d' Execution for Statute-Mer-
chant.

Extendi facias, is a Writ ordi-
narily called a Writ of Extent,
whereby the value of Lands, &c.
is commanded to be made, and
levied in divers Cases, which see

E X

In the Table of the Regis. Ori-
ginal.

Extent, Extentus, e, f. Com.
109. Lit. 52. Extent hath two
Significations, sometimes signify-
ing a Writ or Commission to the
Sheriff for the valuing of Lands
or Tenements, *Regis. Judicial* in
the Table of the Book; some-
times the act of the Sheriff or o-
ther Commissioner upon this Writ,
Brook Titulo Extent, Fel. 3. 13.

To extenuate (or make thin or
small) Tenuo, etc. *Extenuo.*

External (or outward) Extre-
nus, a, um.

To extinguish (or quench) Ex-
tinguo, etc.

Extinguishment, Extinguimen-
tum, i, n. In our Common Law
it signifiesh an effect of Conso-
lidation: For Example, if a Man
have due unto him a yearly Rente
out of any Lands, and afterwards
purchase the same Lands, now
both the Property and Rent are
consolidated, or united in one
Possession, and therefore the Rente
is said to be extinguished. In
like manner it is, where a Man
hath a Lease for Years, and af-
terwards buyeth the Property;
this is Consolidation of the Pro-
perty and the Fruits, and as an
Extinguishment of the Lease. See
the Terms of Law.

Extirpation, Extirpatio, onis, f.
Extirpation is a Writ Judicial,
that lieth against him, who af-
ter a Verdict found against him
for Land, &c. doth maliciously
overthrow any House upon it,
&c. and it is twofold, one *Actu*
Judicium, the other *Post Judici-*
um. Regis. Judic. Fel. 13. 31, 36,
58.

To *extort* (or take away by force a part) *Extorqueo*, ere.

Extortion, *Extortio*, onis, f. *Extortion* is the unlawful taking by any Officer, by colour of his Office, any Money or valuable thing of or from any Man, either that is not due, or more than is due, or before it be due. It is largely taken for any Oppression, by Power, or by Colour or Pretence of Right, from the verb *Extorqueo*, *Coke on Lit. lib. 3. f. 13. s. 701*, *Leigh Phil. Com. fol. 96*. For Example, if any Officer by terrifying any of the King's Subjects in his Office take more than his ordinary Duties, he committeth and is indictable of Extortion. To this (by Mr. Webb's Judgment) may be referred the Exaction of unlawful Usury, winning by unlawful Games, and (in one word) all taking of more than is due, by colour or pretence of Right, as excessive Toll in Millers, excessive prices of Ale, Bread, Victuals, Wares, &c. *Webb part 2. Symb. Titulo, Indictments, s. 65*. Mr. Manwood saith that Extortion is *Colore Officii*, and not *Virtute Officii*, *part 1 of his First Laws, pag. 216*. Mr. Crompton in his Justice of Peace, *Fol. 8*. hath these words in Effect, Wrong done by any Man is properly a Trespass: But excessive Wrong done by any, is called Extortion, and this is most properly in Officers, as Sheriffs, Moyors, Bailiffs, Escheators, and other Officers whatsoever, that by colour of their Office work great Oppression, and excessive Wrong unto the King's Subjects, in taking

excessive Rewards or Fees for the Execution of their Office. Great Diversity of Cases touching Extortion you may see in *Crompton's Justice of Peace, Fol. 48. 49 and 50*. See the difference between *Colore Officii*, and *Virtute vel ratione officii*, *Plowden Casu Dives, f. 64. A*. This word is used in the same Signification in Italy also. For, *Convolcanus de brachio Regio pars 5. num. 21*. thus describeth it, *Extortio dicitur fieri, quando Judex dedit aliquid sibi dari, quod non est debitum, vel quod est ultra debitum: Vel ante tempus positi id, quid post administrationem Justitiam debetur*.

Extorsively, *Extorsive*, s. *Ra 544*.

To *extract* (or draw out) *Extraho*, ere.

An *Extract* (or copy of any thing) *Extractum*, i. n.

Extracts (or Chymical Preparations) *Extracta*, orum, n.

Extraordinary, *Extraordinarius*, s, um.

Extravagant, *Extravagans*, antis, adj.

Extremum (or uttermost) *Extremus*, s, um.

The *Extremity* (or uttermost of any thing) *Extremitas*, atis, f.

To *exulcerate*, *Ulcero*, are. *Exulceratio*, are.

E Y E

An *Eye*, *Oculus*, i, m.

The *Eye-ball* (or *Apple of the Eye*) *Pupilla*, e, f. *Oculi orbis*.

The

The Eye-Brow, *Supercilium*,
ii, n.

The Eye-Lid, *Palpebra*, arum, f.

The Hair of the Eye-Lid, *Cili-
um*, ii, n.

The White of the Eye, *Albugo*,
inis, f. *Albam oculi*.

The Corner of the Eye, *Sinus o-
culorum*.

Blue-eyed, *Lippus*, a, um.

One-eyed (or *both but one Eye*)
Monoculus, i, m. *Unoculus*, i, m.

Luscus, a, um.

Goggle-eyed (or *blinking*) *Purus*,
i, m.

The Web in the Eye, *Ledcoma*,
m, f.

The winking (or *winkling* of the
Eyes) *Nictatio*, onis, f.

An Eye-Winch, *Testis Ocula-
tus*.

Eye-Salve, *Collyria*, arum, n.

Eye, *Eyelids*, *Ocelli*, o-
culi, m.

E Y R

Eyre, alias, *Eyrol* (It. *Brascon*
lib. 3. c. 11. in Rubrica) It com-
meth of the old French word
Eire, i. e. *Bar*. as a grand *Eire*,
i. e. *Magus Itineribus*. It signifi-
eth in *Briton* chap. 1. the Court
of Justices Itinerants: And Justi-
ces in *Byre* are those only which
Brascon in many places calleth
Justiciarios Itinerantes. A Of the
Eyre, read *Brascon*, ad. *supra*, who
expresseth the whole course of
it, and *Brascon lib. 3. Tractat. 2.*
cap. 1 and *2. Bar. Angl.* The
Eyre also of the Forest is no-
thing but the Justice-Seat, o-

therwise so called: Which is
or should by ancient Custom be
held every three Year by the
Justices of the Forest, journeying
up and down to that purpose.
Crompton's Jurisdiction, fol. 156,
*Manswood parte prima of his Fo-
rest Laws*, pag. 121. See Justice
in *Eyre*. Read *Shene de verborum*
signif. verbo Bar. whereby, as by
many other places, you may see
great Affinity between these
two Kingdoms of England and
Scotland, in the Administration
of Justice and Government.

F A B

Fabia (a Woman's name) *Fa-
bia*, m, f.

Fabien (a Man's name) *Fabia*,
m, f.

Fabius (a Man's name) *Fabius*,
ii, m.

Fabritius (a Man's name) *Fa-
britius*, ii, m.

F A C

A Face, *Facies*, ei, f.

Facility (or *easiness*) *Facilitas*,
atis, f.

A Faction (or *Self*) *Factio*, o-
nis, f.

Factions (leading a Party) *Facti-
ones*, a, um.

Factionary, *Factionarius*, adv.

A Factor,

A Factor, Factor, oris, m. In-
Sacar, oris, m.
Factorage, Factoragium, ii, n.
A Faculty, Facultas, oris, f.

F A G

A Fagot, Fagettus, i, m. 2 Men.
942. Falcis, ii, m.

F A I

To fain (or imagine) Fingo, ere.
Fictus, Fictus, s, um.

Faint Pleading, Falsa Placitatio,
 Cometh of the *French Faint*, a
 Participle of the Verb *Findre*, i. e.
Simulare, fingere, and *Pleider*, i. e.
Placitare. It signifieth with us a
 false evasions, or collusory man-
 ner of Pleading to the deceit of
 a third Party.

Faint (or weak) Languidus, a,
um.

To faint (or languish) Languo,
ere.

A Fair (or Mart) Faria, s, f.
Spel. 264.

Fairs, Nundinae, arum, f. pl.

The place where the Fair is kept,
Nundinarium, ii, m.

Money paid in Fairs to the Lord
of the Soil for breaking Ground to
set up Booths, Piceagium, ii, n.

Fair Foreland (in Ireland) Rhe-
bogdium.

Fairford (in Gloucestershire) Pul-
chrum vadum.

Fair Island, Dumna.

Fair Pleading, Pulchre Placi-
tando. Brum Pleading, is made

of two *French* words, *Beau*, i. e.
decorus, formosus, pulcher, and
Pleider, i. e. *difficilis* & *causum*
agere. It signifieth in our Com-
 mon Law a Writ upon the Sta-
 tute of *Mortbridge*, made the
 52 d. Year of H. 3. c. 12. where-
 by it is provided, that neither in
 the Circuit of Justices, nor in
 Counties, Hundreds or Courts-
 Baron, any Pines shall be taken
 of any Man for fair Pleading,
 that is, for not Pleading fairly,
 or apply to the purpose. Upon
 which Statute this Writ was or-
 dained against those that vio-
 late herein: See *Fitz. nat. breu.*
fol. 207. A. B. C. whose defini-
 tion is to this effect. The Writ
 upon the Statute of *Mortbridge*
 for not fair Pleading, lieth where
 the Sheriff or other Bailiff in his
 Court will take Fine of the Party,
 Plaintiff or Defendant, for that
 he pleadeth not fairly.

A Fisting, Penium, ii, n.

Faith, Fides, ei, f.

Faith (a Women's name) Fides.

Faithful, Fidelis, le, adj.

F A L

A Falchion (or short Sword) Fal-
catus Ensis.

A Falcon, Falco, oris, m.

A Falconer, Falconarius, ii, m.
Fry. 73. Accipitrarius, ii, m.

Faldoga (or Fawfold) Faldagi-
um, ii, n. Spel. 248. Lex. 53. Fald-
loci, s, f. (i. e.) the liberty of
setting up Sheep-Folds in any
Fields.

F A

Falmouth (in Cornwall) *Falens* ports. Voluba.

Fallen down, *Prolapsus*, a, um.

A falling (or *slipping down*) *Prolapsio*, onis, f.

A fall, *Casus*, us, m.

A Fallacy, *Fallacia*, e, f.

Fallow, *Warectum*, i, n. Co.

Lit. 5. Len. 133. Terra jacentis friska & ad warectum.

Time of fallowing, *Tempus warectandi*, *Fla. 162.*

False (or *untrue*) *Falsus*, a, um.

To falsify (or *make false*) *Falsio*, are.

False Judicio, is a Writ that lies to remove a Judgment out of an Inferiour Court, that is not a Court of Record.

F A M

Fame, *Fama*, e, f.

Famous (or *renowned*) *Famofus*, a, um.

A Family (or *Household*) *Familia*, e, f.

One of the Family, *Manupastus*, i, m.

Familiar (or *acquainted*) *Familiaris*, re, adj.

de Famine, *Fames*, is, f.

F A N

A Fan (to cool the Face) *Flabellum*, i, n.

A fan to fan Cornwithal, *Vannus*, i, m. *Ventilabrum*, i, n.

To fan Corn, *Vannio*, are. *Ventilo*, are.

F A

Fanned (winnowed) *Ventilatus*, a, um.

A Fanner of Corn, *Ventilator*, oris, m.

A Fanning (or *winnowing*) *Ventilatio*, onis, f.

Fantastie, *Phantasia*, e, f.

Fantastick, *Phantasticus*, a, um.

F A R

A Fardel (or *forundel*) of Land; *Farundella*, terræ. *Fla. 78. Len.*

54. Quadrantata terræ, Fardella, e, f. *Ra. Etc. 15. Fla. 33. Len.*

53. i. e. The fourth part of an Acre. *Crompt. Jurisdic. fol. 220.*

Quadrantata terra is read in the *Regist. Orig. fol. 1. B.* where you

have also *Denariata* and *Oblata*, *Solidata* and *Librata terra*, which

by probability must rise in proportion of quantity from the *Fardingdeal*, as an half Penny, Penny, Shilling or Pound rise in Value and Estimation: Then must

Oblata be half an Acre, *Denariata* the Acre, *Solidata* twelve Acres, and *Librata* twelve score Acres, and yet I find *Viginti Librata* terræ vel redditus, *Regist. Orig. fol. 94. A.* and *fol. 248. B.* whereby it seemeth that *Librata* terra is so much as yieldeth twenty Shillings per annum; ad centum solidatas terrarum, tenementorum & reddituum, *fol. 249. A.* and in *Ritz. nat. brev. fol. 87. F.* I find these words, *Viginti Librata* terræ vel redditus, which argueth it to be so much Land as will yield twenty Shillings per annum: See *Furlong.*

F F

A Far-

F A

A Fardle (or pack) Fasciculus, i, m.

Fare (or freight) Naulum, i, n. Portorium, ii, n.

Fare Money, Nautica for.

A Farm, Firma, æ, f.

To let to farm, Ad firmam tradere. *Spol.* 274.

A Farmer, Firmarius, ii, m.

A dung-Farmer, Rudista vel Ruderista, æ, m.

Far off, Longinquus, æ, um.

To Farrow (as Sows do) Fæto, æ, m.

Further, Ulterius, adv.

A Farthing (the fourth part of a Penny) Ferlingus, i, m. Quadrans, ætis, m.

A Farrier, Veterinarius, ii, m. Equitarius, ii, m. Mulomedicus, i, m.

F A S

Fashioned, Effigiatus, æ, um.

A fashioning, Effigatio, ætis, f. Hermatura, æ, f.

A fashioner, Effigiator, ætis, m. Formator, ætis, m.

To fashion, Effingo, ære.

Fest (or firm) Firmus, æ, um.

To fasten (or join) Oppango, ære.

F A T

Fate (or Destiny) Fatum, i, n.

Fatal, Fatalis, æ, adj.

A Father, Pater, ætis, m.

A God-father, Pater Initialis.

A Grand-father, Avus, i, m.

F A

A Father-in-law (not by nature, but by the Law of Marriages) Socer, ætis, m. Vitricus, ætis, m.

Fatherly, Paternus, æ, um.

Fatherhood, Paternitas, ætis, f.

A Fathom, Orgya, æ, f. Hexapeda, æ, f.

Fat, Pinguis, æ, adj.

Fat (or fatness) Pinguedo, ætis, f.

To make fat, Pinguefacio, ære.

Fatted, Saginatus, æ, um.

A Fattening, Saginatio, ætis, f.

Fattening Meat, Sagina, æ, f.

A fattening place, Saginatum, ii, n.

Fatlings, Akilia.

F A U

A Fault, Culpa, æ, f.

Favourine (a Man's name) Favotinus, i, m.

Favourably, Favorabiliter, adv.

F A W

A Fawcet (or Top) Epistomium, ii, n.

A Fawn (or Hind-Calf) Hærotinus, i, m.

A Fawn (or young Deer) Hænululus, li, m.

A fawning (or bringing forth young, as Does do) Fæonatio, ætis, f.

F E A

Faaly, Fideliter, ætis, f. *Spol.* 267. It cometh of the French *Faule*,

Franko, i. e. *Fidel*, and signifieth in our Common Law, an Oath taken at the Admittance of every Tenant, to be true to the Lord of whom he holdeth his Land, and he that holdeth Land by this only Oath of Fealty, holdeth in the freest manner that any Man in England under the King may hold; because all with us that have Fee, hold *per fidem & fidelitatem*, that is, by Fealty at the least, *Smith de Repub. Angl. lib.*

3. c. 8. Fealty is the most general service in the Common Law, for it is incident to every Tenure, unless it be a Tenure in *Frankalmoigne*. It is also the most sacred, because it is done upon Oath; and the reason wherefore the Tenant is not sworn, in doing his Homage to his Lord, is because no Subject is sworn to another Subject to become his Man, of Life and Member, but to the King only, and that is called the Oath of Allegiance, *homagium ligium*; and those words for that purpose are omitted out of Fealty, which is to be done upon Oath, *Coke, lib. 4. Berri's Case*, and on *Lit. lib. 2. cap. 2. fol. 91.*

The doing of Fealty to a Lord, Affidatio, *onis*, f.

A Tenant by Fealty, Affidatus, i, m.

Fear or dread, Metus, *Us*, m.

To fear, (terrify or make afraid) Terrificatio, *ere*.

Fearful (or afraid) Timidus, a, um.

A Present-Cock, Phasianus, i, m.

A Ringent-Hen, Phasianus, a, f.

A Present-keeper, Phasianarius, ii, m.

A Feather, Pluma, a, f.

F E B

February, Februarius, ii, m.

F E E

A Fee, Feodum, i, n. *Feudum*, i, n. (i. e.) a Fee of Inheritance; also Money due to Officers for their Reward.

Fee-Farm, Feodi firma, *Spal.* 263. *Lex* 54. *Feofirma*, a, f. *Feudi firma*.

To feed (graze or pasture as Beasts do) Pascio, *ere*.

F E L

Felis (a Man's name) Felix, i, cis, m.

A Pelwanger, Pellio, *onis*, m.

To fell (or cut down) Succido, *ere*.

A Felon (a fire in the Body so called) Furunculus, i, m.

A Felson on the Fingers, Reduvia, a, f.

A Fellow of a College, Socius, ii, m.

A Fellowship, Conlocioctas, a, tis f.

Felo de se, is he that committeth Felony by murdering himself. *Crump. Just. Peace, fol. 28.*

Lamb. Eiemarch. lib. 2. cap. 7. fol. 243. If a Man of *non sana memoria* give to himself a mortal wound, and before he dieth he become of sound memory, and after dieth of the same wound; in this case, although he die of sound memory, by reason of his proper stroke, yet because the Original Cause was committed, being not of sound memory, he shall not be *Felo de se*, because the Death hath relation to the Original Act, *Coke 1 Rep. Shelly's Case*. By the Common Law if a Man kill himself, he is called *Felo de se*, and he doth only forfeit his Goods and Chattels, but not his Lands; neither doth this work Corruption of Blood, nor the Wife lose her Dower, because he is an Attainder in Deed. He that is *Felo de se*, shall not have Christian Burial, and all his Goods and Chattels are forfeited to the King, and by his Almoner are to be distributed to Pious Uses (heretofore) in *salutem anime. Peigh. Phil. Com. fol. 103, 104.*

Felony, Felonia, *m. f. Spal. 242. Lex. 54.* Felony is so called either of the Latin word *Fel*, which is in English *Gall*, or of the ancient English word *Bell* or *Fierres*, because it is intended to be done with a cruel, bitter, fell, fierce or mischievous Mind. *Significat quodlibet capitale crimen felle animi perpetratum*, in which sense Murder is said to be done. *per feloniam*; and in ancient times this word (*Felony*) was of so large an extent as it included High Treason, and by pardon-

ing of all Felonies, High Treason was pardoned, *Coke's 4. Rep.* We account any Offence Felony that is in degree next unto Petty Treason, and compriseth divers Particulars under it, as Murder, Theft, killing a Man's self, Sodomy, Rape, wilful burning of Houses, and divers such like, which are to be gathered especially out of Statutes, whereby many Offences are daily made Felony that before were not. Felony is discovered from higher Offences by this, that the punishment thereof is Death. Yet this is not perpetual, for Petit Larceny, which is the stealing of any thing under the value of twelve Pence, is Felony, as appeareth by *Bract. lib. 1. Cap. 2.* His reason is, because the Indictment against such a one must run with these words, *Felonice copie*, and yet this is not punished by Death, tho' it be loss of Goods. A Man may call that Felony which is under Petit Treason, and punished by Death; and of this there are two sorts; one higher, that for the first time may be relieved by Clergy, another that may not. The Cognition or knowing them is by Statutes, for Clergy is allowed where it is not expressly taken away. Of these matters read *Stamf. lib. 1. pl. Cap. 2 fine, cap. 2. ad assue. 39.* and the *Statutes. Lamb. Justice of Peace, cap. 7.* in a Table drawn for that purpose, as also *lib. 4. cap. 4. fol. 404. Crompt. in his Just. of P. fol. 32.* Felony ordinarily worketh Corruption of Blood, tho' not where a Statute ordain-

erth an Offence to be Felony, and yet withal saith that it shall not work Corruption of Blood, as *Ann. 39 Eliz. cap. 17.* Felony is also punished by loss of Lands not entailed, and Goods and Chattels as well real as personal, and yet by the Statute *Ann. 37 H. 8. cap. 6.* a Man may have property of some things which are of so base a nature, that no Felony can be committed of them, and no Man shall lose for them Life or Member, as a Blood-hound and a Mastiff, *Coke on Lit lib. 3 p. 392. Coke's 7 Rep. Cases of Swans.* To steal Fruit that hangeth on a Tree, to cut down and carry away the Tree it self, is not Felony, but these things are part of the Freehold till they are severed, and cannot be reputed for any Chattels. But if I gather mine Apples, or cut down a Tree of mine own, then may another become a Felon by taking away either of them. Felony cannot be committed by the taking of Beasts that be savage, if they be savage and un-ramed at the time of taking, nor for taking of Doves being out of a Dove-coat, nor for taking of Fishes being at large in a River, for such taking is not *Contrectatio rei alienae, sed quae est undius in bonis*, but the stealing of a Doe which is tame and domestical is Felony; but as Mr. *Stamford* well noteth, it seemeth that he that stealeth it should have certain knowledge that it is tame; but if the Doe be killed, and then stolen, this is certainly Felony, saith he; so if one break

a Dove-coat and take out the young Pidgeons, which cannot go nor fly, this is Felony; or steal Fish out of a Pond or Trunk, or young Goshawks ingendred in my Park which cannot go nor fly. *Stamford. Pl. of Cr. p. 1. c. 1.* The Civil Laws do judge open Theft to be satisfied by the recompence of four-fold, and private Theft by the recompence of double. But the Laws of England suffer neither of these Offences to be more favourably punished than with the Offender's death, if the value of the thing stolen be above Twelve Pence. *Leigh. Phil. Com. fol. 103.* If a Man be adjudg'd to be hang'd; and the Sheriff be commanded that it be executed, and he behead him, this is Felony in the Sheriff, because the Order of the Law is not observed. *Stamford. l. 1. Pl. of Cr. c. 4.*

A Felon, Felonis, m.

Feloniously, Felonice, adv. Spel. 252. Lex. 54.

A Fel, Feltrum, f, n. Pannus coactilis.

F E M

A Female, Foemina, æ, f.

Female (of the Female kind) Foemineus, a, um.

F E N

A Fence (or Inclosure) Fensura, æ, f.

A Fencer

FE

A Fencer, (or Master of Fines)
Gladiator, oris, m.
A Fencing, Gladiatura, m, f.
To Fence, Digladior, aris.

FEO

A Feodary, Feodarius, ii, m.
Spel. 263. *Lex.* 54. is an Officer authorized by the Master of the Court of Wards and Liveries, by Letters Patents under the seal of that Office. His Function is to be present with the Escheator at the finding of any Office, and give Evidence for the King, as well concerning the Value as the Tenure, and also to survey the Land of the Ward, after the Office found, and to rate it. He is also to assign the Kings Widows their Dowers, and to receive all the Rents of the Wards Lands, within his Circuit, and to answer them to the Receiver of the Court of Wards and Liveries. This Officer is mentioned, *Anno* 32 H. 8. cap. 46.

A Feoffor, Feoffator, oris, m.
i. e. the Giver.

A Feoffment (or giving of Lands in Fee) Feoffamentum, i, n, Donatio feudi.

A Feoffee (or Receiver) Feoffatus, i, m. *Spel.* 263. *Lex.* 55.
Co. Ent. 484.

Joint Feoffees, Costeoffati, orum, m. *Co. Ent.* 217.

FER

Fern, Filix, icis, f.

FE

Ferdinand (a Man's name) Ferdinandus, i, m.

A Ferret, Viverra, m, f.

Ferrers (the Family) De Ferreriis.

A Ferry (or passage by Water)
Feria, m, f. *Spel.* 264. **Trajectus**, us, m.

A Ferry-boat, Ponto, onis, m.

A Ferry-man, Portitor, oris, m.
Trajector, oris, m. **Limtrarius**, ii, m.

Fertil, Fertilis, le, adj.

FES

A Fescue, Festuca, m, f.

Festus (a Man's name) Festus, i, m.

FET

Festers (or Gyves) Compedes, um, f. pl.

Festered, Compeditus, a, um.
Connexus, a, um. compeditibus vinculus.

Festered Horses, Equi Connexi.
Co. Entr. 648.

Unfestered Horses, Equi ad ligum, *Co. Entr.* *ibid.*

FEU

A Feud (or deadly quarrel) Feudus, m, f. *Faiths*, m, f.

A Fever (or Ague) Febris, is, f.

A Hætick Fever, Hæctica, m, f.

A fea

F I

A feverish distemper, Febricula, z, f.
Feverish, Febriculosus, a, um.

F E W

Few, Paucus, z, um.
Fewel, Fomes, itis, m.

F I C

A fiction (or feigned thing) Fictio, onis, f. Fignentum, i, n.
Fibitious, Fabulosus, a, um.

F I D

A Fiddle, Fides, is, f. Virgilia, z, f.
A Fiddlestick, Plectrum, i, n.
A Fidler, Fidicen, isis, n. Citharædus, i, m.
Fidelity (or Faithfulness) Fidelitas, acis, f.

F I E

A Field, Campus, i, m.
The open Field without a Wood, Lands, z, f.
A Pasture-Field, Campus pisaceus.
A Wheat-Field, Campus Triticeus, Co. Est. 648.
A little Field, Agellus, i, m.
A Hedge-Row about a Field, Themicium, ii, n.
Fieri facias, is a Writ Judicial that lieth at all times within the

F I

Year and Day, for him that hath recovered in an Action of Debt or Damages, to the Sheriff, to command him to levy the Debt or Damages, of his Goods against whom the Recovery was had. This Writ has beginning from West. 2. c. 18. Anno 13 Ed. 1. See old Nat. Bro. fol. 150. See great diversity thereof in the Table of the Regis. Judicial, verbo Fieri facias.
Fertis (or outrageous) Fertus, a, um.

F I F

A Fife, Buccina, z, f.
A Fifer, Buccinator, oris, m.
The Fifth, Quintus, a, um.
Fifteen, Quindenus, a, um.
Quindecim, adj. Indecl.
Fifteen shillings, Quindécies, adv.
Fifteen shillings, Quindecim solidi.
Fifteen Pence, Quindécim libras.
Of Fifteen, Quindenarius, a, um.
Fifty, Quinquaginta, adj. Indecl.
Fifty shillings, Quinquaginta solidi.
Fifty Pounds, Quinquaginta libras.
Fifty Nine, Undesexaginta, pl. Indecl.

F I G

A Fig, Ficus, ci, & us, f.
A great Fig, Groffus, is, & g.
A dry Fig, Carica, z, f.
A Fig.

A Fig-tree, Ficaria, z, f.
A Garden of Figs, Ficetum, i, n.
To fight, Pugno, are.
To fight together, Interpugno, are. Ry, 156.

To fight hand to hand, Magna-
cum hoste conferere.

A fight, Pugna, z, f.

A fight between two or more,
Affraia, z, f.

He that fights hand to hand,
Consortor, oris, m.

A fight at Sea, Naumachia, m, f.
Bellum Navale.

A forfeiture for fighting (or
breaking the Peace) Fightwita,
z, f.

A figure (or fashion) Figura,
z, f.

F I L

A Filaxer, Filaxarius, ii, m. Spel.
271. Lex. 76. Filaxarius cometh
of the French Filace, i. e. Filum.
Filaxer is an Officer in the Com-
mon Pleas, whereof there are 14
in Number. They make out all
Original Process, as well real as
personal, and mixt; and in aski-
ngs merely personal, where the
Defendants are returned or sum-
moned; there goeth out the Di-
strefs infinite until appearance.
If he be returned Nil, then
process of Capias infinite, if the
Plaintiff will, or after the third
Capias, the Plaintiff may go to
the Exigent of the Shire, where
his Original is grounded, and
have an Exigent and Proclama-
tion made: And also the Filaxer
maketh forth all Writs in view

in Causes where the View is pla-
 ced. He is also allowed to enter
 the Imparison; viz. the General
 Issue in Common Actions, where
 Appearance is made with him, and
 also Judgment by Confession in
 any of them, before Issue be join-
 ed: and make out Writs of Exe-
 cution thereupon. But although
 they enter the Issue, yet the
 Protonotary must enter the
 Judgment, if it be after Verdict.
 They also make Writs of *Superse-*
deas in case where the Defendant
 appeareth in their Offices after
 the Copia awarded.

A Filberd (or Hus) Avellani,
z, f. Corylus, i, m.

File, Filacium, ii, n. (i. e.)
 Thread or Wire whereon Writs
 or other Exhibits in Courts are
 filed or fastned for the more safe
 keeping of them, whence *Fila-*
zers have their name.

A File, Lima, z, f.
Filed, Limatus, z, ad.
A Filer, Limator, oris, m.
A Filing, Limatio, oris, m.
The Filings, also a filing, Limi-
tura, z, f.

To file, Filo, are. Limo, are,
To fill, Pleo, ere. Impleo.

A Fillet (or Hair-Bace) Crinale,
is, n. Texa, z, f. Tania, z, f.
Vitta crinalis. Fascia ligatoria.
To tie with a fillet, Vistro, are.

F. I. N.

A Fine, Finis, is, m. Spel. 272.
Lex. 156. Gersoma, vel Gersuma,
z, f. Fine cometh of the French
Fin, and Latin Finis. This word
is now com.

Fine hath divers significations in the Law, *Quia aliquando significat pretium, aliquando penam, aliquando pacem.* For 1. The Price or sum which is the cause of obtaining a Benefit, is called a Fine, as a Fine for Alienation, for Admission to a Copyhold for obtaining of Leases. 2. What the Offender gives in Satisfaction of his Offence, is called a Fine also, and in this sense *dictum* *par.* 3. The Assurance which makes Men to enjoy their Lands and Inheritance is called *Finis*, *Quia finem litibus imponit.* They are also called because they are the ends or causes of the ends of all such business. Of Fines taken of Copyholders, some be certain by Custom, and some be uncertain. But that Fine, tho' it be *incertus*, yet it must be *rationabilis*, and that Reasonableness shall be discussed by the Justices upon the true Circumstances of the Case appearing unto them, and if the Court where the Cause dependeth, adjudgeth the Fine exacted unreasonable, then is not the Copyholder compellible to pay it, *Call 8. Rep. Beecher's Case. Coke on Lit. Lib. 1. cap. 9. sect. 74.*

A Fine (or Amercement) *Geldum*, *h. n.*

A Fine for not pursuing of a Thief, *Overseamessum*, *i. n.*

Fine non capiendo pro palere placendo, is a Writ to inhibit Officers of Courts to take Fines for fair Pleas.

A Finger, *Digitus*, *i. m.*

The fore-finger, *Digitus Index.*

The middle finger, *Vernus*, *i. m.* *Digitus medius.*

The ring-finger, *Digitus annularis.*

To finish (or end) *Finio*, *ire.*

F I R

Fire, *Ignis*, *is. m.*

To strike fire, *Fugillo*, *are.*

A flue to strike fire, *Fugillus*, *i. m.*

A fire-brand, *Fax*, *cis. f.* *Toris*, *is. m.*

A coal-fire, *Anthracia*, *æ. f.*

A fire shovel, *Barillum*, *i. n.*

A fire-fork, *Furea ignaria.*

Fire buckets, *Incendiarium Siphones.*

Wild-fire, *Incendiarium oleum.*

To set on fire, *Incendo*, *ere.*

Setting on fire, *Incendarius*, *a. um.*

A furkin, *Furkinus*, *i. m.* *Amphora*, *æ. f.*

Fire-boot, *Estoverium ardendi*, *Co. Lit. 41. B. of Fire and Boot*; for the Composition look Hay-boot. It signifieth Allowance or Estovers of Wood, to maintain Competent Fire for the use of the Tenant.

Firm (or steadfast) *Firmus*, *a. um.*

A fir-tree, *Abies*, *ietis. f.*

The first, *Primus*, *a. um.*

First, *Primus*, *adv.*

First-fruits, *Primitiæ*, *arum. f.* Sing. *carot*, (*i. e.*) the Profits of every Spiritual living for one Year, given in ancient time to the Pope, throughout all Christendom: But by the Statute, *Ann. 26 H. 8. cap. 3.* translated to the Prince, for the ordering thereof.

whereof, there was a Court erected Anno 32 H. 8. cap. 45. But this Court was dissolved Anno 5 M. Sess. 2. cap. 10. and since that time, though those Profits be reduced again to the Crown by the Statute Anno 1 Eliz. cap. 4. Yet the Court was never restored, but all matters therein to be handled were transferred to the Exchequer.

First-born, Primogenitus, a, um.

F I S

A Fish, Piscis, is, m.

A little Fish, Pisciculus, i, m.

The Scale of a Fish, Squama, æ, f.

The Gills of a Fish, Branchiæ, arum, f.

The Fin of a Fish, Pinna, æ, rum, f.

A Stock Fish, Asellus asellatus, salpa, æ, f.

A Fish-Market, Piscaria, æ, f. Forum piscarium.

A Fish-Pond, Piscina, æ, f.

Holes in a Fish-Pond, Cellæ Piscinales.

A Master of Fish-Ponds and Pits, Piscinarius, ii, m.

Full of Fish, Piscosus, a, um.

A Fish-Man, Piscator, oris, m.

A Fisher Boat, Navia Piscatoria.

A Fisher Woman, Piscatrix, icis, f.

A Fishmonger (or seller of Fish), Piscarius, ii, m.

A Fishing, Piscatio, onis, f.

Of a Fisher Man, Piscatorium, a, um.

A little fry of Fish, Pisciculi, æ, rum, m.

A Fishing Basket, Piscella, æ, f.

A Shell-Fish, Concha, æ, f.

A Last of Barrel-Fish, Lasta, piscis barrellaci.

Salt Fish, Salsamenta, orum, n.

A Fish-Hook, Hamus piscatorius.

A Fishing-Line, Linea piscatoria.

A Fishing Net, Rete piscatorium.

A Fisher's Boat, Lembus, bi, m.

To Fish, Piscor, æ, rum.

A Fishery, Piscarium, ii, m.

To scale Fish, Desquamare Pisces.

A Fish, Pugon, i, m.

A Fish-bone (a kind of running Disease), Fistula, æ, f.

F I T

Fish, Aptus, a, um.

A Fit, Paroxysmus, i, m.

Fitz-Alan (the Family), Filius Alani.

Fitz-Alured (the Family), Filius Aluredi.

Fitz-Amand (the Family), Filius Amandi.

Fitz-Andrew (the Family), Filius Andrewæ.

Fitz-Barnard (the Family), Filius Barnardi.

Fitz-Brian (the Family), Filius Briani.

Fitz-Count (the Family), Filius Comitis.

Fitz-Eustace (the Family), Filius Eustachii.

Fitz-Fulke (the Family), Filius Fulconis.

Fitz-Geoffrey (the Family), Filius Galfredi.

Fitz-Gerrard

Fitz-Gerrard (the Family) Filius
Gerrardi.
Fitz-Gilbert (the Family) Filius
Gilberti.
Fitz-Harding (the Family) Filius
Hardingi.
Fitz-Haimon (the Family) Filius
Haimonis.
Fitz-Henry (the Family) Filius
Henrici.
Fitz-Herbert (the Family) Filius
Herberti.
Fitz-Hugh (the Family) Filius
Hugonis.
Fitz-Humphry (the Family) Fili-
us Humphredi.
Fitz-James (the Family) Filius
Jacobi.
Fitz-John (the Family) Filius
Johannis.
Fitz-Lucas (the Family) Filius
Lucæ.
Fitz-Maurice (the Family) Filius
Mauricii.
Fitz-Michael (the Family) Filius
Michaelis.
Fitz-Nichols (the Family) Filius
Nicholsi.
Fitz-Oliver (the Family) Filius
Oliveri.
Fitz-Osborn (the Family) Filius
Osburni.
Fitz-Osmond (the Family) Filius
Osmondi.
Fitz-Otas (the Family) Filius
Odonis.
Fitz-Pain (the Family) Filius
Pagani.
Fitz-Patrick (the Family) Filius
Patricii.
*Fitz-Peter or Fitz-Piers (the
Family)* Filius Petri.
Fitz-Ralph (the Family) Filius
Radulphi.

Fitz-Reynold (the Family) Fili-
us Reginaldi.
Fitz-Richard (the Family) Filius
Richardi.
Fitz-Robert (the Family) Filius
Roberti.
Fitz-Roger (the Family) Filius
Rogeri.
Fitz-Symon (the Family) Filius
Symeonis.
Fitz-Stephen (the Family) Filius
Scephani.
Fitz-Thomas (the Family) Filius
Thomæ.
Fitz-Walter (the Family) Filius
Walteri.
Fitz-Warren (the Family) Filius
Warreni.
Fitz-William (the Family) Filius
Gulielmi.

F I V

Five, Quinque, adj. Indecl.]
Five times, Quinquies, adv.
Five Years old, Quinquennis,
ne, adj.
The space of five Years, Quin-
quennium, li, n. Spatium quin-
que annorum.
Into five parts, Quinquепartitò,
adv.
Five Pence, Quinque denarii.
Five Shillings, Quinque solidi.
Five Pounds, Quinque libræ.
Five Hundred Pounds, Quingen-
tæ libræ.
Five Thousand Pounds, Quinque
mille librarum.

F L A

A Flag (Banner or Ensign) Vexil-
lum, i, n.

G g 2

A Flag

F. L

A Flag on the Top of the Mast,
Cheruchus, i, m.

A Flag (or Ornament of a Ship)
Aplaustrum, i, n.

Flags (or Streamers) Fluitantia
vela. Vexilla navalia.

*Instruments drawn by Oxen, to
draw up Flags in Meadows,* Scir-
pines, ipm, m.

A Flagon, Lagena, æ, f.

A Flail is thrash with, Tribula,
æ, f.

A Flame, Flamma, æ, f.

The Flank, Ilia, um, n. pl.

A Flap to kill or drive away Flies,
Muscarium, ii, n.

*The Flap that covereth the we-
soud of the Throat,* Epiglossis, æ,
dis, f.

A Flask to keep Gun powder in,
Lagena pulveraria.

A Flasket, Quulus, li, m.

A Flatterer, Fucio, onis, m. A-
dulato, pris, m.

To flatter, adulo, arc.

Flatulent (or windy), Flatulen-
tus, a, um.

Flax, Linum, i, n.

Wrought Flax, Linum factum.

Flax (or Ticks) on the Distaff,
Pensum, i, æ.

Fine Flax, Byssus, si, f.

A brake for Flax or Hemp, Lini-
frangibula, æ, f.

A Flax plot, Linarium, ii, n.

He that sells Flax or Cloth, Li-
narius, ii, n. Linipola, æ, m.

A flax-woman, Linifex, cis, f.

Made of fine Flax, Carbaseus, æ,
um,

An heap of Flax, Linodium,
ii, n.

To fly, Deglubo, arc. Exco-
rio, arc.

F. L

F. L. E

*A Fleam (or Chirurgeon's Instru-
ment)* Phlebotomum, i, n. Scal-
prum Chirurgicum.

A Fleece of Wool, Vellus, æ,
ris, n.

Flesh, Caro, carnis, f.

Unsevery Flesh, Caro iners.

*A Flesh-fork (or Hook to take up
Meat)* Fulcinula, æ, f.

A Fleet (or Navy) Classis,
is, f.

The Fleet Prison, Fletus, æ, f. So
called of the River upon the side
whereof it standeth, Camb. Brit.
Fol. 137. The Water out of the
Thames flows up by it. Vero
this none are usually committed,
but for contempt to the King
and his Laws, or upon absolute
Commandment of the King, or
some of his Courts, or lastly up-
on Debt, when Men are unable
or unwilling to satisfy their Cre-
ditors.

A Fletcher (Bowyer) Arcuarius,
ii, m.

A Fletcher's Shop, Fabrica Sagit-
taria.

F. L. I

Flight, Fuge, æ, f.

A putting to flight, Fugatio, æ,
nis, f.

Pas to flight, Fugatus, æ, um.

A Flint-stone, Silix, icis, d. &
A quarry of Flint, Cotonis,
æ, f.

Flint (in Flintshire) Flintia.
Flintshire, Flintensis Comit-
tus.

F O

Flixton (in *Suffolk*) *Damvixus*, alius, *Felicitis oppidum*.

F L O

A *Flock* (or *multitude of People*)
Turba, *z*, f.

A *Flock of Cattle*, *Grex*, *gre-*
gis, m.

A *Floodgate belonging to a Mill*,
Moles, is, f.

A *floor of a Barn* (or *threshing*
Floor) *Area*, *z*, f.

A *Floor or Flooring*, *Area*, pro
Tabulatione.

A *boarded Floor*, *Tabulata A-*
rea.

A *ravined Floor*, *Fistucata A-*
rea.

A *paved Floor*, *Tessellata Area*.
Flora (a *Woman's Name*) *Flo-*
ra, *z*, f.

Flurence (a *Man's Name*) *Flo-*
pontius, ii, m.

Flurence (a *Woman's Name*) *Flor-*
encia, *z*, f.

Flour (or *fine Meal of Corn*)
Simila, *z*, f.

Fine Flour, *Pollen*, inis, n.

The *finest Flour thrice sifted*, *Gri-*
braria, *z*, f.

Of *fine Flour*, *Pollinarins*, *z*, m.

A *Flower*, *Flos*, is, m.

Flouring, *Flotans*, entis, adj. *Ca-*
Est. 536. *Pry*. 85. *Flota navium*.
Pry. 118, 121.

F L U

The *Flux*, (or *loosness*) *Lien-*
teris, *z*, f.

The *Bloody-flux*, *Dysenteria*,
z, f.

F O A

A *Fowl*, *Pullus*, i, m.

F O

F O D

Fodder, *Foderum*, i, n. *Spel*,
282. *Com*. 117.

A *Foder* (or *Father*) of *Lead*,
Fodera plumbi.

F O G

Fog (or *rank grass not eaten in*
Summer) *Fogagium*, ii, n. *Spel*,
283. *Len*. 57.

F O L

To *fold* (or *plant*) *Plieo*, *ere*.

To *fold* (or *wrap together*) *Ob-*
volvo, *ere*.

A *Fold*, *Falda*, *z*, f. *Spel*. 248.
Len. 53.

A *Fold or sheep-coat*, *Ovile*, is, m.

A *Fold* (or *Plant*) *Phictura*,
z, f.

A *Folding together*, *Obvelatio*,
onis, f.

The *Folk-mote*, *Folkmeta*, *z*, f.
(i. e.) the meeting of the *Peo-*
ple, the *County-Court*, the *Sher-*
iff's Term.

Folk-mote (in *Kent*) *Pop*. *Lopia*.

F O M

A *Fomentation*, *Fomentatio*, *o-*
nis, f.

F O N

A *Fowl*, *Bapisterium*, ii, m.

F O O

Food, *Alimentum*, i, n. *Nu-*
trimentum, i, n.

Pertain.

Pertaining to Food, Alimentarius, a, um.

A Foot, Pes, dis, m. Pedata, f, f.

The sole of the Foot, Planta, m, f.

A Footman, Pedes, itis, c. o.

A Footman that runs afoot, Vantararius, ii, m.

A Footstool, Scabellum, i, n.

A Foot-pace, Vestigium foci.

A Foot-Soldier, Pedes, itis, c. g.

F O R

For, Pro, prep. Propter, prap.

Forage, Foragium, ii, n. Lex. 57.

To forbid, Veto, are. Prohibeo, ere.

A forbidding, Prohibitio, onis, f.

Forbidden, Prohibitus, a, um.

A forbider, Prohibitor, oris, m.

Force (or strength) Vis, vis, vi, vim.

Force, Forcia, m, f. R. A. Ent. 79: Law. 117. 2 inst. 182. Spel.

Force is a French word, signifying Vim, necessitatem, fortitudinem, spiritum. In our Common Law it is most usually applied to the Evil part, and signifieth unlawful Violence: West.

thus defineth it, Force is an Offence, by which Violence is used to things or persons, P. 2. Symb.

The Inditements fol. 65. Where also he divideth it thus. Force is either simple or compound; simple is that which is so committed that it hath no other Crime

adjoined unto it, as if one by force do only enter in another Man's Possession, without do-

ing any other unlawful act there. Mixt, is that Violence which is committed with such a Fact, as of it self only is Criminal; as if any by force enter into another Man's Possession, and kill a Man, or ravish a Woman there:

Force prohibited by the Statutes must be either Manus forti, with force or strong Hand, or Multitudo, with Multitude of People.

The Counsellors and Committers of Force are alike punished.

There is a difference in the Common Law betwixt publick and private Force.

Fresh force done within forty Days, Frisca fortia.

Forcible Entry, Ingressus manu forti factus.

To forecast (or cast in one's Mind before hand, to foresee) Provido, ere.

By Force of an Act of Parliament, Vigore.

A Forehead, Fronis, tis, f.

Foreign (or Outlandish) Externus, a, um.

Foreign, Forinsecus, a, um. It cometh of the French Forain, i. e.

Externus, Externus. It is used adjectively in our Common Law, and joineth with divers Substantives, as foreign Matter, that is,

Matter triable in another Country, Pl. Cor. fol. 154. or matter done in another County, Rich.

fol. 126.

Foreign Plea, Forinsecum Placitum, is a Refusal of the Judge as incompetent, because the matter in hand was not within his

Precincts,

Precincts, *Kitchin* Fel. 75. & *Anno* 4 H. 8. cap. 2. & *Anno* 22 E. 1. *judem*, cap. 2 & 14.

Foreign Answer, That is, such an Answer as is not triable in the County where it was made, *An.* 16 H. 6. cap. 5.

Foreign Service, *Forinsecum servitium*, That is, such service whereby a mean Lord holdeth over of another without the compass of his own Fee, *Brak. Tit. Tenures*, Fel. 251. n. 12 and 28. *Kitch.* Fel. 109. or else that which a Tenant performeth either to his own Lord, or to the Lord Paramount out of the Fee; of these Services read *Brakton lib.* 2. cap. 16. n. 7. *Brak. Tenures* 28, 95. *Foreign Service* seemeth to be Knights Service, or Elcuyage uncertain, *Parkins reservat.* 650.

Foreign Attachment, *Attachiamantum Forinsecum*, is an Attachment of Foreigners Goods found within a Liberty or City, for the Satisfaction of some Citizen to whom the said Foreigner oweth Money.

Foreign Apposer, *Forinsecatus Appositor*, is an Officer in the Exchequer, to whom all Sheriffs and Bailiffs do repair, by him to be apposed of their green Wax, and from thence draweth down a Charge upon the Sheriff and Bailiff to the Clerk of the Pipe.

Forejudget, *Forisjudicatio*, *Abjudicatio*, onis, f. Signifieth in the Common Law a Judgment, whereby a Man is deprived or put by the thing in Question. It seemeth to be com-

pounded of *For*, i. e. *Prætor*, and *Juger*, i. e. *Judicare*. See *Brakton*, lib. 4. tract. 3. cap. 5. *Kitchin* Ed. 209. *Old Nat. brev.* Fel. 44. and 81. *Statute An.* 5 Edw. 3. cap. 9. and *Anno* 21 R. 2. cap. 12.

To forejudge, *Forisjudico*, are. *Abjudico*, are.

For ever, *Imperpetuum*.

A Forehead-cloth, *Frontale*, is, n.

Fore-front (or Outside) *Frontispicium*, ii, n.

A Foretop, *Caprona*, æ, f.

A Foreland, *Forlandum*, i, n.

To forestall, *Forstallo*, are.

A Forestaller, *Forstallator*, oris, m.

Forestallment, *Forstallamentum*, i, n. *Spel.* 294. 2 Ro. 79. Co. Lit. 161. *Davis* 38. Ry. 26. 29.

A kind of forestalling the Market, *Abbrocamentum*, i, n.

A Forestall (or stoppage of the way) also a forestalling of the Market, *Forstallum*, i, n.

A Forest, *Foresta*, æ, f.

A Forester, *Forestarius*, ii, m. *Spel.* 286. *Lex.* 58.

A Custom of Foresters, *Sec. to take Horsemeat, Man's Mead, Sec. gratis of Tenants and Inhabitants that lived thereabouts*, *Putura*, æ, f. *Qu. Fortura*.

A kind of Club of Forest Tenants at the Officer of the Foresters House, *Scotalium*, ii, n. *Scotalia*, æ, f.

A Forest-Bill, *Hatchetrum*, i, n.

A principal Officer of the Forest, *Gruarius*, ii, m.

Warden of a Forest, *Gardianus Forestæ Domini Regis de Waltham*.

To turn Ground to Forest, Afforestation, are.

A Duty to be paid to the King's Forester, Forestagium, ii, n.

To forfeit, Forisfacio, etc.

A Forfeiture, Forisfactura, s. f. Spl. 292. Forfeiture cometh from the French word *Forfait*, i. e. *Spelus*, but signifieth in our Language rather the effect of transgressing a penal Law than the Transgression it self, as Forfeiture of Escheats, *Ann. 25 Ed. 3. c. 2. Statute de prodicion*. Goods confiscated, and Goods forfeited differ. *Stannf. Pl. Cor. Fel. 186.* where those seem to be forfeited that have a known Owner, having committed any thing, whereby he hath lost his Goods, and those confiscated that are disavowed by an Offender, as not his own, nor claimed by any other; or rather that Forfeiture is more general, and Confiscation particular to such as forfeit only to the Prince's Exchequer, *Vi. cap. 24. lib. 3. per totum*.

Full Forfeiture, Plena Forisfactura, Otherwise called *Plena vita*, is forfeiture of Life and Member and all else that a Man hath, *Manwood, p. 2. Fel. 341.* The Canon Lawyers use also this word, *Forisfacta sunt pecuniaria. Pene delinquuntum*, Sec. *Cap. Presbyteri. Enir. pan.*

To forge (as Smiths do) Cudo, etc.

A Forge, Forges, s. f. Co. Lit. 115. 1 Nov. 184.

A Forge (or Smith's Forge) Fabrica ferraria.

To forge the Sheriff's Warrant upon a Writ, Fabricare Warrantum Vicecomitis super aliquod breve.

A Forger of false Deeds and Writings, Fabricator falsarum Chartarum. It cometh of the French Forger, i. e. *Accudere, fabricare, confare*, to beat on an Anvil, to fashion, to bring into shape, and signifieth in our Common Law, either him that fraudulently maketh and publisheth false Writings, to the prejudice of any Man's Right, or else the Writ that lieth against him that committeth the Offence. *Fitz. nat. brev. Fel. 96. B. C.* calleth it a Writ of Deceit: See Terms of Law, *verbo Forger*, and *West Synb. p. 2. Indistinctum, sect. 66.* See the new Book of Entries, *verbo forge de faits*. This is a branch of that which the Civilians call *Crimen falsi. vid. Hostiens & An in summ.*

A Fork, Furca, s. f. Fuscina, s. f.

An Iron Fork, Furca ferrea.

A two grained Fork, Bident, is, n.

A Pack-Fork, Furca, s. f.

A Form, Forma, s. f.

A Form (or Seat) Scamnum, i, n.

Forma donationis, is a Writ whereby to recover Lands entail'd. It is called *Formedon*, because the Writ doth comprehend the Form of the Gift. There are three kinds of Writs of *Formedon*, viz. the first in the *Descender*, to be brought by Issue in Tail, which claim by descent, *per formam doni*. The second is in the *Reverter*, which lieth for him in the Reversion, or his Heirs or Assigns after the State-Tail is spent. The third is the *Remainder*, which the Law

Law giveth to him in the Re-
mainder, his Heirs or Assigns, af-
ter the determination of the
Estate Tail, *Coke on Lis. lib. 3. c. 11.*
sect. 595.

Fornication, Fornicatio, onis, f.

A Fornicator, Fornicator, oris,

m.

A Forfeiture, Forpripa, æ, f.

Forfeited, (excepted or reserved)

Forpripatus, æ, um. *Len. 59.* For-

ripus, æ, um.

A Forrage, Frumentarius, ii, m.

To forrage (or convey corn into
the Camp) Frumentor, ari.

To forswear, Perjuro, are.

A Fortlet (or fortified place) For-
tuleum, i, n.

To fortify (or fence) Munio, ire.

Fortified (incastelled as a Ca-
stle is) Kernellatus, æ, um.

Fortunate, Faustus, æ, um.

Fortuna (a Woman's Name) For-
tuna, æ, f.

Forty, Quadraginta, pl. Indecl.

Fortieth, Quadragesimus, æ, um.

Forty Shillings, Quadraginta so-
lidi.

Forty Pounds, Quadraginta libræ.

Forward, Antrosum, adv.

F O S

A Foster-father, Nutritor, æ-
ris, m.

A Foster-child, Alumnus, i, m.

A Foster-brother, Homogalactus,
i, m.

F O T

A Fother (or foder) of Lead,
Fothera Plumbi, Pry. 185.

F O U

To found (to cause to be built)
Fundo, are.

To found (or melt) Fundo, ere.

A Founder, Fundator, oris, m.

A Bell-founder, Campanarius,
ii, m. Fusor, aratpentarius.

A Metal Founder, Fusor, oris, m.

A Foundation, Fundamentum,
i, n.

A Laying the Foundation, Funda-
tio, onis, f. The foundation of

a College or Hospital is called

Fundatio, quasi fundi datio, vel
fundamenti locatio. *Coke lib. 3. 10.*

Rep.

**A Foundation made in a marsh, or
in the Water with piles of Timber**,

Palatio, onis, f.

A Fountain, Fons, tis, m.

Four, Quatuor.

Four-square, Quadratus, æ, um.

Four times, Quater, adv.

Four Shillings, Quatuor solidi.

Four Pounds, Quatuor libræ.

Four hundred Pounds, Quadri-
ginta libræ.

Four thousand Pounds, Quatuor
mille librarum.

Of four Years, Quadriennis, ne,
adv.

The space of four Years, Quadri-
ennium, ii, n.

Four-cornered, Quadrangulus, æ,
um.

Made with four Corners, Qua-
drangulatus, æ, um.

Cleft into four parts, Quadrif-
idus, æ, um.

Fourteen Pounds, Quatuordecim
libræ.

Fourteen Shillings, Quatuordec-
im solidi.

Fourteen times, Quatuordecies,
adv.

Fourscore Pounds, Octoginta
libræ.

Fourscore and ten Pounds, No-
naginta libræ.

H h

The

F O

The Fourth, Quartus, a, um.
A Fourn, Forma, æ, f. 1 Mon.
 951. 2 Mon. 729.

F O W

A Fowler, Auceps, cupis, c. 2.
A Fowler's Call, (or Whistle) Fi-
cula occupatoria.
A Fowling piece, Sclopus, i, m.
To go a Fowling, Aucupor, ari.

F O X

A Fox, Vulpes, is, f.

F O Y

Foy People (in Cornwall) Faw-
cnics.

F R A

A Fragment (or piece) Frag-
mentum, i, n.
A Fragment (or scrap) Frustum,
i, n.
Fragrant, Fragens, ntis, adj.
A Frail (as for Figs or Raisins)
Fiscella, æ, f. Quasillus, i, m.
To frame (or form) Formo, are.
A Frame, Frames, æ, f. Fabri-
ca, æ, f.
A framing (or making) Fabrica-
tio, onis, f.
A Frammer, Fabricator, oris, m.
A Franchise (or liberty) Franche-
sis, æ, f.
Frances (a Woman's Name) Frati-
licia, æ, f.
Francis (a Man's Name) Fran-
ciscus, ci, m.
Frank (or Frog) Francus, a, um.
Frank Alms, Libera Alimo-
syna.

F R

Frank-bank (or Free-bench) Fran-
cus Bancus, Brac. 309.
Frank-chase, Libera chasea.
Frank-fee, Feudum francum seu
liberum.
Frank-firm, Firmas libera.
Frank-law, Libera lex.
Frank-pledge, Franciplegium,
ii, n. Francus plegius, Fride-
burgus, i, m.
View of Frank-pledge, Visus
Franci Plegii. Spel. 296.
Frankfold, Faldagium, ii, n.
Spel. 248. Lex. 53. Fald-foca, æ, f.
V. c. The setting up Sheepfolds
in any Fields.
Fraud (or Deceit) Fraus, dis, f.
Fram or Frome River (at Der-
chester) Varia.

F R E

Frederick (a Man's Name) Fre-
dericus, i, m.
Free, Francus, a, um. Liber,
a, um.
A Free-man, Liber homo, A
Man may be a Free-man of Lon-
don three ways, 1. By Service, as
he who hath served his Appren-
ticeship. 2. By Birth-right, as
he which is the Son of a Free-
man of London. 3. By Redem-
ption, that is, allowance of the
Court of the Mayor and Alder-
men, Co. 8. Rep. Case of the City
of London.
Freed, Liberatus, a, um, Fran-
chisatus, a, um.
Free-bord, Franchordum, i, n.
2 Mon. 241. Lex. 69. (i. e.) the
space of two Feet more or less,
beyond one's Pence.
Free-bords, Bensusa, 1 Fel.
 146.

F R

To free (enfranchise or make free)
libero, are. Manumitto, ere.
Free-cost, Gratuitus, a, um.
Free-chapel, Libera capella.
Free-hold, Liberum Tenemen-
um.

Of Free-hold, Libera Tenuræ.
To freight, Carco, are. Ry. 26,
91, 184.
To un freight, Discarco, are. Ry.
6.

Freighted, Carcatus, a, um. Ry.
6, 891, 184. Pry. 112. Affre-
tatus, a, um. - R. s. Est. 409.

A freighting, Affreftamen-
um, i, n. R. s. Est. 24. Pry. 402.
French, Lingua Franca vel
Gallica.

Frequent, Frequens, ntis, adj.
To frequent, Fræquento, are.
Fresh, Friscus, a, um.
Freshwater (the Family) De
Frisko Marisco.

Freshwater, Mariscus friscus.
Land lying fresh and fallow, Ter-
ra jacens frica &c. ad warehæum.
Spel. 300. Lea. 66, 163.

Fresh disseisin, Frisca disseisina.
Fresh suit, Recens Insecutio,
Although the Prisoner which e-
scapeth be out of View, yet if
fresh suit be made, and he be
taken in recens insecutions, he shall
be in Execution; for otherwise
at the turning of a corner, or by
entry into a House, or by other
means the Prisoner may be out
of View. Coke 3. Rep. Rigway's
Case.

Frevil (the Family) De Frevilla.

F R I

A Frisian, Fræctio, onis, f.
Fridefwide (a Woman's Name)
Fridefwida, æ, f.

F R

A Discovery Frigos, Catafco-
um, ii, n.

A Frish (or Hedge) Hais, æ, f.
Sæpes, is, f. Sepimentum, i, n.
Bras. Engl. Preced. 24.

A Fritter, Frictilla, æ, f. Laga-
num, i, n.

Frivolous (or Fain) Frivolus,
a, um.

Ffize, Phrygium, ii, n.

F R O

From, De, A. Ab. Abs.

From (if from a place) Abinde;

From thence, Exinde.

From thence (if from a time) Ex-
tunc.

From thence next ensuing, Ex-
tunc proxime sequens.

From thenceforth for ever, Ex
tunc deinceps (or de cætero)
Imperpetuum.

From out to out, Ab extra ad
extra.

Frome River (at Bristol), Eco-
mus.

Frome River (in Dorsetshire)
Fromus.

A Front, Frontispicium, ii, n.

A Frontlet (or frontail for a Wo-
man's Head) Frontale, æ, f.

F R U

Fruit, Fructus, æs, m.

A Fruit-chamber, Oporotheca,
æ, f.

A Fruiterer, Arborator, oris,
m.

Fruitful (or Fertile) Fertilis,
le, adj.

Fruments (poilage made of Wheat)
Farracum, ei, n.

To frustrate (or deceive) Frustro,
are.

F U

F U

FRY

A Frying-pan, Frixorium, ii, n.
Startago, inib, f.

FUE

Fuel, Focale, lis, n, Fry. 217.

FUG

A Fugitive (or Runaway) Fugitivus, a, um.

Fugitives Goods, Bona fugitivorum, be the proper Goods of him that flieth upon Felony, which after the Right lawfully found do belong to the King, Cate. 217. 6. Fel. roy. B.

FUL

Ful, Plenus, a, um.

To fulfil (accomplish or perform), Perficio, etc. Consummo, are.
To full a piece of Cloath, Fullo, are.

Fulham (in Middlesex) Volucrum domus, Volutrum amius.
Fulk (a Man's Name) Fulco, onis, m.

A Fuller (or Tucker) Fullo, onis, m.

A Fulling mill, Fullonia, a, f.

A Fulling, Fullatio, onis, f.

A Fuller's Shop, Fullonicum, ei, n.

A Fuller's Craft, Ars Fullonica.

Fuller's Earth, Terra fullonum.

Belonging to a Fuller, Fullonicus, a, um.

Fulvius (a Man's Name) Fulvius, ii, m.

FUM

A Fumigation, Fumigatio, onis, f.

FUM

A Function, Functio, onis, f.

The Fundament, Sedes, is, f.

A Funeral, Funus, cris, n. Funerale, is, n.

Funeral Ceremonies, Exequiarum, f. pl.

Funeral Rites, Justa, orum, n. pl.

A Funnel (through which Liquors are poured into Vessels) Infundibulum, i, n.

FUR

A Furrow, Furlongus, i, n. Spel. 302. Lex. 61.

A Furnace, Furnus, a, m. Fornax, acis, f.

To make a Furnace, Furno, ut.
To take out of the Furnace, Defurno, are.

A small Furnace, Fornacula, a, f.

To furnish (or supply) Administro, are.

Furniture, Egritura, a, f. a. Est. 12.

Travelling Furniture, Equitatum, a, f. Reg. 100. 2 Ba. 160.

Furr, Pellicium, ai, n.

Furr, Furrura, a, f. Cometh of the French Furre (i. e.) Pellicora, to line with Skins. Of Furr we find strange kinds in the Statute Anno 24. H. 8. cap. 13. as of Sables, which is a rich Furr of colour black and brown, being the Skin of a Beast called a Sable, of quantity between a Pole-

Pole-Cat, and an **Ordinary Cat**, and of fashion like a **Pole-Cat** bred in *Russia*, but most and the best in *Tartaria*. 2. *Lynx*, which is the Skin of a Beast so called being near the bigness of a **Wolf**, of Colour between red and brown, somewhat mailed like a **Cat**, and mingled with black spots, bred in *Muscovy* and *Russia*, and is a very rich **Furr**. 3. *Gemeta*, that is, the Skin of a Beast so called, of bigness between a **Cat** and a **Wescl**, mailed like a **Cat**, and of the Nature of a **Cat** bred in *Spain*, whereof there be two kinds, black and gray, and the black the more precious **Furr**, having black spots upon it hardly to be seen. 4. *Prince*, is a fashion like the **Sable**, bred in *France* for the most part, the top of the **Furr** is black, and the ground whitish. 5. *Marmos*, is a **Beast** very like the **Sable**, the Skin somewhat courser, it liveth in all Countries, that are not so cold, as *England*, *Ireland*, &c. and the best are in *Ireland*. 6. *Miniver*, is nothing but the Bellies of **Squirrels**, as some Men say, others say it is a little **Vestris** like unto a **Wescl**, milk white, and cometh from *Muscovy*. 7. *Fitch*, is that which we otherwise call the **Polecat** here in *England*. 8. *Shankers*, are the Skin of the **Shank** or **Leg** of a kind of **Kid**, which beareth the **Furr** that we call **Budgs**. 9. *Co-lar*, is a little **Beast** in bigness about the quantity of a **Squirrel**, of Colour **Gray**, and bred especially in high *Germany*.

A **Furrier**, *Pellio*, onis, m. *Pelliculator*, oris, m.

A **furred Gown**, *Toga pelliculata*.

Furred Caps, *Piloi pellicei*.

To **furn Gowns**, *Pelliculo*, are.

Of **Furr**, *Pelliceus*, a, um.

A **Furr** (or **hairy Skin**) *Pellis*, is, f.

Furious, *Furialis*, lo, adj.

Furiously, *Furiote*, adv. *Furilitè*, adv.

A **Furrow**, *Sucus*, ci, m.

A **Water Furrow** (to convey Water from the **Corn**) *Lacuna*, æ, f.

Colliguis, æ, f.

Furrow by Furrow, *Sulcator*, adv.

Under furrowed, *Subaratus*, a, um.

Fury (**Madness**) *Furor*, oris, m.

Furze (or **Gorse**) *Juncinum*, i, n. *Len*, 70.

Of **Furze**, *Juncinorum*.

Fustian, *Fustanum* vel *Fustagnum*, i, n. *Xylinum*, i, n.

Future (which will be) *Futurus*, a, um.

G A B

A **Gabardine** (a rough Irish **Mansie** or **Horse-man's Coat**) *Len*, æ, f.

A **Gabel** (or **Custion upon Land**)

Gabella, æ, f. *Gabulum*, i, n.

A **Gable End of a House**, *Gabulum*, i, n. *Fastigium*, ii, n.

Gabriel (a **Man's Name**) *Gabriel*, cl, alis, m.

G A G

Gage, *Vadium*, ii, n. It signifieth with us a **Pawn** or **Rledge**.
Use

Use hath turned the G. into a W. so as it is often written Wage, as to wage deliverance, that is to give Security that nothing shall be delivered, (for if he that distrained, being sued, have not delivered the Cattle that were distrained, then he shall not only avow the distress, but Gager deliverance, i. e. put in security that he will deliver the Cattle distrained. *First Book of the Laws, fol. 74. D. and 67. F. G.* Yet in some Cases he shall not be used to make this Security, as if the Cattle died in the Pound. *Statute fol. 145.* or if he claim a Propriety in the Cattle (sued for) *Tenure of Law.* To wage (Law) what it is, see in its place, *verbe Law.* *Vid. Mortgage.*

A Gager, Gaugator, acil, m. It signifieth with us an Officer of the King's appointment to examine all Tuns, Hogheads, Pipes, Barrels and Tercians of Wine, Oil, Honey, Butter, and to give them a Mark of Allowance before they are sold in any place, and because this Mark is a Circle made with an Iron Instrument for that purpose, it seemeth that from thence he taketh his name, as the French *Gauchir*, that is, to way or turn. Of this Office you may find Statutes the first whereof is Anno 27 Edw. 3. commonly called the Statute of Provision, or Surveyors, cap. 8.

A Gag, to set open the Mouth, Epistomium, ii, n. Linguarium, ii, n.

A Gall (Gall Nuts or Oak Apple) Galla, m, f.

A Gall, (in the sense of galling) In-tertrigo, m, f.

A Gallery, Galeria, m, f. Petgula, m, f. Porticus, m, f. Ambulatorium, m, n.

A small Gallery, Porticula, m, f.

A long open Gallery (or Walk) Par-dromis, m, f.

A round Gallery, Maerens, m, f.

A round Gallery, Peribolatrium, m, n.

A Gall, Phasolus, i, m. & f.

Gales, m, f. Pry, i. e. 154. 213.

Actuarius, m, n. Navis, m, n.

Gallinophy, Tucetum, i, n.

A Gall, per, Adreolus, i, m. Co-lullus, m, n.

A Gall, per, Adreolus, i, m. Co-lullus, m, n.

A Gall, per, Adreolus, i, m. Co-lullus, m, n.

A Gall, per, Adreolus, i, m. Co-lullus, m, n.

A Gall, per, Adreolus, i, m. Co-lullus, m, n.

A Gall, per, Adreolus, i, m. Co-lullus, m, n.

A Gall, per, Adreolus, i, m. Co-lullus, m, n.

A Gall, per, Adreolus, i, m. Co-lullus, m, n.

A Gall, per, Adreolus, i, m. Co-lullus, m, n.

A Gall, per, Adreolus, i, m. Co-lullus, m, n.

A Gall, per, Adreolus, i, m. Co-lullus, m, n.

A Gall, per, Adreolus, i, m. Co-lullus, m, n.

A Gall, per, Adreolus, i, m. Co-lullus, m, n.

A Gall, per, Adreolus, i, m. Co-lullus, m, n.

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A Gall, per, Adreolus, i, m. Co-lullus, m, n.

A Gall, per, Adreolus, i, m. Co-lullus, m, n.

G A L

The Gall, Bell, fellis, n.

G A M

Game, Præda, m, f.

A Game

A Game Keeper, Custos ferarum.
A Gammon of Bacon, Perna, s.
f. Petafo, onis, m.

G A N

A Gangrene, Gangrena; s, f.

G A O

A Gaol (or Prison) Gaol, s, f.
A Gaoler (or keeper of a Gaol)
Gaolarius, ii, m. Custos Grola
vel Prisonæ.
A Gaoler's Fee, Garsseivum,
i, n.

G A P

A Gap, as of a Hedge, or Wall,
Diruptio, onis, f.

G A R

To Garbage (or take out the En-
trails of any thing) Rantero, are.
To Guard (or Defend) Seipo, are.
A Gard (or one that guideth
the Person of a Prince) Sempator,
onis, m. Regii corporis subodes.
Custodia Regis.

Gard, Custodia, s, f.
A Garden, Gardinum, ii, n.
Hortus, i, m.

A Kitchen Garden, Olitorium,
ii, n.

A Garden of Pot Herbs, Olito-
rium, ii, n. Herbulatum, i, n.

A Gardiner, Hortulanus, i, m.
The Art of Gardening, Horticul-
tura, s, f.

Belonging to a Garden, Horten-
sis, e, n.

A Guardian, Gardianus, s. Cu-
stos, odis, m. It signifieth ge-
nerally him that hath the Charge

or Custody of any person or thing, but most notoriously him that hath the Education or Protection of such People as are not of sufficient discretion to guide themselves and their own Affairs, as Children and Idiots, being indeed as largely extended as being Tutor and Curator among the Civilians. For whereas Tutor is he that hath the Government of a Youth, until he come to 14 Years of Age, and Curator is he that hath the disposition and ordering of his Substance afterward, until he attain unto 21 Years, or that hath the charge of a Frantick Person, during his Lunacy, the Common Lawyers use, but only Guardian for both these: And for the better understanding of our Common Law in this thing, you must know that as Tutor is either *Testamentarius* or a *prætor datus ex l. Atilia*, or lastly *Legitimus*; so we have three sorts of Guardians in England; one ordained by the Father, in his last Will; another appointed by the Judge afterward, the third cast upon the Minor by the Law and Custom of the Land. Touching the first, a Man having Goods and Chattels never so many, may appoint a Guardian to the Body or Person of his Child, by his last Will and Testament, until he come to the Age of 14 Years; and so the disposing and ordering of his Substance until what time he thinketh meet, and that is most commonly the Age of 21 Years. The same he may do, if he have Lands to never so great a Value, so they hold not

not in Capite of the King, nor of any other Lord by Knight's Service; but by a less Statute in 66. Second's time liberty is given to devise the Protection of the Child till 21. And in the former Case, if the Father appoint no Guardian to his Child, the Ordinary may appoint one to order his Movable and Chattels until the Age of 14 Years, at which time he may choose his Guardian himself, accordingly as by the Civil Law he may his Curator. For we hold all one Rule with the Civilians in this Case: And that is, *ipse Tutor non datur*; and for his Lands if he hold any by Copy of Court-Roll, commonly the Lord of the Fee appointeth him a Guardian, until he come to the Age of 14 Years; and that is one next of Kin to the Minor of that side that can hope for least profit by his Death. If he hold by Charter in Socage, then the next of Kin on that side by which the Land cometh not, is the Guardian, and hereupon called Guardian in Socage, and that which is said here of Socage extendeth to be true likewise in *Petit Sergeanty*, Anno 28 Ed. 1. Stat. 1. and the reason of this *Fortescue* giveth in his Book, intituled, a Compendiation of the Politick Law of England, c. 44. viz. Because there might be suspicion if the next Kinsman on that side by which the Land descendeth should have the Custody and Education of the Child, that for desire of his Land he might be incited to work him some Mischief, Vid. *Fortescue in Litera R*. If he hold of a Common Lord, it

is either of one alone or more. If of one only, then is he Guardian of both Person and Lands; if of more, then the Lord of whom he holdeth by the elder Tenure, is Guardian of the Person and every one of the rest hath the Custody of the Land holden of himself. If the Priority of the Tenure cannot be discerned, then he is Guardian of the Person that first happeneth him, *Titulus of the Law and Stafford*, which fol. 19. maketh mention of *Guardian in fact*, and *Guardian in Deed*, that is in Deed and in Law.

To gargarize (or gurgle, to wash the Mouth and Throat) Gargarizo, are.

A Gargaris, Gargarisus, i. m.

A Sanative Gargarism, Gargarismus sanativus.

A Garland, Garlanda, x. f. *Spel.* 67. Coralla, x. f.

Garlick, Allium, ii. n.

A Sort of Garlick, Alliarum, ii. n.

A Clove of Garlick, Nucleus Allii.

A Garment, Vestis, is, f. *Vestitum*, ita, m. *Vestimentum*, i. n.

A Garment made of cloth, Ciliatum, ii. n.

A coarse Garment, Ractus, e. f.

A Garment of Cotton, Vestitus Xylinus.

A Garment of Leather, Vestitus coriaceus.

A Garment of Linen, Vestitus leneus.

A Garment of Skins, Vestitus pelliceus.

A Garment of Silk, Vestitus Sericus.

A Garment of Woollen, Vestitus lanus.

Garganti

G A

Garments all embroider'd with Gold, Rígentes áuro Vestes.

A Garment with many Plaits, Multiplicia, árum, f.

A branched Garment, Stauracina vestis.

A Garment buttoned on both sides, Amphibulis, is, f.

An upper Garment, Superula, æ, f.

A furred Winter Garment, Maftruca, æ, f.

A Garment for the Loins, Lumbare, is, n.

A kind of Garment girt about the Navel, Cinticulus, i, m.

A Garment fitted to half the Body or Breast, Præcinctus, ùs, m.

Old and worn Garments, Scruta, orum, n.

The Hem or Border of a Garment, Periclysis, is, f.

The Gard (or Fringe of a Garment) Lacinea, æ, f.

The Skirts of a Garment, Peniculamentum, i, n.

A Priest's Garment, Alba, æ, f. Spel. 27.

Garnesey Isle, Sarnia.

A Garner, Granarium, ii, n. Cella penuria.

Garnished with divers Pictures or Colours, Variegatus, a, um.

A Garret in the Top of a House, Cœnaculum, i, n.

A Garrison, Præsidium, ii, n.

A Garrison about a City, Taxidium, ii, n.

A Garter, Garterium, ii, n. Spel. 318. Gentiale, lis, n. Fasciola, æ, f.

An Hefe Garter, Ligula cruralis.

A Knight of the Garter, Prænobilis ordinis Garterit miles.

G A T

A Gate, Porta, æ, f. Janua, æ, f.

G E

A Gate-house, Domus portuaria.

Gates-head (near Newcastle upon Tyne) Gabrocentum, Gabroscitum, Capræ Caput.

To gather, Colligere, ere.

To gather together into one, Coaduno, are.

To gather Goods or Treasure, Theaurizo, are.

To gather Corn, Frumentor, ari.

To gather Grapes in Harvest, Vindemio, are.

Gate betwixt, Estovium, Januari-um, ð, n.

G A U

Gauntless a (Rivulet in the Bishoprick of Durham) Vinduglessus.

A Gauntlet, Manica ferrea vel militaris.

Gauntlets for the Arms, Brachialia ferrea.

Gauntlets for the Shoulders, Humeralia ferrea.

Gauntlets for the Thighs, Femoralia ferrea.

Gaunt (the Family) De Gandavo, & Gandavenis.

G A W

Gawin (a Man's Name) Gwinus, i, m.

G E L

To geld, Castro, are.

A Gelding (or gelded Horse) Cantherius sive Cantherius, ii, m. Spado, onis, m.

A Gelley, Gelatina, æ, f.

G E M

A Gem (or precious Stone) Gemma, æ, f.

G E N

A Genealogy, Genealogia, æ, f. General

GE

General, Generalis, le, adj.

A General, Prætor castrensis, Dux Primarius.

A Generation (or Procreation)

Generatio, onis, f. Genitura, æ, f.

A Gentleman, Generosus, i, m.

GEO

Geodesia (or the Art of Measuring Land) Geodesia, æ, f.

A Geodesian (or Measurer of Land)

Geodætes.

Geography, Geographia, æ, f.

A Geographer, Geographus, i, m.

Geometry, Geometria, æ, f.

A Geometrician (or Measurer of the Earth) Geometra, æ, m.

George (a Man's Name) Georgius, ii, m.

GER

Gerald (a Man's Name) Geraldus, i, m.

Gerard (a Man's Name) Gerardus, i, m.

German (a Man's Name) Germanus, i, m.

Gertrude (a Woman's Name) Gertruda, æ, f.

Gervase (a Man's Name) Gervasius, ii, m.

GIB

A Gibbet, Gabalus, i, m.

Gibbeted (staked) Affurcillatus, a, um.

To hang on a Gibbet, Furcillo, ar:.

GID

Giddy headed, Vertiginosus, a, um.

Giddiness, or Dizziness of the Head) Vertigo, inis, f.

Gideon (a Man's Name) Gideon, onis, m.

GI

GIF

A Gift (or present) Donum, i, n.

A New Years Gift, Strena, æ, f.

A voluntary Gift of the Subjects to the King, to maintain the charge of the Government, Benevolentia, æ, f.

GIL

To Gild, Auro, arc. Inauro, arc.

A Gilder, Inaurator, oris, m.

A Gilding, Inauratura, æ, f.

Gilt, Inauratus, a, um.

Gilbert (a Man's Name) Gilbertus, i, m.

Gildable (liable to pay Tax or Tribute) Geldabilis, le, adj.

Giles (a Man's Name) Egidius, ii, m.

A Gilt, Hemina, æ, f. Emina potus, a Men. 727. 730.

Land held by paying a Giltflower, Gilliflorata terra.

GIN

Ginger, Gingiber, eris, n. Zinziber, eris, n.

A Gin (or Snare) Laqueus, ei, m. Pedica, æ, f. Aucipula, æ, f.

GIR

To gird, Cingo, ere.

Girded (or girt) Cinctus, a, um.

A Girdle, Cingulum, i, n. Zona, æ, f.

A Spord Girdle, Bakteus, ei, m. Zona militaris.

A little Girdle, Cingillum, li, n. Zonula, æ, f.

A Woman's Girdle, Cinctus, us, m.

A Girdle about the Loins, Renale, is, n.

Of a Girdle, Zonarius, a, um.

A Girdle

GL

A Girdler (or Girdle-maker) Cingularius, ii, m. Zonarius, ii, m.

A Girdle (or Girdling) Præcinctura, æ, f.

A girding Cinctura, æ, f.

To gird about, Circumcingo, etc.

Girders, Girdaria, orum, æ.

Junctoria, orum, æ,

A Girl, Puella, æ, f.

A Girth, Cingula, æ, f.

GLA

Glamorganshire, Glamorgania, Glamorgantia.

Glanvil (the Family) de Glanvilla.

Glass, Vitrum, i, n.

A Glass-Maker, Vitriarius, ii, m.

Vitriarius, ii, m.

A Looking-Glass, Speculum, i, n.

A Drinking-Glass, Cyathus, i, m.

Caucalium, ii, n. *Baucalium*, ii, n.

A perspective Glass, Telescopium, ii, n.

A Magnifying Glass, Microscopium, ii, n.

Burning Glasses, Specula urentia.

A Glass Furnace, Fornex vitraria.

A Vessel of Glass, Vitramen, inis, n. *Vas vitreum*,

Glass Bottles, Ampullæ vitreæ.

A Glass Case, Hyalotheca, æ, f.

Theca vitrea.

Quarrels of Glass, Rhombi vitri.

A Glass-house, Officina vitraria.

Of Glass, Vitreus, æ, um.

A Glazier, Specularius, ii, m.

Fenestrarius, ii, m. *Hyarlurgus*, i, m.

To Glaze with Glass, lavitro, æ.

Glasgow City (in Scotland) Glasca.

Glastenbury (in Somersetshire) Avallonia, Glasconia, Glastonia, Glestonia, vitrea Insula.

GL

Of Glastenbury, Glastonienus, Glastingensis.

G L E

To Glean, Spicas colligere, Spicilegium facere.

A Gleaner (or Leaser of Corn) Spicilegus, i, m. *Spicarum-Collector*.

Glen River (in Lincolnshire) Glenus.

Glebe, Gleba, æ, f.

Glebe Land, Terra Glebalis, Ræ. Est. 671. Spel. 318. (i. e.) Land belonging to the Church.

GLI

A Glistor, Clyster, eris, m. Enema, æ, f.

G L O

Gloucester City, Claudia, Clavum, Claudiocestria, Glavorna, Glevum, Glocestria, Glovecestris, Glovernia.

Gloucestershire, Glavornensis Provincia, Claudiana provincia.

Bishop of Gloucester, Episcopus Glocestrensis.

A Glove, Chirotheca, æ, f.

The Finger of a Glove, Digitale, is, n.

A pair of Gloves, Par Chirothecarum.

Gloved, Manicatus, æ, um.

A Glover, Chirothecarius, ii, m.

A Glover's Trade, Chirothecaria, æ, f.

G L U

Glus, Gluten, inis, n. Gleatus, i, m.

To glue, Conglutino, æ.

G O

G O A

A He-goat, Caper, pri, m. Hir-
cus, ci, m.

A She-goat, Capra, æ, f.

A Wild-goat, Rupicapra, æ, f.

A Goat-herd, Caprarius, ii, m.
Caprarum Custos vel Pastor.

A Stable for Goats, Ægon, onis.

A Herd (or Market of Goats) Æ-
polium, ii, n.

A Goat-house, Caprile, is, n.

G O R

A Goblet, Crater, eris, m.

G O D

A God-Daughter, Baptista, æ, f.
Filia Spiritalis.

A God-father, Susceptor, oris,
pater, initialis.

A God-mother, Susceptrix, icis,
f. Matrinx, æ, f.

A God-son, Lustricus, ci, m. Fi-
lius iocialis.

*Godmanchester (in Huntingdon-
shire)* Gymicæstrum, Gumicæster.

Godmanham (in Yorkshire) Del-
govitia.

Godfrey (a Man's Name) Godfri-
dus, i, m.

Godstep (in Oxfordshire) Dei-
locum.

G O L

Gold, Aurum, i, n.

The making and finishing of Gold,
Aurificium, ii, n.

A Gold-bone, Aurifodina, æ, f.

Gold Threads, Stamina aurea.

Vessels of Gold, Vasa aurea.

A Gold-beater, Braſteator, oris,
m. Petalurgus, i, m.

A Goldsmith, Aurifaber, bri, m.
Aurifex, icis, m.

G O

A Goldsmith's Shop, Aurificana,
æ, f.

A Gold-stealer, Aurifur, uris, m.
Goldcliff (in Monmouthshire) Ru-
pis aurca.

Golden Vale (in Herefordshire)
Aurca vallis,

G O O

*Good Bearing (or good Behavi-
our)* Bonus gestus.

Good Country, Bona patria.

Goods, Bona, orum, n.

*Goods belonging to the Person of
the Wife, which she has after her
Husband's death besides her Dowry*,
Paraphernalia, orum, n.

*Goodwich Castle (in Hereford-
shire)* Goderici castrum.

Goodwin Sands (in Kent) Lo-
mea.

A Goose, Anser, eris, m.

A Wild Goose, Vulpanser, eris, m.

Goose Giblets, Acrocolia anseris.

A Goose House, Anserarium, ii, n.

G O R

A Gorget, Armatura pro collo.

*A Gorget (or Neckertie, or such
thing worn about the Neck)* Mar-
millare, is, n. Strophium, ii, n.

*Germanchester (in Huntingdon-
shire)* Durolipons, Durosipons.

Gernay (the Family) De Gor-
niaco.

G O S

A Gos-Hawk, Auſter, is, m. Au-
stercus, i, m.

G O U

To Govern, Gubernare, arc.

The Gout, Arthritis, idis, f.

The Gout in the Hands, Chir-
agra, æ, f.

G R

The Gout in the Hip, Sciatica,
 æ, f.

The Gout in the Knees, Gonagra,
 æ, f.

The Gout in the Feet, Podagra,
 æ, f.

G O W

A Gown, Toga, æ, f. Vestis
 pellicea.

A long sleeved Gown, Toga ma-
 nicata.

A loose Gown, Stola, æ, f.

A Woman's Gown, Palla, æ, f.
 Toga muliebris.

G R A

Grace, (a Woman's Name) Gra-
 cia, æ, f.

A Graduate, Graduatius, i, m.
(i. e.) A Scholar that has taken
Degrees in the University, 8 G.
 113.

To graff, Infero, ere.

To graff Cyons, Inferere Surcu-
 los.

A graft-shoot, &c. Infitum, i, n.
 Surculus, li, m. Clavola, æ, f.

Grafted, Infitus, a, um.

A Grafter, Infitor, oris, m.

A Grafting, Infitus, us, m.

A Grain (the eighth part of an
Ounce) Granum, i, n.

A Grain, Granum, i, n.

A Granary, Granarium, ii, n.

Grains, Brasium madefactum.

Grand Distress, Magna districtio.

It is a Distress taken of all the
Land and Goods that a Man hath
within the Country or Bailiwick,
whence he is to be distrained.
This word is used Anno 5 H. 3.
cap. 9.

A grandfather, Avus, i, m.

A great grandfather, Proavus,
 i, m.

G R

A grandmother, Avia, æ, f.

A great-grandmother, Proavia,
 æ, f.

A great-grand-daughter, Pro-
neptis, is, f.

Grandison or Grandisson (the
Family) De Grandifono & Grand-
ifsono.

A Grange (or Farm) Grangia, æ,
 f. *Spel. 322. Grangia is a House*
or Building not only where Corn
is laid up, as Barns be, but also
where there are Stables for Hor-
ses, Stalls for Oxen and other
Cattle, Sties for Hogs, and o-
ther things necessary for Hus-
bandry, Lindwood.

A Grant, Grantum, i, n. *Glam.*
 64. *Cow. 132. Concessio, onis,* f.

A Grantor, Concessor, oris, m.

A Grantee, Concessus, us, m.

Grant River (in Cambridgeshire)
 Granta.

Grantzchain (a crooked Mountain
in Scotland) Grampius mons.

Grantsheffer (see Cambridge)

A Grapple of a Ship, Harpago,
 inis, f.

A Grafter, Pecorarius, ii, m.
(i. e.) one that buyeth Cattle and
keepeth and fatteth them at Grass
to sell again.

Grass, Gramen, inis, n.

A Grass Plot, Viridarium, ii, n.

A Swath of Grass, Serticulum,
 i, n.

To Grate, Frio, are.

A Grater (to grate Bread) Ra-
 dula, æ, f.

Grated on a Grater, Tritus su-
per Radulum.

A Grate (of Iron and Wood) Cra-
 es, is, f. *Clathrus,* i, m.

Gratis (freely, for nothing) Gra-
 tis, adv.

Gratitude, Gratitude, inis, f.

To Grave, Cælo, are.

Gravel

G R

Graved (Carved) Sculptus, a, um. Sculptilis, le, adj. Sculptus, a, um.

A Graver (or Carver) Sculptor, oris, m. Scaptor, oris, m.

A Graving (or Carving) Sculptura, æ, f. Sculptura, æ, f.

Gravel (or coarse Sand) Glarea, æ, f. Sabulum, i, n.

A Gravel Pit, Sabulorum, i, n.

Gravesend (in Kent) Greva, Gravesenda, limes prætorius.

G R E

Grease, Adeps, ipis, c. g.

Hog's Grease, Axungia, æ, f. Porcinus adeps.

Great, Grandis, e, adj. magnus, a, um.

Great with young, Gravidus, a, um.

Green, Viridis, de, adj.

The Green-Cloth at Court, Viridis pannus Hospitii Domini Regis. The Name of a Court of Justice continually sitting in the Compting-house within the Court of the King, wherest do sit these Officers following, viz. the Lord Steward, the Treasurer, the Controller and Cofferer of the King's Household with the Master of the Household, two Clerks of the Green-cloth, and two Clerks Controllers. Of these the three first usually are (and sometimes the fourth hath been) of the Privy Council, and unto this, being (as some hold) the first and ancientest Court of Justice in England, is committed the charge and oversight of the King's Court Royal for matter of Justice and Government, with the like Authority for maintaining of the Peace within 12 Miles distance wheresoever the said Court be;

G R

and within the said House the Power of Correction over all the Servants therein with the Oeconomical charge of making Provisions, Payments and Accounts for all Expences incident to the said House. It is called Green-cloth, of a Green Cloth, at which they always sit, whereon is embroidered the King's Arms, under which they sit, and on each side thereof the Arms of the Compting-house, bearing *verte*, a Key and a Rod, or White Staff *Argent Fauxy*, signifying their power to Reward and Correct, as Men for their great Wisdom and Experience, thought fit by his Majesty, to exercise both these Functions in his Royal House. The name of the Compting-house where the Court of Green Cloth is kept, is *Domus Computi*. Unto this Compting-house, for the keeping of the place for this Court of Green-Cloth, are further allowed a Sergeant, Yeoman and Groom, with diet and allowance for keeping the same.

Greendon (the Family) De Grendona.

Greenvil (the Family) De Greenvilla.

Gregory (a Man's Name) Gregorius, ii, m.

A Grey-bound, Leporarius, ii, m. Canis Leporarius.

Greenwich (in Kent) Grenovicum, Grenovicus, Greenwicum, Viridusinus.

G R I

A Gridiron, Craticula, æ, f.

Griffish (a Man's Name) Griffithus, i, m.

To grind, Molo, ere. Acuo, ere.

A Grinder, Acuarius, ii, m.

A Grind.

G R

A Grinding, Exacuatio, onis, f.
A Grinding-house, Molens de-
mus.

A Grindstone, Molens lapis, Co-
ticula, æ. f. Allo, onis, m.

Grief, Far, rris, n. Molitura,
æ, f.

Grizel (a Woman's Name) Gri-
zelda, æ, f.

G R O

A Grocer, Aromatarius, ii, m.
Aromatopola, æ, m.

A Grocer's Shop, Aromatopoli-
um, ii, n.

Grocery Wares, Aromata, o-
rum, n.

The Groin (or lower part of the
Belly) Hypogastrium, ii, n. In-
guen, inis, n.

A Groom, Valectus, i, m. Vale-
tus, i, m. Cow. 132. Gromettus,
i, m. 1 Co. 29.

Grooms of the Stable, Gromettus
stabuli.

The Groom-porter, Aleatorum
arbitr.

A Grove, Grova, æ, f. Plo.
269. Co. Ent. 111. Lucus, i, m.
Arbustum, i, m.

A little Grove, Grovetta, æ, f.

A Grower of Mines, Metallarius,
ii, m.

Ground, Fundus, i, m.

Pasture Ground, Fundus pastu-
ralis, pastura.

Meadow Ground, Fundus prata-
lis, pratum, i. n.

Wood Ground, Fundus boscalis.

Heath Ground, Juncaria, orum, n.

To break up Ground, and bestow
the first Tilling of it, Præcola, etc.

A Tiller of the Ground, Rurico-
la, æ, m.

A Ground-work, Fundamentum,
i, n.

A Ground pinning (or under pin-
ning) Substructura, æ, f.

G U

Grosfount or Gromount (the Fa-
mily) De Magnomonte.

Grosvenor, corruptely (or Graven-
or, the Family) Grandis vena-
tor.

A Gress, Grossa, æ, f. 1 Men.
118. Grossum, i, n. Ry. 408.

Gress, Grossus, æ, um.

Seised, as of any thing in Gress,
Seisitus ut de uno grosso.

Gress or thick trees, Arbores
grosse, Ry. 408.

Selling by the Gress, Venditio
in Grosso, Ry. 400.

G R U

De Grand-beef (the Family) De
Fronte Bovis.

G U E

A Guest, Hospes, itis, m.

G U I

A Guide, Ductor, oris, m.

Guidage, Guidagium, ii, n.
Guadagium, ii, n. (i. e.) Mo-
ney given to a Guide for conduct
in a strange place.

A Guild (Brotherhood or Com-
pany incorporate) Guilda, æ, f. 8
Co. 125. Gilda, æ, Sodalitium,
ii, m.

The Guild-hall, Guibalda, æ, f.
Guildhalda, æ, f. (i. e.) the Com-
mon Hall of a City, a Town-
house.

Guild-hall, Gildæ aula.

The Guild-hall of the High Dutch
or Easterly Merchants in London
(called the Stilliard) Guildcham-
Teutonicorum.

Guldeford in Surrey, Geldeforda,
Guldeforda, Neomagus, Noio-
magus, Noviomagus.

G U L

The Gule of August (or first day
of August) Festum Sancti Petri
ad Vincula, Gula Augusti.

Gulf

G U

Gulf Island, Lilia.

G U M

-Gum, Gummi, n. Indecl.

The Gums of the Mouth, Giviva, æ, f.

G U N

A Gun, Gunns, æ, f. Spl. 101. Pace Regis 36. Canna, æ, f. Bombarda, æ, f. Tormentum, i, n.

The Cock of a Gun, Serpentina, æ, f.

A Gunner, Bombardius, i, m. Murifragus, i, m. Sclopetarius, ii, m.

A Gun-shot, Murifragium, ii, n.

A kind of Gun, Burcheta, æ, f. Gun-powder, Pulvis Bombardicus.

G U T

A Gutter, Gutterra, æ, f. Ra. Ent. 129. Reg. 127, 199, 5 Co. 100. Guttura, æ, f. Ra. Ent. 10. Co. 141. Canalis, is, m. Colluviarium, ii, n.

A Gutter-tile, Imbrex, icis, d. g.

G U Y

Guy (a Man's Name) Guido, onis, m.

G Y P

A Gypse, Egyptianus, i, m.

H A B

A *Haberdasher of small Wares, Minutarius, ii, m. Mercularius, ii, m.*

A Haberdasher of Hats and Caps, Pileo, onis, m.

H. A

An Habergeon, Habergettum, i, n. Rp. 53. Lorica, æ, f.

Habeas Corpus, is a Writ, the which a Man indited of some Trespass, before Justices of Peace, or in a Court of any Franchise, and upon his apprehension being laid in Prison for the same, may have out of the King's Bench, thereby to remove himself thither at his own Costs, and to answer the Cause there, &c. Fita. nat. brev. Fol. 250. H. And the order in this Cause, first to procure a Certiorari out of the Chancery, directed to the said Justices for the removing of the Indictment into the King's Bench, and upon that to procure this Writ to the Sheriff for the causing of his Body to be brought at a Day, Reg. Judic. Fol. 81. where you may find divers Cases wherein this Writ is used.

Habeas Corpora, is a Writ that lieth for the bringing in of a Jury, or so many of them as refuse to come upon the Venire facias, for the Trial of a Cause brought to Issue.

A Scholar's Habit (or Garment) Epitrogium, ii, n.

An Habitation (or Dwelling) Habitatio, onis, f. Mansio, onis, f. Domicilium, ii, n.

Habitable, Habitabilis, e, adj.

H A D

A Hade, or hade of Land, Hado, æ, f.

H A F

A Haft (or Handle) Manubrium, ii, n. Capulum, i, n. Ansa, æ, f.

H A I

H A

H A I

- The Hair of the Head, Capillus,*
i, m.
The Hair of the Body, Pilus,
ii, m.
Falls Hair, Galeritum, ei, n.
An Hair-lace, Vicia, a, f.

H A K

- An Hawk, Bombarda, a, f.*

H A L

- A Halbert, Fraxea, a, f. Mi-*
panis, is, f. Securis Amazon-
ia.

- Half, Dimidius, a, um.*
A Hall, Aula, a, f.
A Hall (or Mansion House) Halla,
a, f.
A Common Hall (or Dining
Room) Refectorium, ii, n.
A great Porch Hall, Paganica
Pila.

- Hallifan (in Yorkshire) Olicana,*
Sacra Sylva, Sacro Bosco.

- Halm or Holm (the stem or stalk*
of Corn from the Root to the Ear)
Colmus, i, m.

- A Halser (he which halseth and*
draweth a ship or barge along the
River by a Rope) Helciaricus, ii, m.

- And Halser (a rope wherewith*
Barks or Boats are towed or haled
along some Channel or River) Hel-
cium, ii, n.

- A Halter (or Head-stall) Capi-*
strum, stri, n.

H A M

- A Hamlet, Hamlettum, i, n.*
Hamlets, a, f. Spel. 330.

- A Hammer, Malleus, ei, m.*
A little Hammer, Malleolus,
ii, m.

H A

- A Copper-smith's Hammer, Mar-*
culus, i, m.

- A Mason's Hammer, Asciculum,*
ii, n.

- A Hammer (to knock at a Door)*
Manulus Ostii, Annulus Ostii,
Aut marculus ferreus quo pul-
santur fores.

- The Hamper in the Chancery,*
Hansperium, ii, n. Gew. 135.
Spel. 331. Len. 30.

- A Hamper made of Twigs or*
Willow-rushes, Scirpiculum, i, n.

- Hampton Court, Avona. Avon-*
dunum.

H A N

- A Hand, Manus, us, f.*
The right Hand, Dextra, a, f.
The left Hand, Sinistra, a, f.
The palm of the Hand, Palma,
a, f.

- The back of the Hand, Meta-*
carpium, ii, n.

- The hollow of the Hand, Vola,*
a, f.

- An Hand's breadth, Palma, a, f.*

- A Handful, Palmara, a, f. Lex.*
93. *Manipulus, li, m. A Handful*
is four inches by the Standard, An-
no 33 H. 8. cap. 5.

- A Hand-Gun, Sclopus manu-*
lis.

- A Handicraft (or Manual Oc-*
cupation, the Craft or Trade of the
Hand) Ars mechanica.

- An Handicrafts-man, Mechan-*
icus, ei, m.

- A Handkerchief, Muccinium,*
ii, n. *Sudarium, ii, n.*

- One's own Hand-writing, Auto-*
graphum, i, n.

- A Hand-saw, Serrula, a, f.*
Serra mannaria.

- To Haulle, Tracto, are.*

- A Handler, Tractator, oris, m.*
K k A Hand

H A

A Handling, Tractatio, onis, f.
A Hand-gyve, Chiromanica,
æ, f.
To hang, Pendo, ere.
To hang down before, Præpendeo,
ere.

A Hanger (or short Sword) En-
fis falcatus.
A Wood-man's Hanger, Culter
venatorius.

A Hang-man (or Executioner)
Carnifex, icis, m.

Hangings, Pictromata camera-
rum. Aulææ, ortum, n.

Hangustald, or Hexham, (in
Northumberland) Hagustaldunum.
Hangustaldunum.

Of Hangustald, Hagustalden-
sis.

Hannah (a Woman's Name)
Hanno, æ, f.

Hans Ræwer (in Staffordshire)
Hansus.

Hantem (the Family) De Han-
tona.

Hantsbire, Hantonia.

H A P

To happen, Fortuno, are. Co.
Eut. 4, 8, 3.

By Hap (or Chance) Forte. adv.
Fortuito, adv.

H A R

A Harbinger (one that goeth be-
fore and provideth Lodging) Man-
tionarius, ii, m. Prodromus, i,
m. He is an Officer of the Prin-
ce's Court, that alloteth the
Noble Men and those of the
Household their Lodgings in the
time of Progress.

Hard, Durus, a, um.
To Harden (or obliterate) Duro,
are.

H A

To wax hard or browny, to be
hardened by long Use. Callo, ere.
A hardning, Obfirmatio, onis, f.
A hardner, Obfirmator, oris,
m.

A Hare, Lepus, oris, m.
A Hare-pipe, Harepipa, æ, f.

Ra. Ent. 45. Leporicipula, æ, f.
A Hare Warren, Lagotrophiu-
um, ii, n.

A Harlot, Pellex, icis, f. Scort-
tum, i, n. Profeda, æ, f.

A young Harlot, Scortillum,
i, n.

To haunt or keep Company with
Harlots, Scortor, ari.

Harman (a Man's Name) Har-
manus, i, m.

Harkley (the Family) De Har-
cla.

Harmless, (Lossless and Indem-
nified) Indempnis, Innocuus, &
Indempnificatus.

Harmony, Harmonia, æ, f.
Harnest, Hernesia æ, f. Har-
nesia, æ, f. Fitzherbert's Na-
breu. 94. Ry. 302. Fle. 78. Py.
21.

An Harnest-maker, Frænarus,
ii, m.

Harold (a Man's Name) Ha-
roldus, i, m.

A Harp, Lyra, æ, f.
A Jews-harp, Crembalum, li, n.

A Harper, Lyricen, inis, m.
Citharista, æ, m.

A Harrow, Occa, æ, f.
Harrowed, Occatus, a, um.

A Harrower, Occator, oris, m.
A Harrowing, Occatio, onis, f.

To Harrow, Occo, are, Hercio,
ire. Len. 68.

Harless, Offæ penitæ. Exta
porcella.

A Hart (or Stag) Cervus, i, m.
Hartspool (in the Bishopric
of Durham) Cervi Jalsah.

H A S

H A :

H A S

An Haff, Haspa, æ, f. Co. Lit.
48. *Spel. 331. Bræf. 40.*
Haffey (the Family) De Ho-
fata & Hofatus.
Haffings (in Suffex) Haffingæ.

H A T

A Hatch of a Door, Anticum,
ci, n.
To hatch Flax, Carmino, are.
Peſtino, are.
A Hatchell (the Iron Comb
wherewith the Flax is dressed)
Peſten, inis, m.
The Hatches of a Ship, Fori, o-
rum, m.
A Hatchet, Hatchettus, i, m.
4 *Inſt. 313. aſciola, æ, f.*
Hatred (ill-will) Hatia, æ, f.
Odium, ii, n.
A Hat, Galerus, i, m.
A Beaver Hat, Fibrinus Gale-
rus.
An Hat-band, Spira, æ, f. Re-
dimitulum Pilei.
An Hat-block Globus Ligneus.
An Hat and Hat-caſe, Galeris
& Theca eundem Galerum con-
tinent.
A Hatter (or maker or ſeller of
Hats) Pileo, onis, m. Pilopæus,
i, m.
Hatfield or Hantſfield (in Hert-
fordſhire,) Campus altus.

H A U

To have and to hold (If Inhe-
ritance or Freehold, in the Com-
mon Pleas) Habendum & Tenen-
dum.
To have and to hold (if a Leaſe
for Years, in the Common Pleas)
Habendum & occupandum. But in

H E

all Caſes in the King's Bench. Ha-
bendum & Tenendum.
A Haven (or Port) Baia, æ, f.
Heda, æ, f. Portus, ūs, m.
A little Haven (or Hyſh) Hi-
tha, æ, f.

H A W

A Hawk, Accipiter, ris, m.
A reclaimed Hawk, Accipiter
Reclamatus.
A Hawk's Head, Capicium, ii, n.
A Hawk's Bell, Tintinnabulum,
i, n.
An Airey of Hawks, Aeria Ac-
cipitrum. Flo. 91.
Hawking, Aucupium, ii, n.
To hawk, Aucupor, ari.
A Sparrow-hawk, Accipiter hu-
mipeta.
A Goff-hawk, Palumbarius, ii,
m.

H A Y

Hay (the Family) De Haja.
Hay-bale, Eſtoverium, ii, n.
Co. Lit. 41. B.
Hay, Fœnum, i, n.
Hay in Swaths or Cocks, Fœ-
num in Taſſis.
An Hay-ſpeck, Meta Fœni.
An Hay-mow, left or ſlack, Fœ-
nile, is, n. Strues Fœni.
A bottle of Hay, Faſciculus Fœ-
ni. Battellus Fœni.
A truſs of Hay, Truſſum Fœni.
Hay harveſt, Fœniſecium, ii, n.
An Hay (or Net to take Comies)
Caſſiculus, i, m. Indago, inis, f.
Tendicula, æ, f.
An Hayward, Bedellus, i, m.
Gre. 347. Cuſtos agri.

H E A

He, Ipſe, a, um. Ille, Illa, Il-
lud, adj. iſte, iſta, iſtud, adj.
K K 2 **H E A.**

H E

H E A

The Head, Caput, itis, n.

The fore part of the Head, Sin-
ciput, itis, n.

The hinder part of the Head, Oc-
ciput, itis, n.

The crown of the Head, Vertex,
icis, m.

A little Head, Capitulum, li, n.
Capitellum, i, n.

The Head-ach, Cephalalgia,
æ, f.

An arrow-Head (or head of a
Dart) Spiculum, i, n. Aculeus
Sagittæ.

A broad arrow-Head, Uncinus,
i, m.

An Headborough, Capitalis ple-
gius. Spel. 333.

Headlong, Præceps, ipis & ipi-
ctis.

An Head-piece, Capillum fer-
reum. Ry. 53. Callis, idis, f. Cal-
sida, æ, f.

A Head-land (or Head-land)
Forera, æ, f.

An Headship, Præfectura, æ, f.
The Headstall of a Bridle, Aurea,
æ, f.

To heal (or cure) Sano, are,
Curo, are.

Healed (or Cured) Sanatus,
s, um. Curatus, a, um.

An Healing, Sanatio, onis, f.
Curatio, onis, f.

Healish (or Healishfulness) Sani-
tas, atis, f. Salus, utis, f.

Healshy (or Healshful) Salu-
ber, a, um.

Healshfully, Salubriter, adv.
To heap up, (or gather in
Heaps) Cumulo, are. Acervo,
are.

An Heap, Cumulus, i, m. Acer-
vus, vi, m.

Heaped, Cumulatus, a, um,

H E

A heaping up, Cumulatio, onis, f.

A heard of Cattel, Armentum,
i, n.

A Herdsman, Armentarius,
ii, m. Pecorarius, ii, m.

A Cow-heard, Vaccarius, i, m.
A Neat-heard (or keeper of Ox-
en) Bubulcus, ci, m.

A swine-heard (or hog-heard)
Porculator, oris, m. Porcarius,
ii, m.

A Shepherd, Opilio, onis, m.
To hear, Audio, ire.

Hearing, Auditus, us, m.
An Hearse or Monument of the
Dead) Centesphium, ii, n.

A Hearse-cloth, Brandeum,
ei, n.

The Heart, Cor, dis, n.
The Heart-strings (or the Mus-
cles of the Heart) Præcordia, orum,
n, pl.

An Hearth, Hertha, æ, f. Fo-
cus, i, m. Focarium, ii, n.

Of a Hearth, Focarius, a, um,
To heat, Calefacio, ere.

Hearb, Erix, icis, f. Erica, æ, f.
A Heath, Ericetum, i, n. Bruc-
ra, æ, f.

An Heath (or Ground over-run
with Moss) Pilicetum, i, n.

To heave (or lift up) Allevio,
are.

Heavy (or weighty) Pondero-
sus, a, um.

A Huckle (or Brake) for Hump,
Unibrium, ii, n. Hæmus, i, m.

Holler (a Man's Name) Hector,
oris, m.

HED

H E D

A dead Hedge, Sepes, is, f.

A quick set-Hedge, Haia, is, f.
Reg. 105. bis. Spol. 128. Sepes
viva.

A Hedge or Pale before a Gate,
Hercuus, i, m.

To hedge, Sepio, ire. To hedge
or fence round, Circumsepio, ire.

To hedge in or divide by a Hedge,
Intersepio, ire.

To hedge up Gaps, Contexere
Interrupta.

Hedge-best, Estoverium Clau-
dendi.

Hedge-wood, Busca, is, f.

H E E

A Heel, Calx, cis, m, and f.

H E I

An Heifer, Juvenca, is, f.

An Heir, Haeres, edis. c. 2. Al-
though the word is borrowed of
the Latin, yet it hath not altogether
the same Signification with
us, that it hath with the Civil-
ians. For whereas they call him
Haeridem, qui ex Testamento succe-
dit in universum ius Testatoris: The
Common Lawyers call him Heir
that succeedeth by right of
Blood in any Man's Lands or
Tenements in Fee; for there is
nothing passeth with them, *iure*
Hereditatis, but only Fee. Move-
ables or Chattels immoveable, are
are given by Testament, to whom
the Testator pleaseth, or else
are at the Disposition of the Or-
dinary.

Cassanovus in *Consuetud. Burg.*
pag. 909. hath a distinction of
Haeres, which in some sort well
accordeth with our Common
Law. For he saith, there is *Ha-*
eres Sanguinis, and *haeres Hereditatis*.

And a Man may be *haeres Sangui-*
nis, that is, Heir apparent to his
Father or other Ancestor, by
Blood, and yet may upon dis-
pleasure be defeated of his In-
heritance, or at the least the
greatest part thereof.

Haer in the Legal Understanding
of the Common Law, importeth that
he is, *iustus nuptiis procreatus*,
sed haeres legitimus est quem
nuptiae demonstrant, and is he
to whom Lands, Tenements
or Hereditaments, by the Act
of God, and right of Blood do
descend, of some Estate of In-
heritance. *Coke on Lit. Lib. 1.*
cap. 1. Sect. 1. Haeres dicitur ab
Haerendo, quia qui haeret est tenet,
id est, proximus est Sanguinis illi
cujus est haeres.

Every Heir is either a Male or
Female, or an Hermaphrodite,
that is, both Male and Female,
and an Hermaphrodite (which
is also called *Androgynus*) shall
be Heir, either as Male or Fe-
male according to that kind of
the Sex which doth prevail,
Hermaphrodita, tam masculo quam
femina comparatur, secundum prae-
valentiam sexus invalescentis,
and accordingly it ought to be
baptized, *Id. lib. Haeres est quintu-*
plex.

1. *Jure proprietatis*, so the eld-
est Son shall inherit only before
all his Brethren.

2. *Jure representationis*, as where
the Eldest Son dieth, his Issue
shall inherit before the Younger
Son, he represents the Person of
his Father.

3. *Jure propinquitatis*, as pro-
pinquus excludit remotum, and
remotus remotiorem. *Coke 3.*
Rep. Ratcliff's Case.

4. *Jure*

4. *Jure sanguinis*, so the Daugh-^A Crown, the half Blood shall in-
ter of the first Venter shall in-
herit before the Son of the King Edward the Sixth, the
second. Crown fell to Queen Mary, and

5. *Ratione Domi*, so the half^q from her to Queen Elizabeth,
Blood shall inherit, as if a Gift^d both which were of the half
be made to one and the Heirs^g Blood, and yet inherited not
of his Body, and he hath Issue only the Lands which King Ed-
a Son, and a Daughter by one^d ward or Queen Mary purcha-
Venter, and a Son by another^d sed, but the ancient Lands, par-
Venter. The Father dies, and^d cel of the Crown also. *Coke*
the Eldest Son enters and dies^d *Rep. Lib. 7. Calv. Case. and on*
the younger Son shall inherit^d *Lit. Lib. 1. c. 1. sect. 8.*

formam Domi, for he claims as^d *hæres est pars antecessoris*; there-
Heir of the Body of the Donee,^d fore if Land be given to a Man
and not generally as Heir of^d and his Heirs, all his Heirs are
his Brother: otherwise where^d so totally in him, as he may
Land cometh by Descent, the^d give the Lands to whom he
Rule is, *Possessio fratris de feodo^d*
simpliciter facit sororem esse hæredem,
but the Brother ought to be in^d will; one cannot be Heir till the
actual Possession of the Fee^d death of his Ancestor; he is
and Frank Tenement, either by^d called *hæres apparens*, Heir ap-
his own Possession, or the Pos-^d parent.

session of another, to make his^d Every Heir having Land, is
Sister Heir; and the reason is,^d bound by the binding Acts of
because of all Hereditaments in^d his Ancestors, if he be named,
Possession, he which claimeth as^d *quis sentis commodum sentire debet*
Heir, ought to make himself^d & *incommodum suos Onus. Coke*
Heir by him that was last actu-^d *on Lit. Lib. 1. c. 1. sect. 1.*

ally seized. *Id. ib. Sover est hæres^d*
falsa, therefore some Act must^d A Man by the Common Law
be done to make her Heir, and^d cannot be Heir to Goods or
the younger Brother is *hæres quo-^d*
ritus, if no act be done to the^d Chattels; for *hæres dicitur ab he-*
contrary. But if the King by^d *reditate*. If a Man buy divers
his Letters Patent make a Baron^d Fishes, as Carps, Breams, Tench-
to him and his heirs, Possession^d es, and put them into his Pond
in the eldest Brother of this^d and dieth; in this case the Heir
Dignity cannot make his Sister^d shall have them, and not the
Heir, but the Brother of the^d Executors; but they shall go
half Blood shall inherit, because^d with the Inheritance, because
no Possession can be gained of^d they were at liberty, and could
this Dignity, *per pedis possessionem*.
Coke ubi supra and on Lit. lib. 1.
c. 1. sect. 2.

In case of the Descent of the

to the Heir. *Coke on Lit. Lib.*
1. cap. 1. Sect. 1.

H E

An Heir-loom, Principalium, i, n. *Lex*. 67. It seemeth to be compounded of Heir and Loom, that is, a Frame, namely to weave in. The word by time is drawn to a more general signification than at the first it did bear, comprehending all Implements of Household, as namely Tables, Presses, Cupboards, Bedsteads, Wainscots, &c. which by the Custom of some Countries, having belonged to a House certain Descents, are never Inven-toried after the decease of the Owner, as Chattells, but ac-crew to the Heir with the House it self.

H E L

The Helm (the Rudder of the Ship) Ansa gubernaculi. Pars summa clavi.

A Helmet, Galea, æ, f. Cassis, dis, f. Calpes, is, f. Sila, æ, f.

Held in Common, not divided, Indivisus, a, um. *Lex*. 71.

Helidorus (a Man's name) He-lidorus, i, m.

Hellen (a Woman's name) He-lena, æ, f.

The Crest of an Helmet, Conus, i, m.

Help, Auxilium, ii, n.

To help, Juvo, are.

Helped, Auxiliatus, a, um. Ad-jutus, a, um.

An helper, Adjutor, oris, m.

An helping, Auxiliatio, onis, f. Juvatio, onis, f.

The Helve of an Ax, Securis manubrium.

H E M

A Hem or Welt of a Garment, Limbus, i, m. Fimbria, æ, f. ve-stis extremitas.

H E

To Hem (or Welt) Fimbrio, are.

That hath a Hem, Fimbriatus, a, um.

A Hemming, Prætextura, æ, f.

Hemp, Cannabis, is, f.

A Course part of Hemp, Stupa, æ, f.

Of Hemp, Cannabaceus, a, um. Cannabinus, a, um.

A Hempcrest (or Place so lay Hemp in) Linarium, ii, n.

Hemp set on a Distaff, Stamen, inis, n. Pensum, i, n.

A Hemp Cord, Tomex, icis, f.

H E N

A Hen, Gallina, æ, f.

A Breed-Hen, Ovipara gallina. Gallina incubans.

One that keeps Hens, Gallinari-us, ii, m.

A Hen-pen, Chors gallinaria.

Of a Hen, Gallinaceus, a, um.

Hence, Hinc, adv.

Henceforth, Dehinc, abhinc, deinceps.

Henriff (a Man's name) Hen-giftus, i, m.

Henly on Thames (in Oxford-shire) Henlega.

Henley Hundred (in Oxfordshire) Ancalires.

Henry (a Man's Name) Hen-ricus, i, m.

H E R

Herbage, Herbagium, ii, n. It signifieth in our Common Law the Fruit of the Earth provided by Nature for the Bit or Mouth of the Cattel. But it is most commonly used for a Liberty which a Man hath to feed his Cattel in another Man's Ground.

as in the Forest, *Uc. Crompt. Jurisdic. fol. 197.*

An Herb, Herba, a, f.

Fruitful in Herbs, Herbifer, a, um.

Full of Herbs, Herbosus, a, um.

Of Herbs, Herbarius, a, um.

Of (or feeding on) Herbs, Herbilis, e.

All kind of Pot-Herbs, Lachanum, i, n.

The Herb-Market, Lachanopodium, ii, n.

A seller of Herbs, Lachanopoles, a, m.

An Herbal, Herbarium, ii, n.

An Herbalist (simpler) Herbarius, ii, m. Botanicus, ci, m.

Herbert (a Man's name) Herbertus, i, m.

An Herald, Heraldus, i, m. Spel. 336. with us it signifieth an Officer at Arms whose Function is to denounce War, to proclaim Peace, or otherwise to be employed by the King in Martial Messages or other Business. They are the Judges and Extremors of Gentlemen's Arms, they marshal all the Solemnities at the Coronation of Princes, manage Combats and such like. With us three being the chief are called Kings at Arms, and of them Garter is the Principal, Instituted and Created by Henry the Fifth. *Stow's Annals*, page 584. whose Office is to attend the Knights of the Garter at their Solemnities, and to marshal the Solemnities of the Funerals of all the greater Nobility, as of Princes, Dukes, Marquises, Earls, Vicounts, and Barons, and in *Plowden, casu Reniger & Agasse*, is found, that Edward the Fourth granted the

Office of the King of Heralds, to one call'd Garter, *cum fendis & proficiis ab antiquo, &c. fol. 12. ibid.*

The next is Clarentius, ordained by Edward the Fourth, for attaining the Dukedom of Clarence by the Death of George his Brother, whom he put to death for aspiring to the Crown, made the Herald, which properly belonged to the Duke of Clarence, a King at Arms, and called him Clarentius. His Office is to marshal and dispose the Funerals of all the lesser Nobility, as Knights and Esquires thorough the Realm of the South Side of Trent.

The Third is Norrey or Northrey, whose Office is the same on the North-side of Trent, that Clarentius hath on this side, as may well appear by this Name, signifying the Northern King, or King of the North Parts. Besides these, there are six others properly called Heralds according to their Original, as they were created to attend Dukes, &c. in Martial Executions, viz. York, Lancaster, Somerset, Richmond, Chester, Windsor.

Lastly, There are four others called Marshals or Pursuivants at Arms, reckon'd after a sort in the Number of Heralds, and do commonly succeed in the place of the Heralds, as they die, or be preferred, and these are Blue Mantle, Rouge cross, Rouge dragon, and Perculis.

Hereafter, *Ex tunc. Impossitum.*

Hercules (a Man's Name) Hercules, i, m.

Herald.

H E.

Hereditary, Hæreditarius, a, m.

Hereditaments, Hæreditamentorum, n. It signifieth all such things, as a man may have to himself and his Heirs, by way of inheritance, or not being otherwise bequeathed, do naturally and of course descend to him which is our next heir of blood, and fall not within the Compass of an Executor or Administrator, is Chateaux d'.

Heretofore, Præantea, ante, olim, adv.

Hercunto or *ibercunto* requested, Adinde, or ad hoc, or ad illud requisitus.

Hereford City, Herefordia, Herefordia.

Herefordshire, Herefordia Comitatus.

Bishop of Hereford, Episcopus Herefordiensis.

Hermione (a Woman's name) Hermione, es, f.

An Hermitage (or solitary place) Hermitagium, ii, n.

A Chapel belonging to a Hermitage, Hermitorium, ii, n.

An Hermite, Eremita, a, m.

An heresie, Hæresis, is, f.

The ring-leader of an heresie, Hæresiarcha, a, and chus, i, m.

An heretick, Hæreticus, ci, m.

Heretical, Hæreticus, a, um.

Heretically, Hæretice, adv.

A herring, Halec, ecis, f. & n.

An heriot, Heriotum, i, n. Cow.

135. 8. Co. 103. It is the best that a Tenant has at the time of his death due to the Lord, whether it be Horse, Ox, or any such like.

An heritage or *inheritance*, Hæreditas, atis, f.

H E.

Herod (a Man's name) Herodes, is, m.

Hertsford, Hertfordia.

Vadum { Rubrum.
Coryinum.

Hertsfordshire, Hertfordia Comitatus.

Herty point, (in Devonshire) Herculis promontorium.

H E T.

Hesby Isle near Scotland (as some conjecture) Ocetis.

H E W.

To bew (or *bask*) Ascio, are: Dolabro, are.

A bewer of stones, Lapidaria, a, m.

A bewing, Dolatio, onis, f.

Hewed, Cæsus, a, um.

H E X.

Hexam, (in Northumberland) Axelodunum.

Of Hexam, Hanguftaldensis.

H I D.

Hidage, Hidagium, ii, n. Spel. 352. It is an extraordinary Tax to be paid for every Hide of Land.

An hide of Land, Hida Terræ, Spel. 352. It is a certain measure or quantity of Land, by some Mens Opinion, that may be Plowed with one Plough in a Year. *Terms of Law*. By other Men it is an hundred Acres. By Beda (who calleth it *Familiam*) it is as much as will maintain a Family. *Crompton* saith, that it

H E.

consisteth of an hundred Acres, and eight hides contain a Knight's Fee.

Hide, or Heib (in Kent) Portus Hintius.

To hide, Abscondo, ere.

A Hide (or Skin) Pellis, is, f. Tergus, oris, n.

A raw hide of a Beast, Scortum, ti, n.

Made of Hides, Pelliceus, a, um. Terginus, a, um.

Hidden, Abditus, a, um.

An hierarchy, Hierarchia, æ, f.

H I L.

Hilary (or Man's name) Hilarius, ii, m.

A bill, Collis, is, m.

A billock (or little hill) Colliculus, i, m. Grunus, i, m.

An bile (bait or bundle) of a Sword, Capulum, i, n. Manubrium, ii, n.

H I N.

An kind, Cerva, æ, f. Bissa, æ, f. Spell. 99.

To hinder, Impedio, ire.

A hinge of a door, Cardo, inis, d. g. Gumphus, i, m.

Hinksey (near Oxford) Hinchefega.

H I P.

The hip, Coxendix, icis, f.

Hippocrates (a Man's name) Hippocrates, is, m.

Hippolyte (a Woman's name) Hippolyta, æ, f.

H I R.

To hire (to take to hire) Conduco, ere.

H E.

To let, or set to hire, Elocare, abloco, are.

An hireling, Mercenarius, i, m. Stipendiarius, ii, m.

H I S.

His (or his own) Suus, a, um.

A history, Historia, æ, f.

An Historian (or Historiographer) Historiographus, i, a. Historicus, i, m.

A writing of history, Historiographia, æ, f.

Historical, Historicus, a, um.

H I T.

Hitchingham, (in) Vicarium

Hithe, Hitha, æ, Lex. 70. i. e. a small Haven to land Wares out of Vessels or Boats. New Book of Entries, fol. 3. colum. 3.

Hisberto, Hactenus, adv.

H I U.

A Bee-hive, Alveare, is, n.

H O B.

Hobekers, Hobelarii, Spel. 354. i. e. certain Men that by their Tenure are tied to maintain a little light Nag for the certifying of any Invasion made by Enemies, or such like Peril towards the Sea-side, as Portsmouth, &c. of these you may read, Anno 18 Ed. 3. Stat. 2. cap. 7. & anno 25 ejuldem, Stat. 5. cap. 8.

H O D.

A hedge-podge, Farraginariorum, n.

Hedney

H O.

Hadney River (in Buckinghamshire) Hodneius.

H O G.

A hog, Porcus, i, m.
An hoghead, Dolium, ii, n.
Hog's flesh, Caro Suilla.
The belly piece in a hog, Sumen, inia, n.
The bristle of an hog, Seta, x, f.
Hog's dung, Succorda, x, f.
An hog's trough, Aqualiculum, i, n.
An hog-sly, Porcarium, ii, n.
Porcile, is, n. *Suile*, is, n. *Hara*, z, f.

H O L.

Holderness (in Yorkshire) Cavz dirz peninsula.
A hole, Foramen, inis, n.
Holland (a part of Lincolnshire) Hollandia, Houlandia, Hoylandia.
Hollow, Cavus, a, um.
To make hollow, Tumulo, are.
First holyrood-day (the third of May) Inventionis sanctæ Crucis.
Second holyrood-day (the fourteenth of September) Exaltationis sanctæ Crucis.

H O M.

Homage, Homagium, ii, n.
Spel. 356. Cow. 138.
Homicide (Man slaughter) Homicidium, ii, n. *Homine Replegiando*, Is a Writ to Replevy, or deliver a Person out of Prison.
Homer (a Man's name) Homerus, i, m.

H O N.

Honey, Mel, Iliis, n.

H O.

A honey-comb, Favus, i, m.
Honour, Honor, is, m. also great Lordships, including other Mannors and Lordships.

H O O.

A hood, Cuculus, i, m. Capitium, ii, n.
A Graduate's hood of the University, (or such a hood as those of the Companies do wear) Humefale, is, n.
A French hood, Redimiculum, i, n.
A Travelling hood, Cucullio, onis, f.
A riding hood, Palliolum, i, n.
Hooded, Cucullatus, a, um.
A hoof of a horse or beast, Ungula, x, f.
A fishing hook, Hamus, i, m.
A hook to cut with ball, Falx, cis, f.
A flesh-hook, Fuscinula, x, f.
A hook to pull down bowfes on Fire, Hama, x, f.
Of a hook, Hamatilis, le, adj.
Hooked, Falcatus, a, um. Hamatus, a, um.
A Hooker (Catcher) Hamator; oris, m.
To weed with a hook, Sarculo, are.

A hoop, Circulus, li, m.
Twig hoops, Circuli Viminæi.
An Iron hoop, or band, such as Cbefts are bound with ball, Stegellris, is, f.

H O P.

Hop (or Hops) Lupulus, i, m.
An Hop Merchant, Lupularius, ii, m.

H O R.

Horace (a Man's name) Horatius, ii, m.

A horn, Cornum, i, n.

A Tax within a Forest to be paid for horned Beasts, Horngelda, z, f.

A Shoe-born, Cornu calceatorium.

An Ink-born, Atramentarium, ii, n.

A Horse; Equus, i, m. Caballus, i, m.

An ambling horse, Equus Gradarius, alburco, onis, m.

A little ambling Nag, Mannus, i, m.

A trotting horse, Succussator, oris, m.

A Stone horse, Burbo, onis, m.

A Pack-horse, Sarcinarium jumentum, vel Clitellarium.

A War-horse, Equus agminalis.

A Sumpter horse, Equus Sarcinarius vel Clitellarius.

A Winning-horse, Calcuro, onis, m.

A Stallion (or horse kept for breed) Equus Admissarius.

A Hackney-horse, Equus conductitius, Equus tolutarius, Equus meritorius.

A broken winded horse, Equus Suspiriosus.

A mill horse, jumentum molarium.

A light horse, Veredus, i, m.

A Saddle-horse, Equus vectarius.

A cart horse, Jumentum plaustrarium.

A hobbie (or Irish horse) Equus Hybernicus.

A post-horse, Veredus, i, m.

A light horse man, Vectarius, ii, m.

An hard mouthed restiff horse Equus Refractorius.

The Crupper of an horse, Subula, z, f.

A breed (or store) of horse Restaurus Equorum, Ry. 253.

Of the races or breed of horse Decimæ de araciis equorum, Mon. 967.

A stud or race of horses, Equitium, ii, n.

A horse stable, Equile, is, n.

A horse Courser, Mango equorum.

A horse-man, Equestris, is, n. Eques, itis, c. 2.

A horse-litter, Vehiculum cameratum, Lectuarium gestatorium.

A horse rider, or breaker, Equifso, onis, m.

A horse keeper, Equipastor, oris, m.

Horse barnests, Phaleræ Equinz.

Horses barnessed, Funales Equi.

An horse cloath, Dorsuale, is, n.

A horse shoe, Solea Equina.

Horse bread, Panis Equinus.

To shoe an horse, Affigere Soleas Equo. Calceo, are.

A Smith's Buttresses to part horse hoofs, Scaber, ri, m.

A horses reins, Laximæ orum, n.

A horse load, Summagium, ii, n. Rol. 103. Cow. 250. Prt.

184. Ry. 104, 105. Lex. 114. 120.

Barnacles for a horse's Nose, Tostmodis, dis, f.

A nap

H O.

A troop of horse, Equestre agmen.

The art of horsemanship, ars Equestris.

An horse-race, certamen Equestre.

A drench for an horse, Salivatum, i, n.

He that gives a drench to a horse, Salivarius, ii, m.

The master of the Horse, Magister Equorum Domini Regis.

A horse to saw wood on, Catherius, ii, m. Equus durateus.

Horn-Church, (in Essex,) Cornutum Monasterium.

Hortensia (a Woman's name) Hortensia, x, f.

H O S.

A hofe, Hofa, x, f. Caliga, x, f. Hofea (a man's name,) Hofeas, x, m.

A Hofier (one that maketh or selleth hofe or stockings,) Caligarius, ii, m.

Ankle-hofe, Caligæ talaræ.

Hofe tops, Summitates caligærum.

Hofe-garters, Fasciæ crurales.

Pertaining to hofe, Caligarius, a, um.

Hofed, Caligatus, a, um.

An Hofpital; Hofpitalium, ii, n.

An Hofpital for Poor Children, Epitrophium, ii, n.

An Hofpital for sick People, Valetudinarium, ii, n.

Hofpitality, Hofpitalitas, a, tis, f.

An Hoftage (or Pledge in war) Obfes, idis, c. 2.

An Hofst, which receiveth Strangers, Hofpes, itis, m.

H O.

An Hofstler, (or Inn-keeper) Hostellarius, ii, m. anno 9 Ed. 3. Stat. 2. cap. 11.

An Hofstler that keepeth a stable, Stabularius, ii, m.

H O T.

A Hot-boufe, Vaporarium, ii, n. Sudatorium, ii, n.

H O U.

A Houel or Shed, wherein Husbandmen set their Ploughs and Carts out of the Rain or Sun, Mandra, x, f. Appendix, icis, f.

A Hound, Venaticus, ci, m.

A Blood-bound, Canis Sagax.

An Houlster, Theca pro Sclopo.

An hour, Hora, x, f.

An hour-glass, Horarium, ii, n. Clepsydra, x, f.

Half an hour, Semihora, x, f.

During an hour, Horarius, a, um.

A boufe, Domus, i, or, ūs, f.

A dwelling-boufe, Domus Mansionalis. Haga, x, f.

A little boufe, Domuncula, x, f. Domicilium, ii, n.

A Cow-boufe, Vaccaria, x, f. Cow. 267. Ry. 341. 1 Mon. 527.

An Ox-boufe, Boveria, x, f. Lex. 21. 2 Mon. 210.

A Hay-boufe, Fœnile, is, n.

A Gate-boufe, Domus portuaria. Co. Ent. 696.

Front-boufes, Frontana messuagia. Domus frontalis.

A Tan-boufe, or Heat-boufe, Barcaria, x, f. Ra. Ent. 69. 697.

A Wood-boufe, Lignile, is, n.

A Sheep boufe, Ovile, is, n.

H O.

- A Goat-house, Caprile, is, n.*
A Lamb-house, Agnile, is, n.
A Cart-house, Domus Caracaria,
A Cart-hovel (or Wain-house,) Domus Plaustraria.
A Goose-house, Anserarium, ii, n.
A Poultry-house, Aviarium, ii, n.
A Fattening-house, Saginarium, ii, n.
A Coal-house, Domus Carbonaria.
A Treasure-house, Erarium, ii, n.
A Council-house, Conciliabulum, i, n.
A Store-house, Repositarium, ii, n.
Reconditorium, ii, n.
A Malt-house, Bractorium, ii, n.
A Brew-house, Pandoxatorium, ii, n.
A Work-house, Domus operaria.
A Milk-house, Domus Lactaria.
A Dairy-house, Lactarium, ii, n.
A Bake-house, Pistrinum, ii, n.
A Slaughter-house, Laniena, x, f.
A Wash-house, Lavatrina, x, f.
A Pent-house, Compluvium, ii, n.
Imbricamentum, i, n.
House and Land sufficient to maintain one Family, Cassatum, i, n.
The freedom of a man's own house, Hamfora, x, f.
A Summer or country-house, Suburbanum, i, n.
A Summer-house, Sellio, onis, m.
A Sunning house, Heliocampanus, i, m.

H O.

- The Stories of an house, Tabulata, orum, n.*
The back-side of an house, Posticium, ii, n.
A Thatched house Top, Culmen, inis, n.
The setting out of an house where it joins to another, Proectum, i, n.
The house Eaves, Subgrunda, x, f.
A making of house Eaves, Subgrundatio, onis, f.
Living in the same house, Homocapnus, x, um.
Pertaining to a house, Domesticus, a, um, Oeconomicus, a, um.
Household-stuff, Supellex, stilis, f. Utensilia, bona mobilia. Penates, um, m. pl. Sing. caret.
A place where household-stuff is sold, Arctorium, ii, n.
Household, Domestici, orum, m.
To make a floor of a house, Paviclo, are.

House-bote, Estoverium Edificandi. Co. Lit. 41. B. Brac. 407.

It is necessary Timber that the Lessee for Years, or for Life, of common right may take upon the Ground, to repair the houses upon the same ground to him Leased, although it be not expressed in the Lease, and although it be a Lease paroll, by words without deed. But if he take more than is needful, he may be Punished by an Action of Waste.

H O W.

Howard (the Family) Howardus, Havertus.

Howel

H U.

Howel, (a man's name) *How-*
lus, l, m.

H O Y.

Hoyes (Catches, Mongers) *Na-*
vigiola, z, f.

H U B.

Hubert (a man's name) *Hu-*
bertus, i, m.

H U C.

A Huckler, Propola, z, m.

H U E.

Hue and Cry, *Hutesum* & cla-
mor. *Spel.* 370. *Cow.* 141. *Lex*
70. *Hue and Cry* is derived of two
French words, *Huyer* and *Cryer*,
both signifying to shout or cry aloud.
In Legal Understanding, *Hue and*
Cry is all one. See *Cook* 3. part
of *Institutes*, c. 52.

This *Hue and Cry* may be
by Horn and by Voice. He that
goeth not at the Commandment
of the Sheriff or Constable, up-
on *Hue and Cry*, shall be grie-
vously Fined and Imprisoned.
Cock 52. part of his *Institutes*. c. 9.

It signifies a pursuit of one
having committed Felony by the
High-way, for if the party rob-
bed, or any in the Company of
one murdered or robbed, come
to the Constable of the next
Town, and will him to raise
Hue and Cry, or to make pur-
suit after the Offender, describ-
ing the Party, and shewing
as near as he can, which way
he is gone: the Constable ought

H U.

forthwith to call upon the Parish
for aid in seeking the Felon, and
if he be not found there, then
to give the next Constable warn-
ing, and so the next, untill the
Offender be apprehended, or
at the least, untill he be thus
pursued to the Sea-side, of this
read *Bract. lib. 3. tract. 2. cap. 5.*
Smith de Repub. Angl. Lib. 2. cap.
20. and the *Stat. Anno 13 Ed.*
1 Stat. of Winchester cap. 3. &
anno 28 Ed. 3. cap. 11. & *anno*
27. El. cap. 13 Crompt. Justice
of Peace. fol. 160. B.

H U'G.

Hugh (a man's name) *Hugo*,
onis, m.

H U L.

A Hulk (a kind of Ship broad
and great) *Sclata*, z, f.

Hull River (in *Torkshire*)
Hullus.

H U M.

Humane, *Humanus*, a, um.

Humanity, *Humanitas*, atis, f.

Humber River (in *Torkshire*,)

Abus *Æstuarium*, *Humber*, *Hum-*
bra, *Umber*.

Humidity (or moistness) *Humi-*
ditas, atis, f.

Humble River (over-against the
isle of *Wight*,) *Homelca*.

Humphrey, (a man's name)
Humphridus.

H U N.

An hundred (or part of a Shire,)
Hundredum, i, n.

An

H;U.

An Hundreder, Hundredarius, ii, m. Spel. 364. Reg. 174.
An hundred (in number,) Centena, z, f.
An hundred of Fish, Centena Piscium. Pry. 303.
One hundred of hides (or skins) Centena Pellium. Pry. 185.
One hundred weight, Centena, z, f. Pondus unius Centenæ, Ra. Ent. 3.
A hundred weight of madder, Centena de madder, Kit. 252. Pry. 185.
Hundredeskelde, Centum Fontes.
A hundred, Centum, adj. in decl.
A hundred times, Centies, adv.
A hundred fold, Centuplex, icis, adj. Centuplus, a, um.
Two hundred, Ducenti, Ducentus, a, um.
Two hundred fold, Ducentuplus, a, um.
Two hundred times, Ducenties, adv.
Of two hundred, Ducenarius, a, um.
Three hundred, Trecenti.
Three hundred times, Trecenties, adv.
The three hundredth, Trecentenus, a, um.
Of or concerning three hundred, Trecentarius, a, um.
Four hundred, Quadringenti.
Five hundred, Quingenti.
Five hundred, (in weight, number or age) Quingenarius, a, um.
The five hundredth, Quingentesimus, a, um.
Five hundred times so much, Quingentuplus, a, um.
Which weigheth five hundred Pounds, Quingentilibrâlis, le, adj.

H U.

Six hundred, Sexcenti.
Six hundred times, Sexcenties, adv.
The six hundredth, Sexcentellimus, a, um.
Seven hundred, Septingenti.
The number of seven hundred, Septingēnarius, a, um.
Of or belonging to seven hundred, Septingentarius, a, um.
The seventh hundredth, Septingentesimus, a, um.
Seven hundred times, Septingenties, adv.
Seven hundred fold, Septingentuplus, a, um.
Eight hundred, Octingenti.
Containing eight hundred, Octingenarius, a, um.
The eight hundredth, Octingentesimus, a, um.
Eight hundred times, Octingenties, adv.
Eight hundred fold, Octingentuplus, a, um.
Nine hundred, Nongenti.
Of or concerning Nine hundred, Nongenarius, a, um.
The nine hundredth, Nongentesimus, a, um.
Nine hundred times, Nongenties, adv.
Hunger, Fames, is, f. pl. caret.
To hunt, Venor, ari.
To go a hunting, Ire venatum.
A Hunter (or Huntsman) Vēnator, oris, m.
A Huntress, Vēnatrîx, icis, f.
A hunting, Vēnatio, ōnis, f.
Goten with hunting, Venatitius, a, um.
Of or belonging to, or serving for hunting, Venatorius, a, um.
A kind of hunting by taking stands at several places, Trîsta, z, f.
A hunting-Bass, Venabulum, i, n.

H U.

*A hunting horn (a Bugle,) Cor-
ua venatorium.*

*Hunting-nets, Plagæ, arum, f.
reg. caret.*

*Huntingdon, Huntingdonia. Ve-
antodunum.*

*Huntingdonshire, Huntingdo-
ensis comitatus, vel ager Venan-
donensis.*

*Hungerford (in Berkshire) Hun-
erforda.*

*Hunston (in Hertfordshire) Hun-
esdena. Hunstona.*

H U R.

A Hurdle, Crates Ligneæ.

Hurds, Lini floccus, Stupa, æ, f.

*Hovels or burdles, Gurgustia,
orum, n.*

*Made of Reeds, Rods, or
Sticks in manner of a hurdle, and
daubed with loam or clay, Cra-
sitius, a, um.*

*To cover with burdles, Cratio,
ere.*

To hurt, Noco, ere. Lædo, ere.

Hurt, Læsus, a, um.

*Hurt (or annoyed), Offensus, a,
um.*

*Hurt (or marred) Corruptus, a,
um.*

*Hurt (or mischief) Malum, i, n.
Nocumentum, i, n.*

*Hurt (or Injury,) Maleficium,
ii, n.*

*Hurt, (Loss or damage) Darn-
num, i, n. Detrimentum, i, n.*

A hurt, Læsura, æ, f.

A hurting, Lægio, onis, f.

*Hurtfulness, Noxiætas, atis, f.
hence comes the word Annoyance.*

*Hurtful (or that hurteth) No-
cuus, a, um. Noxius, a, um.*

*Hurtful (or mischievous) Perni-
ciosus, a, um.*

H Y.

*Hurtful (or that causeth hurt or
Loss,) Dispendiosus, a, um.*

*Hurtful (or noisome) Maleficus,
a, um.*

Very hurtful, Noxiolus, a, um.

Hurtfully, Nocenter, adv.

*Hurtfully (or mischievously,) Per-
niciose, adv. Malitiose, adv.*

*Hurtfully (or against Profit) Darn-
nose, adv. Incommodé, adv.*

*Hurst Castle (in Hampshire) Hur-
stanum castellum.*

*Hurstley (in Hampshire) Hur-
stleaga.*

H U S.

*A husband, Maritus, i, m. Con-
jux, jugis, c. 2. Vir, viri, m.*

*A husbandman, Agricola, æ,
c. 2. Agriculator, oris, m. Agri-
cultor, oris, m.*

*In husband-like manner, More
Colonico.*

*Husbandry, Husbandria, æ, f. Rq.
Ent. 162. 421. Dyer. 35. Agri-
cultura, æ, f. Agricolatio, onis, f.*

*Implements of husbandry, Imple-
menta husbandrie.*

*To practise husbandry, Rusticor,
ari. Villico, are.*

*The husk, (or hull of Grains,) Fol-
liculus, i, m. Siliqua, æ, f.*

*Hustings, Hustingum, i, n. Spel.
369, (i. e.) the chief Court in the
City of London, anno 11 H. 7. cap.
21. Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 23. anno 9
Ed. 1. cap. unico.*

H U T.

*A hutch (or Bin) to keep Bread in,
Mastra, æ, f. Cardbus, i, m.*

H Y P.

*Hyppile, (a Woman's name)
Hyppila, æ, f.*

H Y R.

J A.

H Y R.

Hyrtha Isle, Hyrtha.

J A C.

Jacynth (a precious Stone) Hyacinthus, i, m.

A jack, Veruversorium, ii, n.

A jack, (ancient, or colours banged out of a Ship,) Aplustrum, i, n.

A jacket (Coat) Jackettus, i, m.
Supertunica, z, f. Exomis, Idis, f.
Exuvis, is, f.

A short jacket, Colobium, ii, n.

A little jacket, Tunicula, z, f.
Tunicella, z, f.

Jacob (a man's name) Jacob, Incl.

J A G.

A jagg, Lacinea, z, f. Incisura, z, f.

J A K.

A jakes, Cloāca, z, f. Sentina, z, f. Forica, z, f. Latrina, z, f.

A jakes-Farmer (or Gold-finder, Foricarius, ii, m. Coprophorus, i, m.

J A M.

James (a man's name) Jacobus, i, m.

Jambes, (Cheeks, or side posts of a Door, Antæ, arum), f.

J A N.

January, Januarius, ii, m.

Janus (a man's name) Janus, i, m.

Jana (a Woman's name) Jana, z, f.

J C.

J A R.

A little jarr (or Pot) Seriola, z, f.

Jarrs of Oyl, Seriaz oleares.

Jarrow (in the Bishoprick of Durham,) Ingirvum.

Jarsey Isle, Czfarea.

J A S.

Jason (a man's name) Jasz, onis, m.

Jasper (a man's name,) Gasparus, i, m.

J A U.

A javelin, Hasta, z, f. Lancea, z, f. Pilum, i, n.

A little javelin, Hastula, z, i.

A javelin, with a barbed head, Tragula, z, f.

He that beareth a Javelin, Lancearius, ii, m.

The shaft and steel of a Javelin, Hastile, is, n.

The Jaundice, Icterus, i, m.

That is sick of the Jaundice, Ictericus, a, um.

J A W.

The Jaw or Gum wherein the Teeth are set, Gingiva, z, f.

The Jaws, Fautis, is, f.

The Jaw-bone, Mandibula, z, f. Maxilla, z, f.

Belonging to the Jaw-bone, Mandibularis, re, adj.

I C B.

Icborrow (in Norfolk,) Ictiani, Iñanos.

I D E.

I D.

I D E.

Idemitate nominis. Is a writ hat lyeth for him who is upon a *capias* or *Exigent*, taken and committed to Prison for another man of the same name, whereof see the form and further use, in *Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 267. Regist. Orig. fol. 194.*

The Ides of every month. Idus, um, f. pl. Sing. caret.

An Ideot. (or fool.) Ideota, x, m.

An Ideot and he that afterward cometh of Insane memory, differeth in divers cases. *Cook fol. 154. b. lib. 4.*

Ideota Inquirenda vel examinanda. Is a writ that is directed to the Excheator or the Sheriff of any County, where the King understanding that there is an Ideot, naturally born, so weak of understanding, that he cannot govern or manage his Inheritance, to call before him the Party suspected of Ideocy, and examine him: And also to enquire by the Oaths of twelve men, whether he is sufficiently witted to dispose of his own lands with discretion or not, and to certify accordingly into the Chancery. For the King hath the Protection of his Subjects, and by his Prerogative the Government of their Lands and Substance, that are naturally defective in their own discretion. *Stat. de Prerogativa Regis editum anno 17 Ed. 2. cap. 8. Stamford Prerog. cap. 9. Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 231. Regist. Orig. fol. 267.* The Author of the new Terms of Law, saith thus. An Ideot is he that is a fool naturally from his birth, and knoweth not

J E.

how to account or number twenty pence, or cannot name his Father or mother, nor of what age himself is, or such like easie or common matters. But if he have so much knowledge that he can read, or learn to read, or can measure an Ell of Cloth, or name the days of the week, &c. then (saith he) it appeareth such a one is no Ideot.

I D L.

Idle. Otiosus, a, um.

Idleness. Otium, ii, n.

Idleton (in—) Segelocum. Segelogum.

J E L.

Jelly. Gelatina, x, f. Coactum, i, n.

J E N.

Jenkin (a man's name) Jenkinus, i, m.

J E R.

A jerkin (or Jacket) Tunicula, x, f.

A jerkin of Leather. Colobium Scorteum.

A Frieze-jerkin used in Winter. Endromis, is, f.

A jerkin with sleeves. Succinctorium, ii, n.

Jerom (a man's name) Jeronymus, i, m.

J E S.

Jesses, (for hawks) Lemnisci, orum, m.

A Jester. Jocator, oris, m. Mimicus, i, m.

J E T.

A jettling out. Projectus, us, m.

J E.

A jetty, Projectura, x, f. Superpendiculum, Plac. 27.

J E W.

A jewel, Jocale, is, n. Gemma, x, f. Clinodium, ii, n.

Jewels, Jocalia orum, n. Pry. 142. 160. Ra. Entr. 486. Fle. 341.

A Jewel to hang about ones Neck, Monile, is, n. Torquis, is, m, vel f.

A jewel hanging at the Ear, Inauris, is, f. Ellobium, ii, n.

A Jewel for the Arms, Armilla, x, f.

A jewel for the bands, Annulus purus.

A Jeweller, Clinodarius, ii, m. Gemmarius, ii, m.

I F.

If, Si, conj.

I G N.

Ignorantus, is a word properly used by the Grand Inquest, Impanelled in the Inquisition of Causes, criminal and publick, and written upon the Bill, whereby any Crime is offer'd to their Consideration, when as they mislike their evidence as defective, or too weak to make good the presentment. The effect of which word so written, is, that all farther inquiry upon that Party for that Fault, is thereby stopped, and he delivered without farther answer.

Ignorance, Ignorantia, x, f.

Ignorance of art, Inscitia, x, f.

Ignorant, Ignarus, a, um.

Ignorantly, Ignarc, adv.

I M.

I L A.

Na Isle, (near Cantire in Scotland,) or Cantire it self, Caledonum, Epidia, Epidium.

I L L.

Ill-street (in Cheshire) Mala Pletea.

Ill-will (hatred) Atia, x, f. Vid. West. de Odio & Atia.

Illegal, Illicitus, a, um.

Illegitimate, Illegitimus, a, um.

Illiterate, Illiteratus, a, um.

To Illustrate, Illustro, arc.

I M A.

An Image (form or likeness) Imago, inus, f.

An Image of Metal, Ivory, or Stone, Statua, x, f.

Images bearing up Posts or Pillars in Building, Telamones, f. pl.

The Place where Images are sold, Hermopolium, ii, n.

The Craft of Carving Images, Statuaria, x, f.

A Carver (or maker) of Images, Statuarius, ii, m. Hermoglyphus, i, m.

He that maketh Poppets (or little Images,) Coroplathus, i, m.

He that maketh Images of Wax, Ceroplastes, is, m. Cerarius, ii, m.

He that beareth an Image, Signifer, a, um.

Full of Images, Imaginosus, a, um.

Of or belonging to Images, Statuarius, a, um.

To imagine, Imagino, arc. Imaginor, ari.

Imagi-

I M.

Imaginary, Imaginarius, a, um.

An imagination, Imaginatio, onis, f.

A Crafty and Subtile imagination, Machina, æ, f.

I M B.

To Imbark (or Embark) Ascendere seu Conscendere navem, Navigo, are.

Imbecillity, Imbecillitas, atis, f.

To imbecil, Imbecilo, are. Ra. Entr. 186. 446. Plo. 118.

An imbeciling, Imbeciliatio, onis, f.

To imbosc (or cut in Plates) Laminare, are, Cælo, are.

An imbosc (or imbossment) Dejectus, us, m.

Imbossed work, in Metal or Stone, made with bosses or bunches, Toreuma, æ, f. Toreumatum, i, n. Opus cælatum.

An imboss of Plate, Torquet, is, m.

I M M.

Immaculate, Immaculatus, a, um.

Immediately, Immediate, adv.

Immedicable, Immedicabilis, le, adj.

Immemorable (or not worthy to be remembred) Immemorabilis, le, adj.

Imminent (at hand, or hanging over, ready to fall) Imminens, tis, part.

Immoderate, Immoderatus, a, um.

Immoderately, Immoderate, adv.

Immunity, Immunitas, atis, f.

Immutable, Immutabilis, le, adj.

I M.

I M P.

To impanel, Impanello, are.

Imparance, Interloquela, Licentia interloquendi. It is a Petition made in Court, upon the account of the Demandant by the Tenant, or Declaration of the Plaintiff, by the Defendant, whereby he craveth respite, or another day to put in his answer, that is, a day to parle or speak about his answer.

Impatience, Impatientia, æ, f.

To impeach, Impeto, ere.

An impeachment (or hindrance)

Impetitus, onis, f. Pry. 34, 35.

Impeachment of Wast, Impetitus vasti, (i. e.) A Restraint from committing of Wast upon Lands or Tenements.

An Impediment, Impedimentum, i, n.

Impenetrable, Impenetrabilis, le, adj.

Imperfect, Imperfectus, a, um.

Imperfectly, Semè, adv.

Impertinent, Impertinens, tis, adj.

Impetuous, Impetuosus, a, um.

To implant, Implanto, are.

To implead, (sue, to Prosecute)

Implacito, are.

Implements within a house, Implementa, orum, n.

Implements (or Tools) Instrumenta, orum, n.

To imply (or import) Implico, are. Importo, are.

To implore, Imploro, are.

To be implied, Implicandum.

1 Fol. 252.

Importance, Importancia, æ, f.

Co. Ent. 204. Momentum, i, n.

Importunate, Importunus, a, um.

Importunity, Importunitas, atis, f.

Importunately, Importune, adv.

In

I M.

In the hands and employment, In manibus & usu. 1 Rol. 454.

To impose, Impono, ere.

Impossible, Impossibilis, le, adj.

Impost, Vectigal, lis, n. Tributum, i, n.

It signifieth with us, the Tax received by the Prince, for such merchandizes as are brought into any Haven from other Nations. *anno 31 Eliz. cap. 5.* and I think it may in some sort be distinguished from Customs, because Custom is rather that Profit which the Prince maketh of Wares Shipped out of the Land, yet they may be confounded.

An imposthume (or course of evil humours gathered to some part of the Body) Apoltema, atis, n. Abscessus, us, m.

Opening Impostumes, Aperiens abscessus.

An impostor (or cozenor) Impostor, oris, m.

Imposture, Impostura, x, f.

To impound, Imparco, are.

Impoundment (or putting into a Pound) Imparcententum, i, n. 1 Mon. 119. Spel. 372.

Impression, Impressio, onis, f.

Imprest-money, Auctoramentum, i, n.

To Imprison, Imprisono, are.

A Imprisonment, Imprisonamentum, i, n.

Hardship of Imprisonment, Durtia Imprisonamenti.

Improbable, Improbabilis, le, adj.

Improperly, Impropric, adv.

Improper, Improprius, a, um.

Impropriation, Impropriatio, onis, f. (i. e.) an annexing an Ecclesiastical Benefice to the use of a Bishoprick, &c. *Abbes. 5.*

To improve, Appruo, are.

I N.

An improvement, Appruamentum, i, n. Reg. 8. Lex. 8. 2 Mor. 255. Appruatio, onis, f.

Improvident, Improvidus, a, um.

Imprudence, Imprudentia, x, f.

To impugn, Impugno, are.

Impulsion, Impulsio, onis, f.

Impunity (or Pardon) Impunitas, atis, f.

To impute, attribute, or ascribe, Imputo, are.

I N.

In as much, In quantum.

I N A.

Inaccessible, Inaccessibilis, le, adj.

I N C.

An incendiary (or setter of houses on Fire) Incendarius, ii, m.

To incense, Incendo, ere. Stimulo, are. Incito, are.

Incessantly (or continually) Indelinerter, adv.

An inch, Pollex, icis, m. Stat. de admensuratione terrar.

Inch Keith Isle, near Scotland, Victoria.

Incident, Incidens, tis, adj. It signifieth a thing necessarily depending upon another, as more principal: for Example, A Court Baron is so incident to a Mannor, and a Court of Pie-Powder to a Fair, that they cannot be severed by Grant, for if a Mannor or Fair be granted, these Courts cannot be severed, *Kitchin fol. 36.*

An incision, Incisio, onis, f.

To make an incision, Incido, ere.

To incite, Incito, are.

To.

I N.

To incline (or bend to) Inclino,
a re.

To inclose, Includo, ere.

An inclosure, Inelausura, a, f.
Clausus, ūs, m.

An income (or revenue), Proventus, ūs, m. Reventio, onis, f.

An income (or Fine) Landa, a, f. Landicinia, a, f.

Incommodious, Incommodus, a, um.

Incomparable, Incomparabilis, le, adj.

Incompatibility of Benefices, Incompatibilitas Beneficiorum. Is when Benefices cannot stand one with another, if they be with Cure, and of eight Pound Value in the King's Book, or above. *Whistock's Reading, Pag. 4.*

Incongruity, Incongruentia, a, f.

Inconvenient, Inconveniēns, tis, adj.

To incorporate, Incorporo, are.

Incorrigible, Incorrigibilis, le, adj.

Incredible (or not to be believed) Incredibilis, le, adj.

Incredulous (or bard of belief) Incredulus, a, um.

To incroach, Incrochio, are, Spel. 375. Cow. 143.

An incroachment, Incroachmentum, i, n.

To inculcate (or repeat often one thing) Inculco, are.

Inculpable, Inculpabilis, le, adj.

An incumbent, Incumbens, tis, n.

To incumber, Incombro, are.

An incombrance, Incombrantia, a, f. 1 Ro. 536. Incumbramentum, i, n. Brac. 261. 392.

An incurring, Incurrenceptum, i, n. Ry. 204, 205.

I N.

I N D.

Indeed, In factō.

Indefatigable, Indefatigabilis, le, adj.

Indefinite (undefined, not limited) Indefinitas, a, um.

Indebted, Indebitatus, a, um.

Indefeasible, Indefecibilis, le, adj. Co. Ent. 64. 83.

To indemnify, Indempnem conservare.

An indenture, Indentura, a, f.

Indicavit. Is a Writ or Prohibition that lieth for a Patron of a Church, whose Clerk is defendant in Court-Chrillian, in an action of Tithes commenced by another Clerk, and extending to the fourth part of the Church, or of the Tithes belonging unto it. For in this case the Suit belongeth to the King's Court, by the *Stat. Westm. 2. cap. 5.* wherefore the Patron of the defendant being like to be prejudiced in his Church and Advowzon, if the Plaintiff obtain in the Court-Christian, hath this means to remove it to the King's Court. *Regist. Orig. fol. 35. b. Old Nat. brev. fol. 31. The Register fol. 35. & Britton Cap. 109. fol. 260. A.*

To indite, Indicto, are.

An inditement (or charge in Law) Indictamentum, i, n. Spel. 375. Fle. 30. Lex. 49.

Individual, Individuus, a, um.

Individuals (or particulars) Individua, orum, n.

Indivisum. Is used in the Common Law, for that which two hold in Common without partition. *Kitchin fol. 241.* in these words, he holdeth *pro Indiviso*, &c.

To

I N.

To indorse (or write upon the back of any thing) Indorso, are.

An indorsement (a writing on the backside) Indorsamentum, i, n.

Indorsed, Indorsatus, a, um.

To indow, Doto, are.

An induction, Inductio, onis, f. (i. e.) the giving a Clerk possession of a Benefice.

Inducted, Imperfonatus, a, um. (i. e.) put in possession of a Benefice.

Industry, Industria, z, f.

I N E.

Inequality, Inxqualitas, atis, f.

Inestimable (or which cannot be valued) Inxstimabilis, le, adj.

Inevitable, Inevitabilis, le, adj.

I N F.

Infalible, Infalibilis, le, adj.

Infamy, Infamia, z, f.

Infamous, (also absurd, unlikely, improbable) Adoxus, a, um.

An infant, (a Person under the Age of One and Twenty Years) Infans, tis, m.

Infatigable, Infatigabilis, le, adj.

To infeoffe, Feoffo, are, (i. e.) grant in Fee.

Infelicity, Infelicitas, atis, f.

Inferiour, Inferior, ius, adj.

Infertile, Infertilis, le, adj.

Infirmity, Infirmitas, atis, f.

To inflame, Inflammo, are.

Inflammation, Inflammatio, onis, f.

Influence, Influentia, z, f.

Informatum non sum. Is a formal Answer, or of Course made by an Attorney that is commanded by the Court to say what he

I N.

thinketh good in the defence of his Client, by which he is deemed to leave his Client undefended, and so Judgment passeth for the adverse Party. See the new Book of *Entries, Titulo, non sum informatum*, and Judgment, 12.

To inform, Informo, are.

An Informer, Informator, oris, m. He is an Officer belonging to the Exchequer, King's Bench, and Common Pleas, that complaineth of those that offend against any Penal Statute. They are otherwise called Promoters, but the Men do blush at this Name. These among the *Civilians* are called *Delatores*.

Infortunate, Infortunatus, a, um.

To infringe, Infringo, ere.

An infusion, infusio, onis, f.

I N G.

To ingage, Suscipio, ere.

An ingot (a small Mass or Wedge of Gold) Palacra, z, f.

Ingratitude, Ingratitudo, inis, f.

Ingrailed, Engrallatus, a, um.

1 Mon. 930.

An ingredient, or going in, a beginning (in Physick) when a medicine is made) one of the Simples put into the Medicine compounded. Ingrediens, tis, n.

Ingress, Egress, and Regress, Ingressus, Egressus & Regressus.

To ingross, Ingrosso, are, (i. e.) to buy in great Quantities of Provisions and Victuals; also to write in great hand.

An Ingrosser, Ingrossator, oris, m. Cow. 145. Spel. 382. Lex. 30. It signifieth in the Common Law, one that buyeth Corn growing, or dead Victual, to sell again, except Barley for Mault, Oats for Oatmeal,

meal, or Viſuals to retail, badging by Licence, and buying of Oils, Spices and Viſuals, other than Fiſh or Salt. *Anno 5 Ed. 6. cap. 14. anno 5 Eliz. cap. 14. anno 23 Eliz. cap. 25.* theſe are Mr. *Wefſt's* words, part 2. *Symbol. Titulo, Indiſtinctis Sect. 64.* yet this definition rather doth belong to unlawful Ingroſſing, than to the word in general.

I N H.

To inhabit, Inhabito, are.

Inhabitable, Inhabitabilis, le, adj.

An inhabitant, Habitator, oris, m.

To inherit, Heredito, are.

An inheritance, Hereditas, atis, f.

It is a perpetuity in Lands or Tenements to a Man and his Heirs. *Littleton, cap. 1. lib. 1.* and it is to be underſtood, that this word (Inheritance) is not only underſtood where a man hath Inheritance of Lands and Tenements by deſcent of Heritage, but alſo every Fee ſimple, or Fee tail, that a man hath by his purchaſe, may be called Inheritance, for that his Heirs may inherit him.

Several Inheritance, is that which two or more hold ſeverally; as if two Men have Land given them, to them and the Heirs of their two Bodies, theſe have Joynt Eſtate during their Lives, but their heirs have ſeveral inheritance. *Kitchin fol. 155.* See the new Terms of Law, *verbo Inheritance.*

A man may have an Inheritance in Title of Nobility and Dignity three manner of ways. That is, firſt by Creation, ſecondly by de-

ſcent, Thirdly by Preſcription.

By Creation two manner of ordinary ways. Firſt, by *Writ*, Second, by *Letters Patents*. Creation by writ is the ancienter way; yet that by Letters Patents is the ſurer, If he be generally called by a Writ to the Parliament, he hath a Fee-Simple in the Barony without words of Inheritance. But if he be created by Letters Patents, the State of Inheritance muſt be limited by apt words, or elſe the Grant is void; but a man muſt not only have the writ delivered to him, but ſit in Parliament, to make him noble that way; and thereupon a Baron is called a Peer of Parliament: Therefore a Duke, Earl, &c. of another Kingdom are not to be ſued by theſe names here, for they are not Peers of our Parliament, *Cook on Lit. L. 1. c. 1. Sect. 9.*

Some have an Inheritance, and have it neither by deſcent, nor properly by Purchaſe, but by Creation; as when the King doth Create any Man a Duke, a Marqueſs, Earl, Viſcount or Baron to him and his Heirs, or to the Heirs Males of his Body, he hath an Inheritance therein by Creation, *Id. Ib.*

A demanding of an Inheritance, Petzredium, ii, n.

A Diſinheritance, Exhzredatio, onis, f.

To inhibit (or forbid) Inhibeo, ere.

An inhibition (or prohibition) Inhibitio, onis, f.

Inhumane, Inhumanus, a, um.

Inhumanity, Inhumanitas, atis, f.

I N.

I N I.

An injectiō, Injectiō, onis, f.
A Restricting Injectiō, Restrictens injectiō.

An injunctiō, Injunctiō, onis, f.

It is an Interlocutory Decree out of the Chancery, sometime to give Possession unto the Plaintiff, for want of appearance in the Defendant, sometime to the King's ordinary Court, and sometime to the Court Christian; to stay proceeding in a Cause upon Suggestion made, that the rigour of the Law, if it take place, is against Equity and Conscience in that case. *West. part. 2. Symb. Titulo, Proceeding in Chancery, Sect. 25.*

To injure (or wrong) Injuriō, ari.

Injury, Injuria, æ, f.

Injustice, Injustitia, æ, f.

I N K.

Ink, Atramentum, i, n.

An ink-born, Atramentarium, ii, n. Cornugraphium, ii, n.

Printers ink, Atramentum Typographicum, vel Fuligineum.

I N L.

Inlagary, Inlagatio, onis, f. as it were to bring one within the Laws as a Subject. It is a Restitution of one out-lawed, to the King's Protection, and to the benefit or Estate of a Subject. *Bract. Lib. 2. Tract. 2. cap. 14. num. 6, 7, 8. Britton. cap. 13.*

Inlawed, Inlagatus, a, um, *Brac. 131. 42v. Spel. 382. (i. e.)* one that is in Frankpledge, and

I N.

lives under the Protection of the Law.

The Inland or Demesnes of a Lord, as the Outland were the Tenancies, Inlandum, i, n.

An enlargement, Inlargiamentum, i, n. Elargatio, onis, f.

I N N.

An Inn, Diversorium, ii, n.

An Inn-holder, or inn-keeper, Diversoriarius, ii, m. Hospitator, oris, m.

An innholder his Wife, Hospita, æ, f.

Inner, on nre within, Interior, us, adj. Interius, adv.

An inner Parlour, Conclave, is, n.

Innerlochy (in Scotland) Innerlothea.

Inverness (in Scotland) Invernessus.

Innocent (a man's name) Innocentius, ii, m.

To innovate, Innovo, are.

Innovation, Innovatio, onis, f.

Innuendo, a word used in declarations to ascertain the Person, or Thing that was doubtful before.

Inquirendo, is an authority given to a person or persons, to inquire into something for the King's advantage, which in what cases it lyeth, *See the Regist. Orig. fol. 72. 85. 124. 265, 266. 179. 267.*

An inquisition, Inquisitio, onis, f. 8. Co. 108.

An inquest, Inquestum, i, n.

An inquest (or Jury) Duodena, æ, f. Jurata.

I N R.

To inroll, Inrollo, are.

An

I N.

An irrotulment, Irrotulatio, onis, f. Irrotulamentum, i, n. Cow. 145. Spel. 387.

I N S.

To insinuate, Insinuo, are.

To insist, Insisto, ere.

In somuch, In tantum.

Inspection, Inspectio, onis, f.

To install, Installo, are.

An instalment, Installagium, ii, n. 2 Mon. 26. Ry. 333.

An instance, (or particular example) Instantia, x, f.

An instant (or present time) Instantis, tis. Articulus temporis.

Instantly, Instantèr, adv.

To instigate, Instigo, are.

To instill, Instillo, are.

To institute, Instituo, ere.

Institutes, Lord Coke's Books of Law.

To instruct, Instruo, ere.

An instrument to do or make any thing with, Instrumentum, i, n.

A Kitchen instrument wherewith the Pot is removed, Toryna, x, f.

Insufficient, Insufficiens, tis, adj.

An insurer, Affecurator, oris, m.

An insurrection, Insurrectio, onis, f.

I N T.

An intail, Feodum talliatum.

Intacks, (or Cattle taken in to be fed) Animalia introcapta. Spel. 383.

To intercommon, Intercommuni- co, are.

Interchangeably, Alternatim, adv. Mutualiter, adv.

To interdict, Interdico, ere.

An interdiction, Interdictio, onis, f.

J O.

Interest of Money, also an interest in any thing, Interesse.

An interest in a Term not begun, Interesse Termini.

Interledged, Consortus, a, um.

Intermission, Intermissio, onis, f.

To intermit, Intermitto, ere.

Interposition, Interpositio, onis, f.

An Interpreter, Interpres, etis, c. 2.

To interrogate, Interrogo, are.

An interrogation, Interrogatio, onis, f.

To interrupt, Interrumpo, ere.

Interruption, Interruptio, onis, f.

To intervene, Intervenio, ire.

Intestate, (or dying without a Will) Intestatus, a, um.

Intricate, Intricatus, a, um.

Introduction, Introductio, onis, f.

To intrude, Intrudo, ere.

In truth, Revera.

I N V.

To invent, Invenio, ire.

An inventory, Inventorium, ii, n. Fle. 159. Inventarium, ii, n.

Cow. 146. Ry. 148. Lex. 73. (i.e.)

An account and value set down in writing of the Goods of a Person deceased.

To invest, Investo, ire, Cow. 146. Spel. 385.

An investiture, Investitura, x, f. Investitio, onis, f. West. Sect. 565.

Inviolable, Inviolabilis, le, adj.

An inundation (or deluge) Inundatio, onis, f.

To involve, Involveo, ere.

To inure, Opero, are. Operor, ari.

An invoice, Nota Operationis,

J O A.

Joan (a Woman's name) Joana, x, f.

J O B.

J O.

J O B.

Job (a man's name) Job, indecl.

J O C.

Jocelin (a man's name) Jocelinus, i, m.

J O E.

Joel (a man's name) Joel, lis, m.

J O H.

St. *John's day*, Festum Sancti Johannis Evangelistæ.

J O I.

Joint Tenants, Simul tenentes.
Jointure, Junctura, x, f. Cow. 147. Lex. 73. It is a Covenant whereby the Husband or some other Friend in his behalf, assur-eth unto his Wife, in respect of Marriage, Lands or Tenements for Term of her Life, or otherwise. See *West part 2. Symb. lib. 2. Tit. Covenants, Sect. 128.* It is called a Jointure, either because it is granted *ratione junctura in Matrimonio*, or because the Land in Frank Marriage is given jointly to the Husband and the Wife, and after to the Heirs of their Bodies, whereby the Husband and the Wife are made Joynt-Tenants, during the Coverture. *Cook Lib. 3. Rep. the Marquess of Winchester's case, fol. 3. a. b.*

J O N.

Jonah (a man's name) Jonas, x, m.

I P.

Jonathan (a man's name) Jonathan, indeclin.

J O R.

Jorval (in Yorkshire) Urivallis.

J O S.

Joseph (a man's name) Josephus, i, m.

Joshua (a man's name) Joshua, x, m.

Josiah (a man's name) Josias, x, m.

J O U.

A Journal (or *Day-book*) Diarium, ii, n.

A Journey, Iter, itineris, n.

A day's Journey, Dieta, x, f. Diurnata, x, f.

To go, or take a Journey, Itinoror, ari.

J O Y.

Joyce (a Woman's Name) Joco-
sa, x, f.

To joyne, Jungo, ere.

To joyn together, Conjungo, ere.

A Joyner, Junctor, oris, m. Adjūgator, oris, m.

A joynt, Articulus, i, m.

A putting out of joynts, Luxatio, onis, f.

Out of joynt, Luxatus, a, um.

To put out of joynt, Luxo, are. Exarticulo, are.

To set Limbs out of joynt, Repo-
nere locis suis membra luxata.

Joynts in Timber, Jugamenta, orum, n.

Joysts, Asseres, m. pl.

I P R.

De Ipres (the Family) De Ipra,
I R E.

I R.

I R E.

Ireland, Bernia, Hibernia, Iberia, Jerne, Jernis, Insula Britanica, Inernia, Iris, Inernis, Juverna, Ogygia, Vernia.

Of Ireland, Hybetnicus, a, um.

I R O.

Iron, Ferrum, ri, n.

An iron Mine, Ferraria, z, f.

A branding iron, Cauterium, i, n.

Dog irons, Sustentacula ferrea.

Cramp irons, Ansæ ferreæ.

To sear with a hot iron, Cauterio, arc.

A searing iron, Cauter, ēria, m.

A scalping iron for a Chirurgion, Scalprum, i, n.

A marking iron, Tudicula, z, f.

Iron-work, Ferramentum, i, n.

A dog of iron, Catellus ferreus.

Iron-wire, Filum ferreum, Ferrum netum.

Dressed with iron, Ferratus, a, um.

Old iron, Ferramenta detrita, vel rupta.

Of iron, as hard as iron, Ferreus, a, um.

An iron (or black) Smith, Faber ferrarius.

An ironmonger, Ferramentarius, ii, m.

Irregular, Irregularis, re, adj.

Irreparable, Irreparabilis, le, adj.

Irrevocable, Irrevocabilis, le, adj.

I S L.

An island, Insula, z, f.

An islander, Insulaneus, ei, m.

I T.

I S S.

To issue forth, Exeo, ire.

An issue, Fluxio, onis, f.

An issue in the body, Fontanella, z, f.

An issue, or the end of a matter, Exitus, ūs, m. It hath divers applications in the Common Law, sometime being used for the Children begotten between a man and his Wife, sometime for Profits growing from an amerciamment or Fine, or expences of Suit, sometime for profits of Lands or Tenements. *West. 2 anno 13 Ed. 1. cap. 39.* Sometime for that point of matter depending in Sute, whereby the Parties join and put their Cause to the Tryal of the Jury, and this is called *Junctio Exitus*.

In all these it hath but one signification, which is an Effect of a Cause proceeding, as the Children be the Effect of the Marriage between the Parents, the Profits growing to the King or Lord, from the Punishment of any Man's Offence, is the Effect of his Transgression, the Point referred to the Tryal of twelve Men, is the Effect of Pleading or Process.

Isthancester (in Essex) Ad ansam, Othona.

I T I.

An itinerary, Itinerarium, ii, n. (*i. e.*) a Commentary concerning things fallen out in Journeys; also the Kalendar of Miles, with the distances of Places, and the time of abode in every Place, like to the Guests of Princes.

J U D.

J U.

J U D.

To Judge (or give Sentence) Judico, are.

Leisurely to consider and judge, Sentito, are.

A Judge, Judex, icis.

Judgment, Jūdicium, ii, n.

Strict judgment according to the Letter of the Law, Acribodiczum, xi, n.

A judgment place (or Seat) Tribunal, lis, n.

Judicial (or pertaining to Judgment) Judicialis, le, adj.

Judicious, Judiciosus, a, um.

Judith (a Woman's Name) Juditha, x, f.

J U G.

A jug to drink in, Cantharus, i, m.

A jugler, Praestigiator, oris, m.
Circulator, oris, m. Pillidius, ii, m.

J U I.

Juice, Succus, i, m.

Scorbutick Juices, Succi Scorbutici.

J U L.

A julep, Julepus, i, m.

A Cordial julep, Potio corroborans.

Julia (a Woman's name) Julia, x, f.

Julian (a Woman's name) Juliana, x, f.

Julianus (a Man's name) Julianus, i, m.

Juliet (a Woman's name) Julietta, x, f.

J U.

Julius (a Man's name) Julia ii, m.

July (Month) Julius, ii, m.

J U N.

June (Month) Junius, ii, m.

I V O.

Ivory, Ebur, oris, n.

Made of Ivory, Eboratus, a, um.

Overlaid with Ivory, Eboratus, a, um.

Set with small pieces of Ivory, Eburneolus, a, um.

Covered with Ivory, Eboratus, a, um.

A worker in Ivory, Eburarius, ii, m.

Of ivory (as white as ivory) Eburneus, and nus, a, um.

J U R

A jury, Jurata, x, f. Cow. 147. Spel. 397. Lex. 73. It signifieth in our Common Law, a Company of men, as 24 or 12 sworn to deliver a truth upon such evidence as shall be delivered them, touching the matter in Question, of which Tryal who may, and who may not be Empanelled, Vid. Fitz. Herb. Nat. brev. fol. 165. D.

For better understanding of this Point, is to be known: That there are three manner of Tryals in England; One by Parliament, another by Battle, and the thirde by Assize or Jury. Smith de Repub. Angl. lib. 2. cap 5, 6, 7. Vid. Combat. & Parliament. The Tryal by Assize or Jury be the action Civil or Criminal, Publick or Private, Personal or Real; is

referred for the Fact to a Jury, and as they find it, so passeth the judgment.

Jurata, *Juratores*, and *Jury*, are so called. A *Jurando*, they are called in *legibus antiquis*, *Sacramentales à Sacramento præstando*. There are divers sorts of Jurors, according to the variety of ancient matters, and the nature of the Courts, of which there are two sorts more especially eminent, viz. 1. *Jurata delatoria*, is which requires out Offenders against Law, and presents their Names together with their Offences to the Judge. *Ut in examen vocati juris subeant Sententiam, five ad condemnationem, five ad deliberationem*, and this is called an Inquest, and is two-fold.

1. *Major*, cui totius Comitatus lustratio, ut in assis, & sessionibus pacis, nec non in Curia Regii tribunalis demandatur, and is called the *Grand Jury*, or *Grand Inquest*.

2. *Minor*, cui minor jurisdictio, ut unus Hundredi in sessionibus pacis creditur.

3. *Jurata judiciaria*, is that Jury which determineth *de summa litis*, or the matter of Fact in issue before the Judge, doth *punire de jure*, and this *Jurata*, or Jury is also two-fold.

1. *Civilis*, which takes Cognizance of civil Actions between Subject and Subject.

2. *Criminalis*, which takes Cognizance of actions Criminal *de vita & membris*, and is always betwixt the King and the Subject, commonly called the Jury of Life and Death.

This Jury, though it appertain to most Courts of the Common Law, yet it is most notorious, in the half Year Courts of the *Justices Errants*, commonly called the Great Assizes, and in the quarter Sessions, and in them it is most ordinarily called a Jury: And that in civil Causes, whereas in other Courts it is oftner termed an *Inquest*, and in the Court Baron, the *Homage*. Vid. *Homage*.

In the General assize, there are usually many Juries, because there are store of Causes both Civil and Criminal, commonly to be tryed, whereof one is called the *Grand Jury*, and the rest *Petit Juries*, whereof there should be one for every Hundred. *Lamb. Eirenar. Lib. 4. cap. 3. pag. 384.*

The Grand Jury consisteth ordinarily of twenty four grave and substantial Gentlemen, or some of them Yeomen, chosen indifferently out of the whole Shire by the Sheriff, to consider of all Bills of Indictment preferred to the Court, which they do either approve by writing upon them these words, *Hilla vera*, or disallow by writing *Ignoramus*, such as they do approve, if they touch Life and Death, are further referred to another Jury to be considered of, because the Case is of such importance; but others of lighter moment, are upon their allowance, without more ado, Fined by the Bench, except the Party Traverse the Indictment, or Challenge it for insufficiency, or remove the Cause to an higher Court by *Certiorari*, in which two former cases it is referred to another Jury, and in the latter transmitted to the Higher.

Higher. *Lambert. Eiren. Lib. 4. cap. 7.*

And presently upon the allowance of this Bill by the *Grand-Inquest*, a man is said to be indicted. Such as they disallow, are delivered to the Bench, by whom they are forthwith cancelled or torn.

The Petit Jury consisteth of twelve men at the least, and are Empannelled, as well upon Criminal as upon Civil Causes as aforesaid.

The determination of the Jury is called sometimes *Duodecim virorum judicium*, for that the number of men to make up a Jury are for the most part but twelve, which custom for the tryal of matter of Fact is very ancient, and was used amongst the Saxons. *Ut   L. L. Esbeldredi in frequenti Senatu apud Pannatungum editis cap. 4. refert Lambertus. In Singulari (inquit) Centuriis Comitibus sunt, atque libera conditionis viri duodecim etate superiores una cum prepositis sacra tenentes, iuramento se adeo virum aliquem innocentem baud damnaturos, sennonne absoluturos.* The like to which memorial is in *consulto de Monticulis Wallia sub ævo ejusdem Esbeldredi, cap. 3. de pignore ablato, viri duodecim iure consulti (seu legales) Angli   Wallis jus dicunt, Sc. Angli Sex, Walli totidem*, which we call *medietas lingue*, which is a Privilege or Courtesy afforded by the Law to Strangers, Aliens, whose King is in League with us, in Suits about things personal, namely, that the Jury shall consist of six *English*, and six of the Alien's own Country-men, if so many can be found, if not, Aliens of a-

ny other Country, who by League are capable. The office of the Jury is to find *Veritatem facti*, and of the Judge to declare *Veritatem juris*.

It is a Maxim in the Law, Quod ibi semper fieri debet tractio, ubi juratores meliorem possunt habere notitiam.

Their finding is called Verdictum, quasi dictum veritatis. *Cook 4. Rep. Cases of Appeals and Indictments.*

By the Law of England, a Jury after their Evidence given upon the Issue, ought to be kept in some convenient Place, without meat or drink, fire or candle, which some books call an Imprisonment, and without Speech with any unless it be the Bailiff, and with him only if they be agreed. *Cook on Lib. Lib. 3. c. 5. Sect. 366.*

After they are agreed, they may in Causes between Party and Party give a Verdict before any of the Judges of the Court, and then they may eat and drink, and the next morning, in open Court they may either affirm or alter their privy Verdict, and that which is given in Court shall stand.

If the Jury after their Evidence given unto them at the Bar, do at their own Charges eat or drink either before or after they be agreed on their Verdict, it is finable, but it shall not avoid the Verdict; but if before they be agreed upon their Verdict, they eat or drink at the Charge of the Plaintiff, if the Verdict be given for him, it shall avoid the Verdict, but if it be given for the Defendant.

Defendant, it shall not avoid it, *5 sic è converso*. But if after they be agreed on their Verdict, they eat and drink at the Charge of him for whom they do pass, it shall not avoid the Verdict.

If *A* be Appealed or indicted for Murder, viz. that he of Malice prepenfed, kills *J. A.* pleadeth that he is not Guilty, *modo 5 forma*, yet the Jury may find the Defendant guilty of Manslaughter without Malice prepenfed, because the killing of *J.* is the matter, and malice prepenfed is but a circumstance. *Cook on Lit. Lib. 3. cap. 8. Sect. 484.*

A sufficient man (or a good man of the Jury) Legamannus, i, m.

A Jury-man in an Assize, Recognitor, oris, m.

A Juror (or Person sworn on a Jury, Jurator, oris, m.

A supply, or addition of men to a Jury, Tales. *Tales de circumstantiis*, A Tales of the By-standers.

Juris utrum, Is a writ that lyeth for the Incumbent, whose Predecessor hath alienated the Lands or Tenements: the divers uses of which writ, See in *Fitz-Herb. Nat. brev. fol. 48.*

Jurisdiction (or Authority to Minister and execute Laws) Jurisdictio, onis, f.

J U S.

Justi, Justus, a, um.

Justice (or Equity) Justitia, æ, f.

A Justice, Justiciarius, li, m. (i. e.) one that has the King's Commission to do Justice. They are called Justices *per Metonymiam Subjetti*, because they do, or should do Law and Justice.

Cook on Lit. All the Commissions of the Justices of the Assize, are bounded with this express limitation. *Facturi quod ad justitiam pertinet secundum legem, 5 consuetudinem Angliæ.*

Lord Chief Justice of England. Capitalis Justiciarius Domini Regis ad Placita coram ipso Rege tenenda assignatus.

His Office especially is to hear and Determine all Pleas of the Crown; that is, such as concern offences committed against the Crown, Dignity, and Peace of the King, as Treasons, Felonies, Mayhems, &c. which you may see in *Braddon Lib. 3. Tract. 2. per totum*, and in *Stawford's Pleas of the Crown*, from the first Chapter to the fifty first of the first Book. But either it was from the beginning, or by time it is come to pass, that he with his Assistants, heareth all Personal actions, and real also, if they be incident to any Personal action depending before them. *Crompt. Jurisdic. fol. 67. &c.* This Court was first called the King's Bench, because the King sat as Judge in it, in his Proper Person, and it was moveable with the Court. *Anno 9 H. 3. cap. 11.* Of the Jurisdiction you may see more in *Crompton ubi supra*. Vide also King's Bench.

A Justice of the King's Bench, Unus Justiciarius Domini Regis ad Placita coram ipso Rege tenenda assignatus.

Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Capitalis Justiciarius Domini Regis de Banco.

He with his assistants did Originally bear and determine all Causes at Common Law, that is,

all Civil causes between common persons, as well personal as real, for which causes it was called the Court of Common-Pleas, in opposition to the Pleas of the Crown, or the King's Pleas, which are special, and pertaining to him only. Of this Court and the Jurisdiction hereof, *Vid. Crompton's Jurisdiction, fol. 91.* This Court was always settled in a Place, as appeareth by the Statute *Anno 9 H. 3 cap. 11.*

Justice of the Forest. Capitalis Justiciarius itinerans omnium Forestarum & Parcorum Domini Regis circa Trentam. He is also a Lord by his Office, and hath the hearing and determining of all Offences within the King's Forest, committed against Venison or Vert. Of these there be two, whereof the one hath Jurisdiction over all the Forests on this side Trent, the other of all beyond. The chiefest part of their Jurisdiction, consisteth upon the Articles of the King's Charter, called *Charta de Foresta*, made *Anno 9 H. 3*, which was by the Barons hardly drawn from him, to the mitigation of over-cruel Ordinances made by his Predecessors.

The Court where this Justice sitteth and determineth, is called the Justice-Seat of the Forest, held every three years once, whereof you may read at large in Mr. *Manwood's* first part of *Forest-Laws, pag. 121. & 154. & pag. 76.* He is sometimes called Justice in Eyre of the Forest, see the reason in Justice in Eyre. This is the only Justice that may appoint a Deputy, *per Statutum anno 32 H. 3. c. 35.*

Justices of Assise, Justiciarii accipiendas Assisas, are such as were wont by special Commission to be sent (as occasion was offered) into this or that County to take Assises: The Ground of which Policy was the Ease of the Subjects. For whereas these assises pass alway by Jury, so many Men might not without great hindrance be brought to London and therefore Justices for this purpose were by Commission particularly authorized and sent down to them. When they come to this Dignity, they give over Practice. *Anno 8 Ric. 2. cap. 3.* But this is alway to be remembered, that neither Justice of either Bench (nor any other) may be Justice of Assise in his own Country, *Anno 8 Ric. 2. cap. 2. & anno 33 H. 8. cap. 24.*

Justices of Oyer and Terminer. Justiciarii ad audiendum & terminandum, were Justices deputed upon some especial or extraordinary occasion, to hear and determine some or more Causes. *Finch Herb.* in his *Nat. Brev.* saith the Commission, *D'Oyer and Terminer*, is directed to certain Persons upon any great Assembly, Insurrection, heinous Demeanour, or Trespass committed. And because the occasion of granting this commission should be maturely weighed, It is provided by the Statute *anno 2 Ed. 3. cap. 2.* that no such Commission ought to be granted, but that they shall be dispatched before the Justices of the one Bench or other, or Justices Errants, except for horrible trespasses, and that by the especial favour of the King. The form
of

this Commission, see in *Fitz-
rb. Nat. brev. fol. 110.*

Justices in Eyre, *Justiciarii Iti-
nantes*. The use of these in an-
cient time, was to send them
with Commission into divers
countries to hear such Causes
specially, as were termed the
Cases of the Crown: and there-
fore one may imagine they were
sent abroad for the ease of the
Subjects, who must else have
come to the King's Bench if the
Cause were too high for the Coun-
ty Court. They differed from the
Justices of *Oyer and Terminer*, be-
cause they (as is above said) were
sent uncertainly, upon any upbar
or other occasion in the Country,
but these in Eyre, (as Mr. *Gwin-
nett* hath down in the Preface to
his Reading) were sent but every
seven Year once. These were In-
stituted by *Henry the Second*, as
Mr. *Cambden* in his *Britannia*
witnesseth.

Justices of Gaol-delivery, *Justi-
ciarii ad Gaolas deliberandas*, are
such as are sent with Commission
to hear and determine all Causes
appertaining to such, as for any
Offence are cast into the Gaol; part
of whose authority is, to punish
such as let to mainprise those
Prisoners that by Law are not
bailable, by the Statute *de Finibus*,
cap. 3. Fitz. Nat. brev. fol. 25 i. l.
These by Likelyhood, in ancient
time, were sent to Countries up-
on several occasions. But after-
ward Justices of Assize were like-
wise authorised to this *anno 4*
Ed. 3. cap. 3.

Justices of Peace, *Justiciarii ad*
Pacem. Are they that are ap-
pointed by the King's Commissi-

on, with others, to attend the
Peace in the County where they
dwell; of whom some upon spe-
cial respect are made of the *Quo-
rum*, because some business of im-
portance may not be dealt in,
without the presence or assent of
them, or one of them; they are
called of the *Quorum*, because the
King in their Commissions thus
chooseth or chargeth them. *Quo-
rum vos A. B. C. D. E. F. unum esse*
volumus, for the special trust in
them reposed: They were called
Guardians of the Peace until the
36th Year of King *Edward the*
Third. cap. 12. where they be called
Justices. *Lamb. Eirenarcha, Lib. 4.*
cap. 19. pag. 578. Sir *Tho. Smyth*
de Repub. Angl. Lib. 2. cap. 19.

*Justices of Peace within Liber-
ties*, *Justiciarii ad Pacem infra li-
bertates*, be such in Cities and
other Corporate Towns, as those
others be of any County; and
their authority or Power is all
one within their several Precincts,
Anno 27 H. 8. cap. 25.

Justices, It is a writ giving the
Sheriff authority, to hold Plea,
where otherwise he could not;
it is called a Justices, because it is
a Commission to the Sheriff, *ad*
Justiciandum aliquem, to do a
man right, and requireth no
Return of any Certificate of
what he hath done. *Bract. Lib.*
4. tract. 6. cap. 13. nu. 2. maketh mention of a Justices to the
Sheriff of London, in a case of
Dower, see the new Book of En-
tries, *Justices.*

To Justify or make Just, *Justi-
fico*, are.

Justification, *Justificatio*, o-
nis, f.

K E.

Justin (a man's name) *Justinus*, i, m.

Justinian (a man's name) *Justinianus*, i, m.

J U T.

Jutties of houses, or other buildings, *Jutting* or standing out further than the *Residue*, *Projecta*, orum, n. *Prominentia*, arum, f. *Protecta*, orum, n. *Columna Mediana*.

J U V.

Juvenal (a man's name) *Juvenalis*, is, m.

K E E.

A *Keel* (or bottom of a Ship) *Carina*, z. f.

A Keel, a Vessel to Cool Wort or new brewed Ale and Beer, *Labrum*, i, n.

To keep, *Servo*, are.

A Keeper, *Custos*, ōdis, m.

Lord keeper, *Dominus custos Magni Sigilli Angliæ*. He is Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England, and is of the King's Privy Council, under whose hands pass all Charters, Commissions, and Grants of the King, strengthened by the Great or Broad Seal of England, without which Seal, all such Instruments, by Law, are of no force: For the King is in Interpretation and Intendment of Law, a Corporation, and therefore passeth nothing firmly, but under the said Seal. This Lord Keeper, by the Statute Anno 5 Eliz. cap. 18. hath the

K E.

same and the like Place, Authority, Pre-eminence, Jurisdiction, Execution of Laws, and all other customs, commodities and advantages, as hath the Lord Chancellor of England for the time being.

Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, *Dominus Custos privati Sigilli Domini Regis*. Under his hands pass all Charters Signed by the King, before they come to the broad or Great Seal of England. He is also one of the King's most Honourable Privy Council.

Keeper of the Forest, *Custos Forestæ*. He is also called Chief Warden of the Forest. *Manning* part 1. of his Forest-Laws, pag. 156, &c. and hath the Principal Government of all things belonging thereunto, as also the Chief of all Officers belonging to the Forest. And the Lord Chief Justice in Eyre of the Forest, when it pleaseth him to keep his Justice-Seat, doth forty days before send out his General Summons to him, for the warning of all under Officers, to appear before him at a day assigned in the Summons, *vid. Manning ubi Supra*.

K E G.

A Kegg of Sturgeon, *Sturionarium*, ii, n. *Turionarium*, ii, n.

K E L.

Kelnsay (in Yorkshire) *Ocellum Promontorium*.

K E N.

K E.

K E N.

Ken river (in Scotland) Jena.

Kembesfer (near Herisford) Arionium.

Kendal (in Westmorland) Canadalia.

Kendal Barony, Concangium.

Kened River (in Wiltshire) Koneteta.

Kenelm (a Man's name) Kenelmus, i, m.

Kenelworth Castle (in Warwickshire) Chineglissi castrum.

A kennel for Dogs, Canile, is, n.

A kennel-maker, Lacunarius, ii, m. Carinarius, ii, m.

Kenes River (in Wiltshire) Curnetio.

Kent, Cantia, Cantium.

Kentish Saxons, Cantuarici.

K E R.

A Kerschief for Women, Raica, x, f. Calantica, x, f.

A kernel (properly in Nuts) Nucleus, ei, m.

A kernel in Grapes, Acinus, i, m.

A kirtle (or kirtle) Supparus, i, m.

Kerry County (in Ireland) Keriensis Comitatus.

K E S.

Kesler (a Man's name) Kesterus, i, m.

Kesliven, a part of Lincolnshire, Kestevona.

K E T.

A kettle, Caldarium, ii, n. Calabrus, i, m. Cöcilum, i, n.

K I.

K E W.

Kew (in Surrey) Chova.

K E Y.

A key, Clavis, is, f.

A little key, Clavicula, x, f.

Of a key, Clavicularius, a, um.

A key (or wharf) Kaia, x, f.

A duty paid for loading or unloading of Goods, at a Key (or Wharf) Kaiagium, ii, n. Ry. 400. Spel. 419. Lex. 75.

K I D.

A kid (or young goat) Hædus, i, m.

A young kid, Hædulus, i, m.

A place where kids are kept, Hædile, is, n.

Of a kid, Hædinus, a, um.

A kidnapper (one that steals Children) Laucus, i, m.

A kidney, Ren, renis, m.

K I L.

To kill, Occido, ere.

Kildare (in Ireland) Kildaria.

Of Kildare, Kildariensis.

Kildare Bishoprick, Darensis Episcopatus.

Killair Castle (in Meath in Ireland) Laberus.

Killalo Bishoprick in Ireland, Ladenus Episcopatus.

Killage, Killagium, ii, n. Ry. 169.

A kilderkin, Semicadus, i, m. Cadiolus, i, m.

A kiln for lime (or lime-kiln) Calcaria fornax.

Kilgrew (the Family) Cheligrewas.

K I M.

K I.

K I M.

*Kimbolton Castle (in Hunting-
tonshire) Kinebantum castrum.*

K I N.

*The King's Majesty, Dominus
Rex. Regia Majestas, Rex, regis,
m. The King hath in the Right
of his Crown many Prerogatives
above any Person whatsoever, be
he never so Potent or Honourable,
whereof you may read in *Staw-
ford tract.* upon the Statute
thereof made, *Anno 17 Ed. 2.*
what the King's Power is, *Vid.*
*Bract. lib. 2. cap. 24. numb. 1, & 2.**

*King's County (in Ireland) Re-
gis comitatus.*

*Death of the King, Dignissio
Regis.*

The King's Evil, Scrofula, z, f.

A Kingdom, Regnum, i, n.

King's Bench, Bancus Regius.
It is the Court or Judgment Seat,
where the King of England was
wont to sit in his own Person, and
therefore it was moveable with
the Court or King's Household,
and call'd *Curia Domini Regis*, or
Aula Regia; as Mr. *Gwin* report-
eth in the Preface to his Readings,
and that, in that and the Ex-
chequer, which were the only
Courts of the King, until *H. 3.*
his days, were handled all mat-
ters of Justice, as well Civil as
Criminal; whereas the Court of
Common Pleas might not be so
by the Statute, anno *9 H. 3. c.*
11. or rather by Mr. *Gwin's* Opi-
nion, was presently upon the
Grant of the Great Charter se-
verally Erected. This Court of

· K I.

the King's Bench, was wont in
ancient Times to be especially ex-
ercised in all Criminal Matters
and Pleas of the Crown, leaving
the handling of private Contracts
to the County-Court. *Glawv. lib.*
1. cap. 2, 3, 4. & l. 10. cap. 15.
Smyth de Repub. Angl. lib. 2. cap.
11. and hath President of it, the
Lord Chief Justice of England,
with three or four Justices As-
sistants, and Officers thereunto
belonging. The Clerk of the
Crown, a Protonotary, and other
six inferior Ministers or Attor-
neys. *Camd. Britan. pag. 112.* How
long this Court was moveable, I
find not in any Writer, but in
Briton's time, who wrote in King
Edw. the first his days. It appear-
eth it followed the Court, as Mr.
Gwin in his said Preface well ob-
serveth out of him.

*Kingston upon Hull (in Yorkshire)
Regiodunum Hullinum.*

*Kingston upon Thames (in Surrey)
Regiodunum Thametinum.*

Kin by blood, Cognatus, i, m.

Kin by marriage, Affinis, is, c. 2.

A kinsman, Propinquus, i, m.

K I R.

*Kirby (the Family) Chirchebe-
ius.*

*Kirkby-Stephen (in Westmorland)
Fanum Sancti Stephani.*

*Kirton (in Devonshire) See Cre-
diton.*

K I T.

*A kitchen, Culina, z, f. Coqui-
na, z, f.*

A kitchen boy, Puer culinarius.

A kitchen maid, Focaria, z, f.
of

K N.

Of the Kitchen, Culinarius, a, um.

K N E.

To knead, Depso, ere.

A kneading Trough, Mastra, x, f.

Alveus pistorius.

A knee, Genu, n. Indecl.

K N I.

A knife, Culter, tri, m.

A little knife, Cultellus, i, m.

A child's bone knife, Cicilicula, x, f.

A chopping-knife, Culter herbarius, Culter panarius.

A Butcher's chopping-knife, Clunaculum, li, n.

A scraping knife, Radula, x, f. Radens Culter.

A paring-knife, Culter sutorius.

A wood knife, Scrama, x, f.

A Shoe-maker's round cutting-knife, Smilium Sutorium.

A Pen-knife, Pennarius. cultellus.

Made sharp, like a knife, Cultratus, a, um.

Of a knife, Cultrarius, a, um.

The back of a knife, Ebiculum, i, n.

A grinder or whetter of knives, Cotarius, ii, m.

A Knight, Miles, itis, m.

A Knight of the Garter, Prænobilis Ordinis Garterii Miles. It signifieth with us, both in divers Statutes and otherwise, one Especial Garter, being the Ensign of a Great and Noble Society of Knights, called Knights of the Garter. This high Order as appeareth by Mr. Camden, and many others, was first intituted by that Famous King Edward the Third, upon good Success in a Skirmish

K N.

wherein the King's Garter, (I know not upon what occasion) was used for a token. But I know that *Polydore Virgil* calleth in another suspicion of the Original, his ground, by his own confession, grew from the vulgar opinion, yet as it is, take it as I have read it. *Edward the third, King of England*, after he had obtained many great Victories, King *John of France*, King *James of Scotland*, being both Prisoners in the Tower of *London* at one time, and King *Henry of Castile*, the Bastard expelled, and *Don Pedro* restored by the Prince of *Wales* and Duke of *Aquitane*, called the black Prince, did upon no weighty occasion first, erect this Order in anno 1350. viz. he dancing with the Queen, and other Ladies of the Court, took up a Garter that happened to fall from one of them, whereat some of the Lords smiling, the King said unto them, that ere it were long, he would make that Garter to be of high Reputation, and shortly after Instituted this Order of the Blue Garter, which every one of the order is bound daily to wear on the left Leg; being richly deck'd with Gold and Precious Stones, with a buckle of Gold; and having these words written or wrought upon it, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*. Which is, shame take him that thinketh evil. Mr. *Fearne* in his Glory of Generosity, agreeth with Mr. *Camden*; and expresseth down the Victories, whence this order was occasion'd. Whatsoever beginning in had, it need not seem a base Original, seeing as ore saith, *Nobilitas sub amore jacet*, Nobility lies under love.

The

The Order is inferior to none in the world, consisting of twenty six Martial and Heroical Nobles, whereof the King of England is the Chief, and the rest be either Nobles of the Realm, or Princes of other Countries, Friends and Confederates with this Realm, the Honour being such, as Emperors and Kings of other Nations have desired and thankfully accepted it. The Ceremonies of the Chapter proceeding to Election of the Investitures, and Robes of his Installation, of his Vow, with all such other Observances. See in Mr. *Seyar's* book intituled Honour Military and Civil, *Lib. 2. cap. 9. fol. 65.*

There are depending on this Honourable Order twenty six poor Knights that have no other Sustainance or means of Living, but the allowance of this House, which is given them in respect of their daily Prayer to the honour of God, and (according to the course of those times) of St. George.

There are also certain officers belonging to this Order, as namely the Prolate of the Garter, which office is inherent to the Bishop of Winchester for the time being, the Chancellor of the Garter, the Registrar who is always Dean of Windsor. The Principal King at Arms called Garter, which see in Herald, whose chief Function is to manage and marshal their solemnities at their Yearly Feasts and Installations.

Lastly, the Usher of the Garter, which (as I have heard) belongeth to an Usher of the Prince's Chamber, called *Black Rod*. The Seat of this College, is the Castle of

Windsor, with the Chappel of St. George, Erected by Edward the Third, and the Chapter-house in the said Castle.

Garter, signifieth also the Principal King at Arms among our English Heralds, created by King Henry the Fifth; *Vid. Stow. pag. 584.*

A Knight Banneret, Bannerettus. Which dignity is more than an ordinary Knight, equal with that of King James, lately erected of Baronets, yet inferior to a Baron. It was given at the first by the Kings of England and France, to such Gentlemen that valiantly carried themselves in two Royal Battles, or to such as had ten Vassals, and means to maintain a Troop of Horse at their own Charge. Sir *Thom. Smyth de Repub. Angl. lib. 1. c. 18.* Saith that a Banneret is a Knight made in the Field, with the Ceremonies of the cutting off the Point of his Standard, and making it as it were a Banner, and they being before Bachelor Knights, are now of greater degree, allowed to display their Arms in a Banner in the King's Army as Barons do. Of creating a Knight Banneret, you may read more in Mr. *Seyar Norrey* his Book.

Mr. *C Camden* saith he cannot fetch the Antiquity of these Knights from further, than King Edward the third, when Englishmen as he there saith, were renowned for Chivalry.

A Knights of the Bath. Miles Balnei. They are the Order of Knights made within the Lists of the Bath girded with a Sword, in the Ceremonies of his Creation.

These

K N.

These are spoken of *Anno 8 Ed. 4. cap. 2.* But I have heard that these Knights, were so called of a Bath, into the which (after they had been shaved and trimmed by a Barber) they entred, and thence, the Night before they were Knighted, being well bathed, were taken again by two Esquires commanded to attend them, dried with fine Linnen Cloaths, and so apparelled in a Hermits gray-weed, with a Hood and a Linnen Coif, and booted withal, and led through many Solemn ceremonies, viz. confessing their Sins, watching and praying all Night in a Church or Chapel, as though they would begin their Warfare, in employing their service for God especially, with many other, to the Order of Knighthood the next day.

Knight Marshal, *Marescallus hospitii*. Is an Officer in the King's house, having Jurisdiction and Cognizance of any Transgression within the King's House, and Verge; as also, all Contracts made within the same, whereunto one of the House is party. *Regist. Orig. fol. 185. a. b. u. fol. 191. b.* whereof you may read there more at large.

Knights of the Shire, *Milites Comitatus*; otherwise be called Knights of the Parliament, and be two Knights, or other Gentlemen of worth, that are chosen in *Pleno comitatu*, by the Freeholders of every County that can dispense forty Shillings *per annum*, and be Resident in the Shire, *Anno 10 H. 6. cap. 2. & anno 1 H. 5. cap. 1.* upon the King's writ to be sent to the Parliament,

L A.

and there by their Counsel, to assist the common proceedings of the whole Realm. These whenever man that had a Knight's Fee, were customarily constrained to be a Knight, were of necessity to be *Militie gladio cincti*, for so runneth the Tenour of the writ at this day. *Crompt. Jurisdic. fol. 1.* But now there being but few Knights in comparison of former times, and many men of great living in every County. Custom beareth that Esquires may be chosen to this Office, so that they be Resident within the County, for the observation in the choice of these Knights, see the Statutes, and the new book of Entries, *verbo Parliamentum*. Their Expenses, during the Parliament, are born by the County or Shire.

Anno 35 H. 8. cap. 11.

Knight-hood, *Militaris ordo*.

To Knis, *Necto*, etc.

K N O.

A Knot, *Nodus*, i. m.

Full of knots, *Condylomæticus*, a, um.

To know, *Cognosco*, etc.

To cause to know, *Scirefacio*, etc.

To shew cause. 2. Inst. 473. R. y. 52.

K N U.

A Knuckle, *Condylus*, i. m.

K R E.

Kreckbornwell (in — U xela.

L A B.

L About, *Labor*, oris, m.

To Labour, *Operor*, ari.

To labour with Child (or to be in

Y

in

L A.

in Labour or Travail) Parturio, ire.

A Labourer, Laborarius, ii, m.
Operarius, ii, m.

L A C.

A Lace (or riband) Astrigmentum, i, n. *Tenia*, x, f.

Lace, Lacinia, x, f. *Infilita*, x, f.

Bone-lace, Taniola, x, f.

A Hair-lace, Fiscia crinalis.

A Neck-lace, Monile, is, n.

To lace, Constringo, ere.

A lackey, Pedissequus, i, m.

L A D.

A Ladder, Scala, x, f. *Climax*, acis, f.

A short Ladder, Erisma, atis, n.

A Ladder-staff, Interiscalare, is, n.

Ladder-staffs, Scalæ gradus.

A Lady, Domina, x, f.

A little Lady, Dominula, x, f.

Our Lady, the blessed Virgin, Beata virgo. *Virgo Maria*.

The Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin, commonly called *Lady-day*, always the 25th of March. Festum Annunciationis beatæ Mariæ Virginis.

Lady-day in Harvest (or the Assumption of our Lady) Festum assumptionis beatæ Mariæ Virginis.

The conception of our Lady, Festum Conceptionis beatæ Mariæ Virginis.

Ladings, Carcationes.

Unladings, Discarcationes, Ry.

30.

Laden (overcharged) Onērātus, a, um.

A ladle, Cucchiara, x, f. *Spa-tha*, x, f. *Capula*, x, f. *Futum*, i, n.

L A.

L A I.

To laie (as one layeth a foundation) Loco, are.

To laie a-part, Sepono, ere.

To laie aside, Repono, ere.

To laie down, Depono, ere.

To laie under, Submitto, ere.

To laie out (Disburse or spend), Expono, ere.

Laid-aside, Postpositus, a, um.

A Laie-man, Laicus, m.

Lairwite (or Laberwite) Legsgildum, i, n. (i. e.) a kind of Fine for Fornication or Adultery, 4 Inst. 206.

L A K.

A Lake or Pool, Lacus, us, m.

A little Lake, Lacunculus, i, m.

L A M.

A lamb, Agnus, i, m.

A lamb newly yeamed, Avilla, x, f.

A little Lamb, Agnellus, i, m.

A lean lamb, Curiosus agnus.

Lamb, Caro agnina.

Lambard (the Family) Lambardus.

Lambert, (a man's name) Lambertus, i, m.

Lambeth (in Surrey) Lamitha, Lomithis.

Lammis day (the Gule or first day of August) Festum Sancti Petri ad Vincula. Gula Augusti.

A lamp, Lampas, adis, f.

L A N.

Lancaster Town, Alion, Alione, Alone, Lancastria, Loncastria, Longovicum.

Lancashire, Lancastriensis comitatus, Of

L A.

Of Lancaster, Mediolanenſis.

A lance, Lancea, x, f.

A lancier, (one that ſerves on horſe-back with a lance), Lancearius, ii, m. Doryphorus, i, m.

A Chirurgeons lance or ſteam. (an inſtrument uſed in letting Blood) Scalprum, i, n.

To lance, cut, or open a ſore, Scarifico, are.

To be lanced, Scarificor, ari.

A lancing or opening of a Sore, Scarificatio, onis, f.

Land, Fundus, i, m.

Fallow-land, Vervastium, i, n.

New-broken land, Novale, is, n.

Arable land, Arvum, i, n. Terra Arabilis.

Land covered with Water, Terra aqua cooperta.

A rood of land, Rodata, x, f.

A ridge of land, Relio terræ.

A neck of land, Isthmus, i, m.

A bide of land, (100 acres) Hida terræ. Swolinga, x, f.

A Teem of Land, Quadrugata terræ.

A Tard-land (40 acres) Virgata terræ.

Twelve acres of land, Solidata terræ.

As much Land as one Plough can till in a year, Sulinga, & Solinga, x, f.

A ſmall piece of land, Fruſtum terræ.

Land that may be tilled or ploughed, Excultabilis terra.

Freſh land that hath not been long Ploughed, Terra friſca.

A field or land to be manured, Terrenum, i, n.

The crop or profits of land, Vestura terræ, Vestitura Boſci, i Mon. 780.

Going forth, and Iſſuing out of

L A.

land, Egrediens, & Exeuns è Terris.

To levy (or raiſe money) on lands, Levo, are.

Landaffe, Landava.

Biſhop of Landaffe, Episcopus Landavenſis.

A quarter of a yard land, Ferlingata terræ, Lex. 55. Perdellum terræ. Spel. 250.

A lane, Venella, x, f.

Langdon (the Family) De Langdona, & Landa.

A Lantern, Laterna, x, f.

A dark lantern (or thieves lantern) Laterna Secreta.

The lantern of a Ship or Gally, alſo a great lantern on the top of a Tower to light and guide Ships into a Harbour, Pharos, i, m.

A lantern-maker, Cornificus, i, m.

Lanvetſlin (in Montgomeryſhire) Mediolanum.

Lands end Cape, Antiveſteum, Belerium, Bolerium, Helenum Prom.

L A O.

Laan, See Killalo.

L A P.

A lapidary (or Jeweller) Lapidarius, ii, m.

Lapſe, Lapiſus, ūs, m. It is a ſlip or departure of a Right of Preſenting to avoid a Benefice from the Original Patron, neglecting to preſent within fix Months unto the Ordinary. For we ſay, that Benefice is in Lapſe, or Lapiſed, whereunto he that ought to preſent, hath omitted or ſlipped his Opportunity. Anno 13. Eliſ. cap. 12. This Lapſe groweth as well,

L A.

well, the Patron being Ignorant of the avoidance, as privy, except only upon the Resignation of the former Incumbent, or the deprivation upon any Cause comprehended in the Statute. *Anno 13 Eliz. cap. 12.* in which cases the Bishop ought to give Notice to the Patron.

L A R.

Larcenie, Laricinium, Latrocinium, ii, n. In respect of things stolen, it is either great or small. Great Larcenie, is wherein the things stolen, though severally, exceed the value of twelve pence. And Petit Larcenie, is when the Goods stolen, exceed not the value of twelve pence, then it is not felony. *Vid. Stawford.*

Lard, Lardum, i, n.

A lardery (or larder) Lardarium, ii, n. Carnarium, ii, n. Promptuarium, ii, n.

Large (or broad) Largus, a, um.

To go at large (to be set at Liberty, or to make an Escape) Ire ad Largum.

A banging larum with Minutes, Horologium pendens cum momentis.

L A S.

A last of Fish, Lasta vel Halecium Piscis. Ra. Entr. 161. Spel. 426. Lex. 78. Pry. 25. A Last of Herring containeth ten Thousand, *Anno 31 Ed. 3. Stat. 2. cap. 2.* A Last of Pitch and Tar, or of Ashes, containeth fourteen Barrels, *anno 32 H. 8. cap. 14.* A Last of Hides, *anno 1 Jac. cap. 33,* containeth twelve Dozen of Hides or Skins,

L A.

A last for Shoe-makers, Calus, i, m. Multicula, z, f.

Lastage, Lastagium. ii, n. (i. e.) a Custom in Fairs and Markets, paid for carrying of things, or for wares sold by the Last, also the Ballast of a Ship.

L A T.

A latch of a door, Clostrum, i, n. The latches of a shoe, Corrigit, z, f.

Late, Tardus, a, um.

Lately, Nuper.

A latb (or little board) Assula, z, f. Asserculus. i, m.

A latb (or shingle) Scindula, z, f.

A latb (or great part of a County) Læstrum, i, n.

A latb (or part of a County, containing three or more hundreds) Leda, z, f.

The Latin tongue, Lingua Latina.

Latitat, is the name of a writ, whereby all men in Personal actions are called Originally to the King's Bench, and it hath the name from this, because in respect of their better Expedition, a man is supposed Latitare, (i. e.) to Lurk and lie hidden; therefore being served with this writ, he must put in security for his appearance at the day; therefore the form of this writ is after the Return. Non est inventus in Balliva, &c. Ut in curia nostra coram nobis sufficienter testatum est quod prædict. &c. latitat & discurrit in comitatu tuo. Idcirco tibi precipimus quod capias prædict. T. Si inventus fuerit in Balliva tua, & cum salvo custodias, ita quod habeam corpus

L A.

corpus ejus coram nobis apud Westm. lie, &c. ad respond. &c.

A lattice (or a window with bars) Transenna, z, f, Clathrus, i, m.

L A U.

A lavacre (or washing place) Lavacrum, i, n. Lavatorium, ii, n.

Lauden, or Lotbien (in Scotland) Laudenia, Laudonia.

To leavish, Absumo, ere.

A laundress, Lotrix, icis, f. Candidatrix, icis, f.

L A W.

A Law, Laga, z, f. Lex, legis, f.

A By-law, Ordinatio, plebiscitum.

To thwart the laws, Obligo, are.

A Doctor of law, Legisdoctor, oris, m. Legum Doctor.

A law-giver, Legisfer, eri, m. Legislator, oris, m.

Lawful, Legitimus, a, um. Legalis, le, adj.

Law of arms, Jus militare. Is a Law that giveth precepts, and rules how rightly to Proclaim War, to make and observe Leagues and Truce, to set upon the Enemy, to retire, to punish Offenders in the Camp, to appoint Soldiers their Pay, to give every one dignity to his desert, to divide Spoils in proportion, &c. Vide Martial Law, sub voce Martial.

Law-day, Dies Juridicus.

The civil Law, Jus civile.

Lawing of Dogs, Expeditio canum.

Maistiffs must be lawed every third year, Crompt. Juristia & fol. 163.

L A.

A Lawyer, Jurisconsultus, i, m.

A civil lawyer, Civilista, z, m. Dyer 267.

Lawful money of England, Legalis moneta Angliz.

Is shall and may be lawful, Libet & licitum foret, or Liceret alone, or licitum foret only.

A lawless person, Exlex, legis, c. 2. Illex, legis, c. 2.

A lawnd (or open field) Landa, z, f. Lex. 77. Fle. 90. Ry. 636. Landa, z, f. 2 Mon. 969.

Lawn (or fine linnen cloth) Syndon, onis, f.

Lawrence, (a man's name) Laurentius, ii, m.

L A Y.

An underlaying, Fukimentum, i, n.

L A Z.

Lazarm (a man's name) Lazarus, i, m.

L E A.

Lead, Plumbum, i, n.

Black lead, Plumbum nigrum.

Red Lead, Minium, ii, n. Plumbum rubrum.

White lead, Cerussa, z, f. Plumbum album.

Of lead, Plumbeus, a, um.

Full of lead (or mixt with lead) Plumbosus, a, um.

Lead ear, Plumbago, inis, f. Motybdena, z, f.

Leading, Plumbatio, onis, f.

Soddering with lead, Plumbatura, z, f.

Sodder of lead, Ferrumen, inis, n.

A pipe of lead, Pipa Plumbea.

L E.

A roof covered with lead, Tectum plumbo obductum.

A Sow of lead, Plumbi lamina.

A pellet of lead, Plumbata, z, f. Glans plumbea.

To lead (cover with lead, or solder together) Plumbo, are. Plumbo conglutinare.

A sheet of lead, Charta Plumbea.

Leab (a woman's name) Lza, z, f.

A leaf fallen, Folium, ii, n.

The green leaf of a tree, Frons, dis, f.

A leaf of paper, Folium chartz.

A league (ordinarily two miles, in some Countries more) Leuca, z, f. 2 Mon. 853.

A league (or agreement) Fœdus, eris, n.

Leakey, Futilis, le, adj.

A leaking, Futilitas, atis, f.

Lean, Macilentus, a, um.

Leanness, Macies, ei, f.

A leaning-stock, (as a rail, stay, or rest to lean on) Fulcimentum, i, n.

Learned, Doctus, a, um.

Learning, Doctrina, z, f.

A Lease, Læsa, z, f. Dimissio, onis, f.

Leased, Traditus, a, um. Dimissus, a, um.

A leash (or line to hold a Dog in) Lorum caninum.

A leasowe, Læsura, z, f. 1 Fo. 144.

At least, Ad minus, Ad minimum.

Leather, Corium, ii, n.

Of leather, Coriaceus, a, um.

A thong of leather, Lorum, i, n.

Of Buff leather, Bubulinus, a, um.

Made of leather, Scorteus, a, um. Coriaceus, a, um.

L E.

Covered with leather, Pellitus, a, um.

Utensils of leather, Corium tectatum.

A leather dresser, Allutarius, ii, m.

A leather seller, Pelliæ, onis, m.

A leather seller's trade, Pelliparia, z, f.

To tan leather, Tanno, are.

To dress leather, Concinnare Coria.

Upper-leather, Oblitragulum, i, n.

To leave, Relinquo, ere.

Leave (or permission) Permissio, onis, f.

Leaven, Fermentum, i, n.

To leaven, Fermento, are.

Unleavened, In fermentatus, a, um.

A lever (or bar to lift, or bear up Timber) Palanga, z, f.

Using a lever, Vecticularius, a, um.

He that turns a wine-press with a lever, Vectarius, ii, m.

To level at, (or aim at) Collimo, are.

To level (or make plain) Plano are: Complano, are.

A lewn or levy, Levina, z, f. Assessimentum, i, n.

L E C.

Lechblade (in Gloucestershire) Lecheplada, Lechelada, Lathelada.

L E D.

Ledab (a woman's name) Leda, z, f.

L E E.

Leeds (in Kent) Ledanum. Castrum Lodanum.

Lees

L E.

Lees, (or Dregs) of Wine, Flores.

Lees (or Dregs) of oyl, Fraces,

urn, f.

A leet Court, Leta, z, f. Reg.

134. Spel. 431. Vifus francus
legii.

L E F.

Left, Relictus, a, um.

L E G.

Legacefter (in—) Legionum ci-
vitas. See Ifca.

A legacy, Legatum, i, n.

Legal, Legalis, le, adj.

A legate (or ambassador) Lega-
tus, i, m.

The Leg, Crus, cruris, n.

The calf of the leg, Sura, z, f.

Legible (or to be read) Legibi-
lis, le, adj.

Legitimate, Legitimus, a, um.

L E I.

Leicefter town, Legaceftria, Le-
geceftria, Leiceaftria, Licetftria,
Legoria, Leogoria, Ratx.

Leicefter, or Lefter, (the Fami-
ly) De Leiceftria.

Leighlin in Caterlough (in Ire-
land) Lechlinia.

Leith Town (in Scotland) Letha.

Leiton, in Effex (or near it) Du-
rolitum.

L E M.

Lemfter (in Herefordshire) Leo-
fenfe & Leovenfe Conobium, Le-
onis monafterium, Leonenfe co-
nobium.

L E N.

Lenifter province (in Ireland)
Lagenia.

L E.

Leneham (in Kent) Durolenum,
Durolevum.

Lenitives, Mitigatoria.

Lent (or lent feafon) Quadrage-
fima.

L E O.

Leonard (a man's name) Leo-
nardus, i, m.

Leominfter (in—) Fanum Leo-
nis. Vide Lemfter.

Leopold (a man's name) Leo-
poldus, i, m.

L E P.

The leprofie, Lepra, z, f.

L E S.

Leskard (in Cornwall) Sebaftha
altera Legio.

A leffee, Firmarius, ii, m. Ter-
minarius, ii, m. Captor, oris, m.
Conductor, oris, m. (i. e.) he to,
whom the Leafe is made for term
of years, for Life or at will.

A leffor, (or landlord) Locator,
oris, m. Leflor, oris, m. (i. e.) he
that leafeeth or letteth Lands, &c.

L E T.

The lethargy (a fleepy difeafe)
Lethargia, z, f.

A letter without a feal, Indicu-
lus, i, m.

A letter of Attorney, Litera at-
tornati. It is a writing authori-
zing an Attorney, that is a man
appointed to do a lawful act in
our Steads. Weft. part. 1. Symb.
lib. 2. Sect. 559. It is called in the
Civil Law, Mandatum or Procu-
ratorium. There feemeth to be
some difference between a Letter
of

of Attorney, and a Warrant of Attorney, for whereas a Letter of Attorney is sufficient if it be sealed and delivered before sufficient Witness, a Warrant of Attorney must be acknowledged and certified before such Persons, as Fines be acknowledged in the Country, or at least before some Justice or Serjeant. *West. part. 2. Symb. Tit. recoveries. Sect. 1. F.* See the Statute, Anno 7 R. 2. cap. 14.

Letters of Exchange, Literæ Cambitoriz, vel Literæ Cambii.

Letters Patents, Literæ Patentes, Be Writings Sealed with the Broad Seal of England, whereby a Man is authorized to do or enjoy any thing, that otherwise of himself he could not. Anno 19 H. 7. cap. 7. and they are so termed of their form because they are Patents, (*i. e.*) open with the seal hanging, ready to be shewed for the confirmation of the authority given by them. If any will say, that Letters patents may be granted by common Persons, you may find to that effect in *Fitz-Herb. Nat. brev. fol. 35. E.* Howbeit they be rather called Patents in our common speech, than Letters Patents.

Letters of recommendation, Literæ Recommendatitiz.

Lettered (or well learned) Literatus, a, um.

Letstey (the Family) De Lxto Loco.

L E V.

Levant and Couchant, Levans & cubans, (i. e.) when Beasts or Cattle of a stranger, are come into another man's ground, and

there have remained a good space have Layen and Risen.

Levari facias, Is a writ directed to the Sheriff, for the levying of a sum of money upon Lands and Tenements, of him that hath forfeited a Recognizance, &c. Regist. Orig. fol. 208. b. & 300. b.

Levari facias damna de disseisinibus. Is a writ directed to the Sheriff for the Levying of damages, wherein the Disseisor hath formerly been condemned to the disseised. Regist. fol. 214. b.

Levari facias residuum debiti. Is a writ directed to the Sheriff, for the Levying of a remnant of a debt upon Lands and Tenements, or Chattels of the Debtor, that hath in part satisfied before. Regist. Orig. fol. 299.

Levari facias quando vice-comes returnavit quod non habuit caperes. Is a writ commanding the Sheriff to sell the Goods of the Debtor, which he hath already taken, and returned that he could not sell them, and as much more of the Debtors goods, as will satisfy the whole Debt. Regist. Orig. fol. 300. a.

A level, Levella, z, f. Co. Entr. 293.

A level, Plumb-line, Perpendicularum, i, n.

By line and level, Ad perpendiculum.

A measurer by a level, Perpendicularator, oris, m.

Leviabie, Leviabilis, le, adj. Ra. Ent. 513.

Leveney (in Brecknockshire, n. near it) Loventium.

Levin river (in Scotland) Lelanomius, Levinas.

Levie, Levare. It is used in our Com-

L E.

Common Law, for to set up any thing, as to levy a mill, *Kitchin fol. 120.* or to call up, as to Levy a ditch. *Old. Nat. brev. fol. 110.* or to gather and exact, as to Levy money, *Vide Levare facias.*

L E W.

Lewis Island, the largest of the *Hebrides*. *Ebuda*, vel *Hebuda Secunda*, *Hebuda occidentalis*. *Levissa.*

Lewis (a man's name) *Ludovicus*, i, m.

Lewellin (a man's name) *Leonnellus*, i, m.

Lewkin (the Family) *Leuchenorius*.

L E X.

Lexington (the Family) *De Lexingtonia*.

L E Y.

A ley, *Terra Subocclava.*

L H E.

Lbeye Promontory (in *Caernarvanshire*) *Canganum*, *Canganorum*, *Ganganorum*, *Ganganum*, *Langanum Prom.*

L I A.

Liabie (chargeable) *Onerabilis*, le, adj. *Responsibilis*, le, adj.

L I B.

A libel, *Libellus*, i, m. *Lex 80.* It literally signifieth a little book, but by use it is the Original Declaration of any action in the Civil Law, *Anno 2 H. 5. cap. 3. &*

L I.

anno 2 Ed. 6. cap. 13. It signifieth also a criminous or scandalous Report of any man cast abroad, or otherwise unlawfully Published in writing, but then for difference sake, it is called an Infamous Libel, *famosus Libellus.*

Libera Chafca habenda, Is a Writ Judicial granted to a man for a free chase belonging to his Mannor, after he hath by a Jury proved it to belong unto him, *Regist. Fod. fol. 36, & 37.*

Liberal, *Liberalis*, le, adj.

Liberate, Is a warrant Issuing out of the Chancery to the Treasurer, Chamberlains and Barons of the Exchequer, or Clerk of the Hamper, &c. for the Payments of any annual Pension, or other sums granted under the Broad Seal. *Vid. Brook Tit. Taje D' Exchequer, num. 4. Regist. Orig. fol. 193, a. b. or sometime to the Sheriff, &c. Nat. brev. fol. 132.* for the delivery of any Lands or Goods taken upon forfeit of a Recognizance. It is also to a Goaler from the Justices for the delivery of a Prisoner, that hath put in Bail for his appearance. *Lamb. Eiren. lib. 3. cap. 2.*

Libertas, Is a privilege held by Grant or Prescription, whereby men enjoy some benefit or favour beyond the ordinary subject. **Liberties Royal** what they be, see in *Bra2. lib. 2. cap. 5. Brook hoc Titulo.*

Libertatibus allocandis, Is a writ that lyeth for a Citizen or Burghers of any City, that contrarily to the Liberties of the City or Town whereof he is, is impleaded before the King's Justice, or Justices Itinants, or Justice of the Forest,

L I.

Forest, &c. that refuseth or deferreth to allow his Privilege. *Regist. Orig. fol. 262. Fitz. Herb. Nat. brev. fol. 229.*

Liberty, Libertas, atis, f.

To set one at liberty, Libero, arc.

A liberty (or Franchise) Socna, x, f.

A library, Bibliotheca, x, f.

A library-keeper, Librarius, ii, m. Bibliothecarius, ii, m.

Librata terra, containeth four Ox-gangs, and every Ox-gang thirteen acres. Skene de verb. Signif. verbo Bovata terra, See Farding Deal of Land.

L I C.

Lichfield (in Staffordshire) Lichfeldia, Lychefeldia.

Of Lichfield, Lecefeldensis, Licetfeldensis.

Licentia transfretandi, Is a Writ or Warrant directed to the Keepers of the Port at Dover, &c. willing them to let some pass quietly over Sea, that hath formerly obtained the King's licence thereunto. Regist. Orig. fol. 193. 6.

Licentious, Licentiosus, a, um.

A licking medicine, Linctus, i, m.

L I D.

Lidford (in Devonshire) Lideforda.

L I E.

Lie, made of ashes, Linivium, ii, n.

A liege-man Ligeus, ei, m. Spel. 448. Lex 8. Co. postnat. 2.

In lieu, In loco, compensatione.

Lieutenant, Locum-tenens; It

L I.

signifieth with us sometimes, him that occupieth the King's Place, or representeth his Person, and ther he is called the King's Lieutenant. *anno 4. H. 5. cap. 6.* So it is used *anno 2 & 3. Ed. 6. cap. 2.* whence that Officer seemeth to take his beginning, you may read also in Mr. *Manwood's* first part of *Forre Laws*, pag. 113. that the Lord Chief Justice in Eyre of the Forre, and the Chief-warden also have their Lieutenants in the Forre.

A lieutenant of a shire, Prefectus limitaneus, Custos limitis.

L I F.

Life, Vita, x, f.

Liffy river (in Ireland) Libnius To lift up, Levo, arc.

L I G.

A ligature (any thing to tie with) Ligamentum, i, n.

Ligeance, Ligeantia, x, f. It sometime signifieth the Dominions or Territory of the Liege Lord, as anno 25. Ed. 3. Stat. 2.

Light horse-men, Equites levis armaturæ.

A lighter-boat, Epholcium, ii, n.

A lighter, Ratiaria, x, f. Remulus, i, m. Pontonium, ii, n.

The lights or lungs, Pulmo, onis, f.

Ligon isle on the Coasts of France, Liga.

L I M.

A limbeck, Alembicus, ci, m.

Bird-lime, Viscum, ci, n.

Lime Twigs, Calamus aucupatorius, virga viscata, Fostuca viscata.

Lime

L I.

Lime to make mortar, Calx, c'is, f.

A lime kiln, Calciturnium, ii, n.

Spel. 116.

Lime-pits, Foveæ calcariæ.

A lime-burner (or lime-maker) Calarius, ii, m.

Limitation of assize, Limitatio assize. It is a certain time set down by Statute, within the which a man must alledge himself or his Ancestor to have been seized of Lands, sued for by a writ of assize, vid. the Statute of Merton, cap. 8. anno 20 H. 3. and West. 1. cap. 38. and anno 32 H. 8. cap. 2. & anno 1 M. p. 1. c. 5.

A limit or bound, Limes, itis, m.

To limit (or set bounds) Limito, are.

Lime, or Limen (in Kent) Ad Portum Lemanis, Lemanis portus, Novus portus.

Lime house near London, Limo domus.

Lime-bill. See Lime.

Limerick County (in Ireland) Limericensis comitatus.

To limen, (or paint with colours) Miniculator, ari.

A limner, Miniculator, oris, m. Miniator, oris, m.

A limning, Miniatura, æ, f.

A limon, Malum limonicum Limones, num, m.

Limfe (the Family) De Limefi.

L I N.

Lin river (in Nottinghamshire) Linus.

A lineage (or stock) Prosapia, æ, f.

Lineal (as lineal descent successive) Linealis, le, adj.

A link is the tenth part of a Pole, Longitudo & latitudo acæ terræ.

L I.

Dyer 303. 1. Mon. 313. Staf. de Terris mensurand.

Lincoln City, Caerlincoit, Lincolnia, Lindecolina, Lindecollina civitas, Lindecollinum, Lindocolina, Lindocollinum, Lindon, Lindum.

Bishop of Lincoln, Episcopus Lincolnienfis.

Lindsey (part of Lincolnshire) Lindelia, Lindifi, Lindisgia.

A line (which Majors or Carpenters use) Linea, æ, f.

A line with a plummets, Perpendiculum, li, n.

A slope line, Hypothenusæ, æ, f.

A plumb line (or level) Amulsis, is, f.

To line, draw, or square out by line or level, Lævigo, are.

To draw a line about, Circumscribo, ere.

A line (as in writing) Linea, æ, f.

Line (or flax) Linum, i, n.

To line a Garment, Duplico, are. Adduplico, are.

The lining of a garment, Pannus subductitius. Suffultura, æ, f.

To link, Cateno, are. Concateno, are.

A link or Torch, Funale, lis, n. Fax, acis, f.

Linen, Linteum, i, n.

Fine linen, Linteum tenue, Sindon, onis, f.

Linen wore next the Skin, Interula, æ, f.

Clothed with linen, Linteatus, a, um.

Wearing linen, Liniger, a, um.

A linen wearer, Linteus, onis, m.

A linen work, Linificium, fi, n.

Of linen, Linteus, a, um.

To make linen, Linifico, are.

A linen draper, Lintearius, fi, m.

L I.

Linne (the Family) De Linna.
Linne (in Norfolk) Linum, Lignum Regis.
Linsie-woolfe, Linoſtema, atis, n.
Vestis ex Lino & Lana.
Lint (or rags of linen) Linteum, i, n.

L I O.

A lion, Leo, ōnis, m.
A Lioness, Leona, z, f.
Lionel (a man's name) Lionelus, li, m.

L I Q.

English liquorish, Glycyrrhiza Britannica.
Spanish liquorish, Glycyrrhiza Hispanica.
Liquor, Liquor, oris, m.

L I S.

A list (or Line) Lista, z, f. Spel. 119, 449.

L I T.

Lithquo (in Scotland) Lindum.
Litter (or straw for Horses, &c.)
Littera, z, f. Sublramen, Inis, n. 1. Fo. 141.

A horse-litter, Lectica, z, f. Vehiculum cameratum.

Litter-bearers, Liburni, orum, m.

Little, Parvus, a, um.

A little while, Parum, adv.

By little and little, Paulatim.

Littlebourough (in Nottinghamshire) Agelocum, Segelocum, Segelogram.

L I U.

Livelihood (or way of living) Vivus, ūs, m. Ars vivendi, Facultas vivendi, Vitalitium, ii, n.

A living (or benefice) Spiritual

L I.

or Ecclesiastical, Vicus Ecclesiasticus, Beneficium.

The liver, Jecur, ōris, n. Hepar, atis, n.

Hardness of the liver, Scirrhus, atis, n.

Of the liver, Hepaticus, a, um.

A livery of cloth Liberatura, z, f. Cow. 162. Spel. 245. Liberata, z, f. West Indictments 183. Livery hath three significations. In one it is used for a suit of Cloth & other Stuff that a Gentleman giveth in Coats, Cloaks, Hats & Gowns with cognisance or without to his servant or followers. Anno 1 Ric. 2. cap. 7. & anno 20 Ejsdem cap. 1. anno 8 H. 5. & anno 8 Ed. 4. cap. 3. & anno 3 H. 7. cap. 1. &c.

In the other signification it becometh a delivery of Possession.

Livery in the third signification is the Writ which lieth for the heir to obtain the Possession, or seising of his Lands at the King's hands, which see in Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 155.

Livery of seisin, Liberatio seisinæ. Livery of Seisin, is a solemnity that the Law requireth for the passing of a Freehold, or Lands or Tenements, by delivery of Seisin thereof. There are two kinds of Livery of Seisin, viz. a livery in Deed, and a livery in Law.

A Livery in Deed, is when the Feoffer taketh the Ring of the Door, or Turf, or Twig of the Land, and delivereth the same upon the Land to the Feoffee, in the name of Seisin of the Land.

A Livery in Deed may be two manner of ways, by a solemn act and words, as by delivery of the Ring.

L I.

Ring, or hasp of the Door, or by a branch or twig of a Tree, or by a turf of the Land, and with these, or the like words, the Feoffor, and Feoffee, both holding the Deed of the Feoffment, and the Ring of the Door, hasp, branch, twig, or turf, and the Feoffor saying, Here I deliver you Seisin and Possession of this House, in the name of Seisin, and Possession of all the Lands contained in this Deed; or, Enter you into this House or Land, and have and enjoy it according to the Deed; or, Enter into the House or Land, and God give you joy; or, I am content you shall enjoy this Land, according to the Deed, or the like. *Cook on Lit. l. 1. c. 7. Sect. 59.*

A Livery in Law, is when the Feoffor saith to the Feoffee, being in view of the House or Land (I give yonder Land to you and your Heirs, and therefore enter into the same, and take Possession thereof accordingly,) and the Feoffee doth accordingly in the life of the Feoffor enter; This is a good Feoffment, for *Signatio pro traditione habetur*. But if either Feoffor or the Feoffee die before the entry, the Livery is void, and delivery within the view is good, where there is no Deed of Feoffment; and such a Livery is good, albeit the Land lie in another County. *Cook on Lit. l. 1. c. 7. Sect. 59. and 5. Rep. Sharp's case.*

There is a diversity between the Livery of Seisin of Land, and the delivery of a Deed, for if a man deliver a Deed without saying of any thing, it is a good delivery; but to a Livery of Seisin of Land, words are necessary; as

L O.

taking in his hand the Deed, and the Ring or the Door (if it be an House) or a Turf or Twig, (if it be of Land) and the Feoffee laying his hand on it, the Feoffor says to the Feoffee: Here I deliver to you Seisin of this House, or of this Land, in the name of all the Land contained in this Deed, according to the Form and effect of the Deed; and if it be without Deed, then the words may be, Here I deliver you Seisin of this House or Land, to have and to hold to you for Life, or to you, and the heirs of your body, or to you and your heirs for ever. When one makes Livery of Seisin, this Livery shall be taken most strong against him.

And therefore if one give Land to a man & *hereditas*, this shall be a Fee-simple to him, although *suu* be left out, and yet he gives not Fee-simple expressly, but because every Livery shall be taken most strongly against him that makes it. *Plowden, Colibrift against Beinsbin.*

Livia (a woman's name) Livia, z, f.

L I Z.

Lizard point (in Cornwall) Danmoniorum prom. Ocrinum prom.

L O A.

A load (or burthen) Onus, æris, n.

A load to avoid water, Lada, z, f. Spel. 4.

To load, Onero, are.

A loader. Onērator, oris, m.

A load-stone, Magnes, ætis, m.

A loaf of bread, Unus panis. Collyra, z, f.

Loam

L O.

Loam (or mud-wall) Lutamentum, i, n.

Loam tempered with chapt straw, Lutum paleatum.

L O B.

A lobby (or antichamber) Antithalamus, i, m.

L O C.

Local, Localis, le, adj. It signifieth in our Common Law, as much as fixed or annexed to a place certain. Example, The thing is local, and annexed to the Freehold. *Kitchin fol. 180.* And again in the same place:

An Action of Trespass for Battery, &c. is transitory and not local; that is, not needful, that the place of the Battery should be set down as material, in the Declaration: or if it be set down, that the Defendant should traverse the Place set down, by saying he did not commit the Battery in the place mentioned in the Declaration, and so avoid the Action. And again, *fol. 230.* The Place is not local, that is, not material to be set down in certainty; and the guard of the Person and of the Lands differeth in this, because the Person being transitory, the Lord may have his Ravishment *de garde*, before he be seized of him, but not of the Land, because it is local, *Perkin's Graunts. 30.*

Locus partitus, Signifieth a division made between two Towns or Counties, to make Trial in whether the Land or Place in Question lieth. *Fleta lib. 4. cap. 15. num. 1.*

Locii (the Family) De Lasoy.

L O.

A lock of a door, Sera, x, f.

A spring-lock, Sera laconica.

The key of a spring-lock, Clavis laconica.

To lock, Sero, are.

A lock smith, Faber Serarius.

A lock (or flock) of wool, Flocus, i, m.

A lock of hair, Cirrus, i, m.

A curled lock of hair, Cincinnus, i, m.

Locks and Tors, Capilli intorti.

L O D.

To lodge (or sojourn) Hospitor, ari.

A lodge, Logia, x, f. 1 Mon. 759. 880. 2 Lon. 610. Logia, x, f. Co. Ent. 71. Tugurium, ii, n.

A little lodge, Tuguriolum, i, n.

A lodge (or summer-house) Nubilarium, ii, n. Suffugium Imbris & folis.

A lodging, Diverforium, ii, n. 1. Fo. 32. Lectus, i, m. n. 1. Fo. 63. Hospitium, ii, n. 1. Fo. 74. Hospitatio, onis, f.

Lodowick (a man's name) Lodovycus, i, m.

L O F.

A loft, Tabulatum, i, n.

An upper loft, Pisaculam, i, n.

L O G.

Logick (the art of Reasoning and of Disputation) Logica, x, f.

A Logician, Logicus, i, m.

Logh, Luthca, or Louthca (in Scotland) Louthea, Leutea.

Logbor (in South-wales) Leutarum,

L O N.

L O.

L O N.

London, Londinense oppidum, Londinia, Londinium, Londinum, Londonia, Lundinum, Lundonia, Lundenium.

Bishop of London, Episcopus Londoniensis.

Longchamp (the Family) De long campo.

Longspee (the Family) De Long spatha.

Longville (the Family) De longa Villa.

L O O.

A Weaver's loom, Jugum Textoris.

A loophole for a button or such like, Transenna, z, f.

To loose (or untie, or make loose) Solvo, ere.

L O P.

To lopp, (top, or fored trees) Amputo, are.

Lopped, Loppatus, a, um; Plo. 469. Ra. Entr. 490.

Lopping, Amputatio, onis, f.

L O R.

A Lord, Dominus; i, m. It is a word of Honour with us, and is used diversely. Sometime being attributed to a man that is Noble by Birth or Creation, which sort are otherwise called Lords of the Parliament. Also to the Sons of a Duke, or the eldest Son of an Earl, &c. Sometime to men honourable by Office, as Lord Chief Justice, &c. and sometime to a mean man that hath Fee, and so

L O.

consequently the Homage of Tenants within his manor; for by his Tenants he is called Lord, and by none other; and in some places, for distinction sake, he is called Landlord. It is used never theless by the writers of the Common Law, most usually in this signification: And so it is divided into Lord above, and Lord Mesne; Lord Mesne is he that is owner of a Mannor, and by Vertue thereof hath Tenants holding of him in Fee; and by Copy of Court roll, and yet holdeth himself under a superior Lord, who is called Lord above, or Lord Paramount, *Old, nat. brev. fol. 79.*

A young Lord, Dominulus, li, m.
Titular Lords, Domini Honorarii.

Lordship (or Seignior) Domini-um, ii, n.

A Lordship or Privileged place, with Power to keep Courts, Soca, z, f.

Lordly (or Stately) Imperiosus, a, um.

L O S.

Loss, Deperditum, i, n. Amis-
sus, is, m.

Lost, Amisus, a, um.

L O U.

Lovel (the Family) Lupellus.

A lover (or tunnel on the top of a house, to let out the smoke) Fumentum, i, n. Fumarium, ii, n.

Lovett (the Family) Lupellus.

Loughborough (in Leicestershire) vid. Lutterworth.

Lough Corbes (in Ireland) An-
soba, Aufoba.

Lough der. (in Ireland) Logia
fluvia.

Lough

L O.

Lough Erne (in Ireland) Lacus Ernas.

Lough longm (in Scotland) Longus Fluvius.

Louth-County (in Ireland) Lutha Lutha.

L O W.

A low-Bell; Campanola, z, f.

A low-beller; Campanolator, otis, m.

L U C.

Lucan (a man's name) Lucanus, i, m.

Luce (a woman's name) Lucina, z, f.

Good luck, Faustitas, atis, f.

Luckily, (happily) Pausite, adv.

Lucrece (a woman's name) Lucretia, z, f.

L U G.

Dug River (in Herefordshire) Lugus fluvius.

L U K.

Luke (a man's name) Lucas, z, m.

St. Luke's day, Festum Sancti Lucæ Evangelistæ.

L U M.

A lump, (heap, or mast) Cumulus, i, m.

L U N.

The lungs (or lights) Pulmo, onis, m.

L U R.

A lureber (Dog) Lurco, onis, m. Lurcherius, ii, m.

M A.

A lure for a Hawk, Illubra, z, f. Revocatorium accipitrum, Scapus pinnarum.

To lure a hawk, Attrahere accipitrem revocatorio.

L U T.

A lute, Testudo, inis, f. Barbiton, ti, n.

A lute-singer, Chorda, z, f.

Lutterworth (in Leicestershire) Lactodorum, Lactodurum, Lactorodum, Lactorodum.

L Y C.

Lycaste (a Woman's name) Lycaste, os, f.

Lycurgus (a Man's name) Lycurgus, i, m.

L Y D.

Lydia (a woman's name) Lydia, z, f.

L Y N.

Lyned; Duplicatus, a, um.

M A B.

M *Abel (a woman's name)* Mabella, z, f.

M A C.

A mace, Clava, z, f. Gestamen, inis, n.

A Serjeant at mace, Serviens ad Clavam.

Macegriefs, Macherarii, orum, m. (i.e.) those that wittingly buy and sell stolen flesh. *Cromps.* Just. Peace, f. 193. a.

Mace (a spice) Macis, is, f.

Maslenish (in Montgomeryshire) Maglova, Maglona.

M A D.

M A.

M A D.

Mad, Infanus, a, um.

Madam, (a title given to a Lady)

Domina mea.

Madness, Infania, z, f.

Made (or *done*) Factus, a, um.

A magician, Magus, i, m.

Magick, Magica, z, f.

Magdalen (a woman's name)

Magdale na, z, f.

Magistracy the Office of a Magistrate) Magistratus, us, m.

A Magistrate, Magistratus, i, m.

The chief Magistrate of a City,

Major, oris, m.

Magisteries, Magisteria, orum, m.

(i. e.) a Chymical Preparation.

Magna Charta, called in *English*, the Great Charter, Is a Charter containing a number of Laws, ordained the ninth year of *Henry* the third, and confirmed by *Edward* the first. The reason why it was termed *Magna Charta*, was either for that it contained the sum of all the written Laws in *England*, or else that there was another Charter called the Charter of the Forest, established with it, which in quantity was the lesser of the two. We have now no ancienter written Law than this, which was thought to be so beneficial to the Subjects, and a Law of so great Equity in comparison of those which were formerly in use, that King *Henry* the third was brought but hardly to yield unto it, and had the fifteenth penny of all the moveable goods, both of the Spirituality and Temporality throughout this Realm. *Holinshed* in *H. 3.* and though his Charter consist not of above 37 Chapters or Laws;

M A.

yet it is of such extent, as all, or the most part of the Law we have, is thought in some sort to depend upon it. *Vid. Polydorus*, and *Holinshed ubi supra*.

Magnanimous, Magnanimus, a, um.

Magnificence, Magnificentia, z, f.

Magnificent, Magnificus, a, um.

Mago, (a man's name) Mago, onis, m.

M A I.

A Maid, Virgo, inis, f.

Maid-Isle (on the East of Scotland) Emonia.

A maid-servant, Serva, z, f.

A chamber (or *waiting*) *maid*, Cubicularia, z, f. *Ancilla* Cubicularia.

Maidenhead (in *Berks*) A-launodunum.

Maidstone (in *Kent*) Madus Vagniacz, Vagniacum.

Maim, Mahemium, ii, n. Is a Corporal hurt whereby a man loseth the use of any member, that is or might be any defence unto him in Battle. The Canonists call it *Membri Mutilatio*, or *Obtruncatio*, as the eye, the hand, the foot, the scalp of the head, his fore-teeth, or as some say of any finger of his hand. *Glanvil. lib. 14. cap. 7.* See *Bracton* at large, & *Brit. cap. 25.* & *Stamf. pl. cor. lib. 1. cap. 41.* and the Law-Terms who saith thus; *Maim* is, where by the wrongful act of another, any Member is hurt, or taken away, whereby the Party so hurt, is made unperfect to fight; as if a Bone be taken out of the Head, or a Bone be broken in any other part, or a foot, or a hand, or finger, or joynt of a foot, or any

A a

member

member be cut, or by some wound the Sinews be made to shrink, or the fingers, or other membes made more Crooked, or an Eye be put out, or the fore-teeth broken, or any other thing hurt in a man's Body, by means whereof he is made the less able to defend himself, or offend his Enemy. But the cutting off an Ear or Nose, or breaking of the hinder Teeth, is no Maim, but rather a Deformity of Body, than Diminution of Strength; by a maim a member is hurt, or taken away, by reason whereof the Party is less able, and made imperfect to fight.

This offence of Maim is under all Felonies deserving death, and above all other inferiour offences, so as it may be truly said of it, that it is *inter crimina majora minimum, & inter minora maximum, vita & membra sunt in possessione Regis*. The Life and members of every Subject are under the Protection of the King. *Cook on Lit.*

In my Circuit (saith Sir Edward Cook) in anno 11 Jacobi Regis, in the County of Leicestershire, one Wright, a young, strong and lusty Rogue, to make himself Impotent, thereby to have the more colour to beg, or to be relieved without putting himself to any Labour, caused his Companion to strike off his left hand, and both of them were Indicted, fined, and ransomed therefore. *Cook on Lit. L. 2. c. 11. Sect. 194.*

The Party only shall recover damages in Maim. *Leigh. Phil. Com. fol. 155. Vide the Act of Parliament, call'd the Lord Co-*

ventry's Act. In some Cases it is made Felony.

To maim, Mahemio, are. Cow. 164. Co. Lit. 126. Mutilo, are.

Mainprise, Manuaptio, onis, f. It signifieth in our Common Law, the taking or receiving a man into friendly custody, that otherwise is, or might be committed to Prison, and so upon security given for his forth-coming at a day assigned.

A mainpernor, Manuaptor, onis, m. (i. e.) He that doth thus undertake for any, and receive him into their hands, a Surety, or Bail.

To maintain (or uphold) Manteneo, ere.

Maintenance, Manutenentia, z, f. In our Common-Law it is used in the evil part, for him that secondeth a Cause depending in suit between others, either by Lending of Money, or making friends for either Party towards his kelp. *Anno 32 H. 8. cap. 9.*

Maintenance is most usually done by the hand, either by delivery of money, or other reward, or by writing on the behalf of one of the Parties, in a suit depending. *Cooks 2 part of Institut. c. 28.*

When one laboureth the Jury, if it be put to appear, or if he Instruct them to put them in fear, or the like, he is a Maintainer, and an action of maintenance lyeth against him,

Manutenentia est duplex. 1. Curialis, in Courts of Justice, *pendente placito. 2 Ruralis*, to stir up and maintain complaints, suits and parts in the County, other than their own, though the same depend

M A.

depend not in Plea. *Cook's 2d part of Instit.*, c. 28.

And when a man's Act in this kind is by Law accounted maintenance, and when not, *vid. Broke titule maintenance, and Kitchen, fol. 202. & seq. Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 172. and Crompt. Jurisdic. fol. 38.* The writ that lieth against a Man for this offence is likewise called a writ of Maintenance.

A maintainer, Mantentor, oris, m. Lex. 83. Ry. 600. Ra. Entr. 24. vid. Maintenance.

M A K.

To make good, Firmam facere. 2 Rol. 738.

M A L.

Malachy (a man's name) Malachias, z, m.

A male (or satchel) Bulga, z. f.

A malefactor, Malefactor, oris, m.

Malice, Malitia, z, f.

Malc on the river Shannon (in Ireland) Macolicum.

Maldon (in Essex) Colonia vetericensis, Camalodunum, Camolodunum, Camulodanum, Camulodunum, Mealdunum.

A malkin (an Instrument to make an Oven clean) Peniculus, i, m. Penicillus, i, m. Peniculus furnarius.

A mallet, Tudes, is, f. Bufalla, z, f. Malleolus ligneus.

Mallieure, commonly Malivery (the Family) Malus Leporarius.

Mallowell (the Family) Malus Lupellus.

Malmsbury (in Wiltshire) Bladunum; fortasse à noto nemore vicino, Maidulphi curia, Maidol-

M A.

phl urhs, Maldunense Monasterium, Malmesburium, Meldunum.

Of Malmsbury, Meldunensis.

Malpas (in Cheshire) Malus passus.

Malpas (the Family) De Mala Platea, & De malo passu.

Malverne (in Worcestershire) Malvernia, Malvernum.

M A N.

A Man, Homo, inis, m. Vir, viri, m.

The chief man of a Town or Parish, Sitheundus, i, m. Custos paganus.

The chief man in a rank, Cardinalatus, i, m.

A young man, Juvenis, is, c. 2.

A man-slayer, Homicida, z, m.

Man-slaughter, Homicidium, ii, n.

The kindred of a man that is slain, Walletheria & Wallecheria, z, f.

The price of a man's Life, Wera, z, f.

Manhood, Pubertas, atis, f.

Man, Island, Eubonia, Mania, Menavia, Menavia Secunda, Mevania, Mona ulterior (to distinguish it from Anglesey) Monabia, Monceda.

Bishop of the Isle of Man, Episcopus Menevensis.

Manasses, (a man's name) Manasses, is, m.

Mancastle (in Lancashire) Mannucium.

Manchester (in Warwickshire) Manducsedum.

Manchester (in Lancashire) Mammucium, Mancunium.

To manage, Administro, are.

M A.

A Mansiple, Opsnator, oris, m. Ash. 188. (i. e.) a Caterer, one that in Colleges buyeth victuals, and common Provisions into the House.

Mandamus, It is a Writ that lies to restore a Person put out of his Office.

Mandatum, Is a Commandment judicial of the King, or his Justices, to have any thing done for the dispatch of Justice, see more in the Table of the Register Judicial, *verbo Mandatum*.

Mandevill (the Family) De Magna Villa, & De Mandavilla.

The mandible (or Jaw) Mandibulum, i, n.

The mane of a Beast, Juba, x, f. Coma equi.

Manacles (or Manacles, where-with Prisoners are bound by the hands) Manicæ, arum, f.

Many, Multus, a, um.

Manufacture, Manufactura, x, f.

Manifest, Manifestus, a, um.

A manger, Præsepe, is, n.

A manning (or man's days work)

Manopera, x, f.

A Mannor or Lordship, Manerium, ii, f.

A Mannor-house, Domus Manerialis. Cow. 166. 2 Mon. 348.

A free mannor, Alodium, ii, n.

A Lord of a mannor, Alodarius, ii, m. Dominus Manerii.

Mannours or Mannors, (the Family). De Manerii.

A mantle, Mantelium, ii, n.

A flowered Silk mantle, Loricum Sericum floratum.

Manual, Manualis, lc, adj.

A manual (or small portable Volume, a Book which may be carried in one's hand) Manuale, is, n.

Manumission, Manumissio, onis, f.

M A.

(i. e.) a freeing of a slave or Villain from his slavery.

Manurance, Manurancia, x, f.

M A P.

A plant of maple, Molluscum, ci, n.

A map, for description of Countries, or of the whole world, Tabula Cosmographica.

M A R.

March (in Scotland) Marchia.

The month of March, Martius, ii, m.

Marble, Marmor, oris, n.

A slate of marble, a thin Piece of crust, or cream, Crustula, x, f.

A March pane (or spice Cake) Lagunculus, li, m. Panis Dulcarius.

A marching, Expositio, onis, f.

The marches or borders of Wales, Marchiz Walliz, Cow. 168. Lex. 21. Pry. 33.

A Marchioness, Marchionissa, x, f.

Of the Marches, (or March the Family). De Marchia.

Marcella (a woman's name) Marcella, x, f.

A mare, Equa, x, f. Caballa, x, f.

A mare-colt, Equula, x, f.

A margin, Margo, inis, d, g.

A mariner, Nauta, x, m.

Maritime (or by the Sea) Maritimus, a, um.

A mark (note or sign) Stigma, x, f. (i. e.) a mark made with a burning iron, such as Rogues are burned in the hand with, and Horses on the buttocks or forehead to be known by.

M A.

A mark to shoot at, Meta, z, f.

A sea mark (or Beacon with a light, to direct Ships into the Haven in a dark night) Pharos, i, m.

A Mark of money in Silver, 13 s. 4 d. in Gold eight Ounces, Marca, z, f. We use ordinarily, Tredecim Solidos & quatuor Denarios, unless in translation of Deeds.

A Mark of Silver, Mancusa, z, f.

Mark (a Man's name) Marcus, i, m.

St. Mark's day, Festum sancti Marci Evangelistæ.

To mark upon the edge, Przsigno, are.

A market, Mercatum, i, n. Cow. 169.

A fish-market, Piscaria, z, f. Macellum, i, n. Cetariorum, i, n.

A market-woman, Foraria, z, f.

Money given for standing in the market. Mesitum, ci, n.

To forestall the market, Przmarcor, ari.

A forestaller of the market, Przmercator, oris, m. Propola, z, m.

Margery (a Woman's name) Margeria, z, f.

Marleborough (in Wiltshire) Cunetio, Marlebrigia.

Marle, Marlera, z, f. Carta de Forest. Ra. Ent. 690. 697. Marla, z, f. Lex. 84. Marlia, z, f. Reg. Indic. 23. 25. Terra marlanda vel melioranda. 1 Mon. 722. Marga, z, f.

A marle-pit, Marlerium, ii, n. Lex. 84. Margerium, ii, n.

Marmaduke (a Man's name) Marmaducus, i, m.

Marmalade, Cotensatum, i, n. Gelatina Cydoniorum.

A Marquess, Marabia, oris, m. They are Lords of dignity, and

M A.

are in Honour and Account next unto Dukes.

A Marquisate (or marquiship) Marchionatus, us, m.

Marriage (or Marriageable) Nubilis, le.

The Marriage Bed, Lectus jugalis.

Marriage, Maritagium, ii, n.

A Marriage (or Wedding) Nuptiz, arum, f.

A contract of Marriage, Pactio nuptialis.

To marry, Marito, are.

Married, Maritatus, a, um.

A fine to the Lord for the marriage of a Tenant's Daughter, Matketum, i, n.

Marrow, Medulla, z, f.

A marsh, or watery Ground, Mariscus, i, m.

Fresh marsh, Mariscus friscus.

Salt marsh, Mariscus salsus.

Lord Marshal of England, Magnus Mareschallus Angliæ. Mention is made in divers Statutes of this Lord or Earl Marshal of England. Anno 1 H. 4. cap. 7. & 14. & anno 13 R. 2. c. 2. His Office consisteth especially in matters of War and Arms, as well with us, as in other Countries, whereof you may read in Luperus and Tilius, Lib. 2. ca. de Conestabili mariscallo, &c. But he that will know the Office of our Lord Marshal, beside the few Statutes which concern him, must read his Commission, and also have access to the Herald, who out of their Antiquities are able to discover much that by prescription belongeth unto this Office.

A Vice-Marshal, Vice-mareschallus, i, m.

A mar-

M A.

A marshal's man that scourges offenders, Lorarius, ii, m.

March (the Family) Marisca.

Le marshal (the Family) Marefcallus.

The Marshalsea, Marefcallia, x, f.

It is the Court of the Marshal (or word for word) the Seat of the Marshal, of whom see *Cromps. Jurisdic. fol. 102*. It is also used for the Prison in *Southwark*, the reason whereof may be, because the Marshal of the King's House was wont perhaps to sit there in Judgment. See the Statute anno 9 R. 2. cap. 5. & anno 2 H. 4. c. 23.

Letters of mart or marque, Literz reprisatoriz.

Mart, Literz prisales.

Counter-mart, Reprisales.

Martha (a Woman's name) Martha, x, f.

Martin (a Man's name) Martinus, i, m.

St. Martin's day, Festum Sancti Martini Episcopi.

Martial Law, Lex Martialis, Jus Militare. Is the Law that dependeth upon the Voice of the King, or the King's Lieutenant in Wars, for altho' the King for the indifferent and equal temper of Laws, to all his Subjects do not in time of Peace make any Laws, but by the consent of the three Estates in Parliament; yet in Wars, by reason of great Dangers, rising of small Occasions, he useth absolute Power; in so much as his word goeth for Law; and this is called Martial Law. *Smith de Rep. Angl. lib. 2. cap. 3.* See Law of Arms.

Marre (in Scotland) Marria.

Martlemas (or Martinmas) beef,

M A.

Carofumodurata, Caro infumata.
Mary (a Woman's name) Maria, x, f.

M A S.

Masbam bridge (in Yorkshirc), Massamensis pons.

The masb (or mess) of a net, Macula retis, foramen retis.

A mask, Maska, x, f. 1 Fo. 89.
Larva, x, f.

Maclin (or messlin) Wheat and Rye, Mixtilio, onis, f. Farraginis, f.

A mason, Coementarius, ii, m.
Lapidida, x, m. *Macerio*, onis, m.

Masons, that work upon scaffolds, Machiones, m. pl.

A mass (or lump of any thing) but properly of Dough in the kneading Trough, Massa, x, f.

The mast of a Ship, Malmus, i, m.

The top of a mast, (or scuttel of of the mast) Carchesium, ii, n.

Mast of Oak, &c. Hogs meat, Glans, dis, f.

To feed Hogs with mast, Masto, are. Pasch. 9 H. 8. in C. B.

Feeding with mast, Mastatio, onis, f. ibid.

A master, Magister, tri, m.

A school-master, Ludimagister, tri, m.

A master of Arts, Magister artium, in artibus Magister.

Master of the rolls, Magister Rotulorum Curiz Cancellarie Domini Regis. He is an assistant to the Lord Chancellor of England, in the high Court of Chancery, and in his absence heareth Causes there, and giveth Orders. *Cromp. Jurisdic. fol. 41.* his Title in his Patents (as I have heard) is *Clericus parva bagae, custos Rotulorum & domus conversorum*. This

Domus

Domus conversorum is the place where the Rolls are kept, so called, because the *Jews* in ancient times, as they were any of them brought to Christianity, were bestowed in that House, separately from the rest of their Nation, by King *Henry* the third, who erected this House. Vid. *Camden*, and King *Edward* the third appointed it afterward for Rolls and Records. At this day it is still called the Rolls. Sir *Tho. Smith lib. 2. c. 10. de Repub. Angl.* saith, That he might not unfitly be called *Custos archivorum*. He seemeth to bear the bestowing of the Offices of the six Clerks, *anno 14, & 15 H. cap. 8. Vide Chancery.*

Masters of the Chancery, *Magistri Cancellarii*. They are Assistants in Chancery to the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal in matters of Judgment, of these there be some Ordinary, and some Extraordinary. Of Ordinary, there are twelve in number, whereof the Master of the Rolls is Chief; whereof some sit in Court every day of the Term, and have committed unto them (at the Lord Chancellor's discretion) the Interlocutory Report, and sometime the final determination of Causes there depending.

Master of the Court of Wards and Liveries, *Magister Curiz Wardi & Liberaturz*. He is the Chief and Principal Officer of the Court of Wards and Liveries, named and assigned by the King, to whose Custody the Seal of the Court is committed. He at the entering upon his Office, taketh an Oath before the Lord Chancellor

of *England*, well and truly to serve the King in his Office, to minister equal Justice to Rich and Poor to the best of his Cunning, Wit and Power, diligently to procure all things, which may honestly and justly be to the King's Advantage and Profit, and to the Augmentation of the Rights and Prerogative of the Crown; truly to use the King's Seal appointed to his Office, to endeavour to the uttermost of his Power, to see the King justly answered, of all such Profits, Rents and Revenues, and Issues, as shall yearly rise, grow, or be due to the King in his Office, from time to time, to deliver with speed such as have to do before him, not to take or receive of any Person any Gift or Reward, in any Case or Matter depending before him, or wherein the King shall be Party, whereby any prejudice, loss, hindrance, or disherison shall be or grow to the King, *Anno 33 H. 8. cap. 33.*

Master of the Horse, *Magister Equorum Domini Regis*. Is he that hath the Rule and Charge of the King's Stable, being an Office of high Account, and always bestowed upon some Nobleman, both Valiant and Wise. The Master of the Horse is mentioned *Anno 39 Eliz. cap. 7. & anno 1 Ed. 6. cap. 5.*

Master of the Posts, (or *Postmaster of England*) *Magister furorum Angliz*. Is an Officer of the King's Court, that hath the appointing, placing and displacing of all such thro' *England*, as provide Post-Horses for the speedy passing of the King's Messengers, and other Business in the thorough-

thorough-fair Towns where they dwell; as also to see that they keep a certain number of convenient Horses of their own, and when occasion is, that they provide others, wherewith to furnish such as have Warrant from him to take Post-Horses, either from or to the Sea, or other Borders or Places within the Realm. He likewise hath the Care to pay them their Wages, and make their allowance accordingly as he shall think meet. This Officer is mentioned *Anno 2 Ed. 6. cap. 3.* but now altered by the late Statutes.

Master of the Ordnance, Magister Machinariorum Domini Regis. Is a great Officer, to whose care all the King's Ordnance and Artillery is committed, being some great Man of the Realm. *Anno 39 Eliz. cap. 7.*

Master of the Armory, Magister Armamentarii Domini Regis. Is he that hath the Care and oversight of his Majesty's Armour, for his Person or Horses, or any other Provision or Store thereof in any standing Armories; with command, and placing and displacing of all inferior Officers thereunto appertaining. Mention is made of him *Anno 39 Eliz. cap. 7.*

Master of the King's Muster, Magister & Recensor Militum Domini Regis. Is a material Officer, in all Royal Armies most necessary, as well for the maintaining the Forces compleat, well armed and trained, as also for prevention of such Frauds, as otherwise may exceedingly waste the Prince's Treasure, and extremely weaken the Forces. He hath the over-sight of all the Cap-

tains and Bands, and ought to have at the beginning delivered unto him by the Lord General, perfect Lists and Rolls of all the Forces, both Horse and Foot, Officers, &c. with the Rates: their Allowance signed by the Lord General, for his Direction and Discharge, in signing Warrants for their full Pay. This Officer is mentioned in the Statute *Anno 2 Ed. 6. cap. 2.* and *Muster-Master General*, *anno 39 Eliz. cap. 4.* If you desire to read more of him, see Mr. Digby's *Stratagickos*.

Master of the Wardrobe, Magister Garderobæ Domini Regis. Is a great and principal Officer in Court, having his Habitation and dwelling-House belonging to that Office call'd the Wardrobe, near *Puddle-Wharf* in *London*; he hath the Charge and Custody of all former King's and Queen's ancient Robes, remaining in the Tower of *London*, and all Hangings of Arras, Tapestry, or the like, for his Majesty's Houses, with the Bedding remaining in standing Wardrobes, as *Hampton Court*, *Richmond*, &c. he hath also the Charge and delivering out: all, either Velvet or Scarlet, allowed for Liveries, to any of his Majesty's Servants of the Privy-Chamber, or others. Mention is made of this Office, *Anno 39 Eliz. cap. 7.*

Master of the King's Household, Magister Hospitii Domini Regis. Is in his Just Title called Great Master, or Great Master of the King's Household, and beareth the same Office that he did, that was wont to be called Lord Steward

M A.

the King's most honourable
oushold, *Anno 32 Hen. 8. cap.*
). whereby it appeareth that the
me of this Office was then
anged.

Master of the Jewel-House, *Ma-*
ster Domus Jocalium Domini
egis, Is an Officer in the King's
oushold of great Credit, being
lowed Bouge of Court, that is,
loset diet for himself and the
feriour Officers, viz. Clerks of
e Jewel-House, and a special
odging or Chamber in the
ourt, having charge of all Plate
Gold, of Silver double or par-
l gilt, used or occupied for the
ing or Queen's Board, or to any
fficer of account, attendant in
ourt, and of all Plate remaining
n the Tower of London, of chains
nd loose Jewels not fixed to any
arment; mention is made of
his Officer. *anno 39 Eliz. cap. 7.*

Master of the Mint, *Magister*
monetarii Domini Regis. *anno 2*
Hen. 6. cap. 14. He is now called
arden of the Mint, who is the
chief of the Officers belonging to
he Mint, and is by his Office to
eceive the Silver of the Gold-
miths, and to pay them for it,
nd to oversee all the rest belong-
ng to this Function, his Fee is a
undred Pounds *per annum.*

Master of the Revels and
Masques, *Magister Jocorum,*
Revellorum & Makarum.

Master-ship, *Magisterium*, ii, n.
The Master of a Ship, *Patronus*,
m.

The Master's Mate, *Optio gu-*
bernatoris, Socius Magistri, Pro-
eta, x, m.

One that runs from his Master,
Hærifuga, x, m.

M A.

A mastiff Dog, *Molossus*, i, m.
A mastiff's Collar, made with
Leather and Nails, *Millum*, i, n.

M A T.

A matt, *Storea*, x, f. *Teges*,
itis, t.

A match to keep fire, commonly
made of a fine kind of cord, *Myxus*,
i, m. *Fomes igniarus.*

A match (or wick of a Candle)
Fungus Lucernæ, *Lucernarium*,
ii, n.

A match made of Brimstone, or
like matter, and a card apt to take
fire, *Sulphuratum*, i, n.

Materiald, *Materiatus*, a, um.

A matricide (one that killeth his
own mother) *Matricida*, x, m.

A matron, *Matrona*, x, f.

Matter (or substance whereof any
thing is made) *Materia*, x, f.

It makes no matter, *Nihil refert.*

Material, *Materialis* le, adj.

Matthew (a man's name) *Mat-*
thæus, i, m.

Matthias (a man's name) *Mat-*
thias, x, m.

St. Matthew's day, *Festum San-*
cti Marthæi Apostoli.

A mathematician, *Mathemati-*
cus, i, m.

A mattock (or pick-axe) *Marra*,
x, f. *Bipalium*, ii, n.

Matrasel (in Montgomeryshire)
Mediolanum.

M A U.

A maund (or great basket) *Ca-*
nistrum, i, n.

Mault, *Brasium*, ii, n.

Sweetish mault, *Brasium dulci-*
culum.

B b

Mauling

M E.

Mauling (or mault making) Granificium, ii, n.

Amault bouse, Brasitorium, ii, n.

A mault kiln, Fumarium far-
rarium.

Mault, meal (or flour) Polenta,
x, f.

A maulster, Brasiator, oris, m.

Mauley (the Family) De Malo
Lacu.

Maurice (a man's name) Mau-
ritius, ii, m.

M A W.

Maud (a woman's name) Ma-
tilda, x, f.

Mawdlin (a woman's name)
Magdalena, x, f.

M A X.

Maximilian (a man's name)
Maximilianus, i, m.

M A Y.

The month of May, Maius, i, m.

M E A.

A mead or meadow, Pratum, i, n.

Meal of wheat, Farina triticea.

Meal of barley, Farina hordeacea.

Meal of oats, Farina avenacea.

The refuse of meal, Bultellum,
i, n. Lex. 22.

To sift meal, Subcerno, ere.

A meal sieve, Cribrum pollina-
rium.

A meal-trough Farinarium, ii, n.

Mean (or mesne) Medius, ii, m.

Mean rates, Mediæ ratæ.

Mean profits, Media proficua.

The measles (a disease) Morbil-
li, orum, m.

M E.

A measb-vat, Vas Pandoxis-
rium.

A measure, Mensura, x, f.

A measure of ten bushels, Mit-
ta, x, f.

Heaped measure, Cumulus, i, n.

To measure, Mensuro, are.

To measure out by feet, Pelli-
mo, are.

The measuring of solid thing.
Stereometrica, x, f.

Meat (food or victuals) Eten-
lenta, x, f. Ry. 48.

Baked meat, Pinsum, i, n.

Dainty meat, Daps, apis, f.

Roast meat, Assum, i, n. As-
tura, x, f.

Boiled meat, Elixum, i, n. Ca-
ro elixa.

A mess of meat, Gestarius, i,
m. Ferculum, i, n.

A dish of several sorts of mea.
Sâtura, x, f.

Dishes of meat, Vasa escaria.

White meats, made of milk,
cream, butter, &c. Lactaria, orum,
n. Lacticinia, orum, n.

Minced meat, Minutal, alis, x.

A chop of meat, Offa, x, f.

A tid-bit, meat well dressed.
Pulpamentum, i, n.

To dress meat, Coquinor, ani.

A dressing of meat, Coctura, x, f.

One that brings in meat and sets
it on the Table, Infertor, oris, m.

Meath county (in Ireland) Me-
dia, Midia.

Of Meath, Midenfis.

Meaux abby (in Yorkshire) Mo-
nasterium de Melsa.

M E C.

Mechanical, Mechanicus, a, um.

M E D.

M E.

M E D.

Medemenbam (in —) *Mediam-*
is.

A medicine, Drug, or Physick,
Medicina, z, f. Pharmacum, i, n.

Medway River (in Kent) Me-
egnaia, Medweagus.

A meer, Mera, z, f. Spel. 425.
ex. 21.

M E G.

The megrim (a pain in the Tem-
ples of the Head) Hemicrania,
e, f.

M E L.

Mela, one of the Hebrides (in
Scotland) Maleos.

Melchisedeck (a man's name)
Melchisedecus, i, m.

Melius inquirendo, Is a Writ
that lyeth for a second Inquiry,
as what Lands and Tenements a
Man died seised of, where partial
dealing is suspected upon the
Writ, Ditem clausit extremum.
Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 255.

To melt (or make soft by Fire)
Liquefco, ere. Liquefacio, ere.

A melter, Fusor, oris, m. Li-
quesfactor, oris, m.

Meltd, Fusus, a, um. Liqua-
tus, a, um.

A melting, Fusura, z, f.

A melting-house for metal, U-
rrina, z, f.

M E M.

A member (or part of the body
properly) Membrum, i, n.

Memorable (or worthy of remem-

M E.

brance) Memorabilis, le, adj. Me-
morandus, a, um.

A memorial (sign or monument
of remembrance) Memoriale, lis, n.

M E N.

A mender (or repairer) Refe-
ctor, oris, m.

A mending (or repairing) Re-
fectio, onis, f.

A menial servant, Menialis
Serviens.

Mention (or a mentioning of
any thing) Mentio, onis, f.

Fit to be mentioned, Commē-
mōrandus, a, um.

To make mention, Memoro, are.
Mentionem facere.

M E R.

Mercenary. Mercenarius, a, um.

A mercer that selleth all kinds of
small wares by retail, Tabernarius,
ii, m. Propola, z, m.

A mercer that selleth Silks and
Velvets, as in London, Mercerus,
i, m. Metaxarius, ii, m. Serico-
polā, z, m.

Mercery, Mercimonia, z, f.
Merceria, z, f. Pry .97.

A merchant, Mercator. oris, m.

A merchant adventurer, Mer-
cator & negotiator.

A merchant Taylor, Mercator
scissor.

To deal as a Merchant (to sell)
Merchandizo, are.

A society of merchants, Hausa,
z, f.

Merchandize, Merchandiza, z, f.
Mercury (a man's name)

Mercurius, ii, m.

Mercy, Misericordia, z, f.

M E.

Merionethshire (in Wales) Merionithia, Merwinia, Terra filiorum Canzani.

M E S.

Mesbines (the Family) De Micenis.

The mesentery (or middle of the Bowels or Entrails) Mesenterium, ii, n.

A message (or errand) Nuncium, ii, n. Nunciatum, i, n.

A mess of pottage, Ferculum jusculi.

A messenger, Veredarius, ii, m. Nunciator, oris, m. Fero, onis, m. Nuncius, ii, m.

A messuage, Messuagium, ii, n. Co. Lit. 56. Is a dwelling House, West. part 2. Symb. Tit. Fines Sect. 26. But by the name of a Messuage may pass also a Courtilage, a Garden, an Orchard, a Dove-House, a Shop, a Mill as parcel of an House, as he himself confirmeth out of *Bract. lib. 5, cap. 28. Sect. 1.* and *Plowd. fol. 170, 171, 199.* and of himself, he avoucheth the like of a Cottage, a Tott, a Chamber, a Cellar, &c yet they may be demanded by their single names.

M E T.

Metal, Metallum, i, n.

Latent-metal, Orichalcum, i, n.

A method (or order) Methodus, i, f.

A metropolis, mother city, chief city or town, Metropolis, is, f.

A metropolitan (or Arch-bishop) Metropolitanus, i, m.

M E W.

Mews (the family) De Melsa.

M I.

M I C.

Michael (a man's name) Michael, lis, m.

Michael's mount (in Cornwall) Mons Michaelis.

Michaelmas day, Festum Sancti Michaelis archangeli.

Michelney (in Somersetshire) Michelnia.

M I D.

The middle, Medium, ii, n.

The midriff, separating the heart and lights from the other nether bowels, Diaphragma, atis, n.

Middle England, Mercia.

Middle English men, Mercii.

Middleham (in Yorkshire) Mediolanium.

Middleton (in Dorsetshire) Mildetonensis, Mildetonensis.

Middlesex, Middlesexia.

Midsummer day, Festum Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptiste.

A midwife, Obstetrix, icis, f. Umbilifeca, x, f.

The midwife's fee, Maotrum, i, n.

M I L.

Mildred (a woman's name) Mildreda, x, f.

A mile, Milliare, is, n. It is a quantity of a thousand Paces, otherwise described to contain 5 Furlongs, and every Furlong to contain forty Lugges or Poles, and every Lugge or Pole to contain sixteen Foot and a half, *Ann. 35 Eliz. cap. 6.*

Miles

M I.

Miles (a man's name) Milo, onis, m.

Military (or pertaining to War) Militaris, re, adj.

Milk, Lac, lactis, n. pl. caret.

To milk, Mulgeo, ere.

Sowre Milk, Lac acidum seu acetosum.

Butter-milk, Lac Butyraceum, Lac pressum, Lac agitatum.

Almond-milk, Lac Amygdalinum.

Turned milk (or milk turned to curds) Lac coagulum.

A milk house, vid. *House*.

A milk-maid, Lactaria, x, f.

A milk-pail, Mulctra, x, f. Sinum, i, n. Mulgarium vas.

Of milk. Lactarius, a, um.

A milk-seller, Galactopola, x, m.

A Mill, Molendinum, i, m.

A Wind-mill, Mola alata. Molendinum ventriticum.

A Water-mill, Mola aquaria. Molendinum aquaticum.

A Hand-mill, Mola manualis vel Trēsātis, Moletrina, x, f.

A Horse or Ass-mill, Mola Asinaria, Mola Equaria.

An oyl-mill (or a mill for Oyl) Trapetum, i, n.

A Fulling-mill, Molendinum fullonicum, Multo, onis, m.

A Sider-mill, Molendinum Pomarium.

A Mault-mill, Molendinum Braſtorium.

A Corn-mill, Bladonicum Molendinum.

A Smeltang-mill, Molendinum plumarium.

A Mill-house, Domus molendinaria.

The Hopper of a mill, Infandibulum, i, n.

The upper mill-stone, Catillus, li, m.

M I.

The under mill-stone, Meta, x, f.
A mill-stone, Mola pro Molendino. Pry. 185. Saxum molare, Lapis molaris.

A mill-clapper, Crepitaculum molare, Taratantarium, ii, n.

A pair of mill-clappers, Par Malleorum.

The site of a mill, Situs Molendini.

Ground or running Work, tackling for mills, Instrumenta currentia.

A mill-door, Janua molendinaria.

Fenders belonging to a mill, Emissaria, orum, n.

Locks belonging to a mill, Fluvialia, orum, n.

The trendle of a mill, Molucrum, i, n.

A mill Pool (or Pond) Stagnum, i, n.

A pond head belonging to a mill, Caput Stagni.

A mill-dam, Castellum, i, n. Commatum, i, n.

A milleate, Emissarium, ii, n.

Mill dust, Pollen, inis, n.

Pertaining to a mill, Molaris, re, adj. Molaris, a, um.

A miller, Molitor, oris, m. Molendarius, ii, m. Pollinator, oris, m.

A Miller's Wife, Molitrix, icis, f.

The miller's toll, Maltura, x, f.

Millet (Corn) Milium, ii, n.

Millicent (a woman's name) Millicentia, x, f.

The mill, Lien, is, m.

Milford-haven (in Wales) Alanicus portus.

A million (a thousand times) Decies centum milia.

M I N.

A mine, Minera, x, f. Fodina, x, f.

M I.

A mine of gold, Aurifodina, z, f. Auraria, z, f.

A silver mine, Argenti-fodina, z, f.

A miner, Minerarius, ii, m. 2 Ro. 547. Minetarius, ii, m. 2 Inst. 578.

A mine of brass, Æraria, z, f. Ærifodina, z, f.

A mine of iron, Ferri-fodina, z, f. Ferraria, z, f.

A Mine, Cave or Trench digged under ground, whereby to undermine the walls of a City, &c. Cuniculus, li, m.

To undermine, Subruo, ere. Cuniculos agere.

Undermined, Subrutus, a, um.

Mineral (or any thing that grows in mines, and contains metal) Minerale, lis, adj. Fossilis, le, adj.

To mingle (or mix together) Misceo, ere.

A minister, Minister, tri, m. Clericus, ci, m.

The ministry, Ministerium, ii, n.

A minstrell (or fiddler) Menestrellus, i, m. Co. Lit. 59. 94. Ry. 553. Fle. 81. Minstrellus, i, m. Tibicen, inis, m.

Minours (the Family) De Minoriis.

A mint (or place where money is coined) Monetarium, ii, n. 1 Mon. 65. 1 Mon. 417. It is the Place where the King's Coin is formed, be it Gold or Silver, which is at this present, and long hath been, viz. the Tower of London. The Officers belonging to the Mint have not been always alike. At this present they seem to be these, The Warden, who is the chief of the rest, whose Office see in Master of the Mint. 2. The Master-

M I.

worker who receiveth the Silver from the Warden, causeth it to be melted, and delivereth it to the Moniers, and taketh it from them again, when it is made; his allowance is not any set Fee, but according to the Pound weight.

The third is the Controller, who is to see that the Money be made the just assize, to oversee the Officers and controll them. If the Money be not as it ought to be, his Fee is 100 Marks per annum. The Fourth is the Master of the Assay, who weigheth the Silver, and seeth whether it be according to Standard, his yearly Fee is also 100 Marks. Fifthly, the Auditor to take the accompts, and make them up Auditor-like. Sixthly, the Surveyor of the melting, who is to see the Silver cast out, and not to be altered after it is delivered to the Melter; which is after the Assay-master hath made tryal of it. Seventhly, the Clerk of the Irons, who seeth that the Irons be clean and fit to work with. Eighthly the Graver, who graveth the Stamps for the Money. Ninthly the Smiter of Irons, who, after they be graven, smiteth them upon the Money. Tenthly, the Melters that melt the Bullion, before it come to the Coyning. Eleventhly, the Blanchers, who do aneal, boyl and cleanse the Money. Twelfthly, the Porter who keepeth the Gate of the Mint. Thirteenth, the Provost of the Mint, who is to provide for all the Moniers, and to oversee them. Lastly, the Moniers, who are some to Sheer the Money, some to forge it, some to beat it broad, some to round it, some

M I.

some to Stamp or Coin it. Their Wages is not by the day or year, but uncertain, according to the weight of the money coined by them.

M I R.

A miracle, Miraculum, i, n.
Miraculous, Miraculosus, a, um.
A Quag-mire or Bogg) Palus, i, m.

M I S.

Mischief, Infortunium, ii, n.
Pernicies, ei, f.

Mischievom, Perditus, a, um.
Perniciosus, a, um.

To misconstrue, Detorqueo, ere.

A misdeed, Male-factum, i, n.

To misdo, Malefacio, ere.

A misdoer, Malefactor, oris, m.

Misery (or adversity) Miseria, x, f.

The misne (or misen Sail of a ship) Epidromus, i, m.

Misprison, Mispriso, onis, f. It signifieth in our Common Law, neglect, or negligence, or oversight, Vid. *Stawnsf. pl. cor. lib. 1. cap. 19.* which read at large. *Anno 8 H. 6. cap. 15. Anno 14 Ed. 3. cap. 6. Stat. 1. Crompt. Just. Peace, fol. 40. West. part. 2. Symb. Tit. Indictments, Sect. 63. in fine, anno 14 Eliz. cap. 3. Crompt. Jurisdic. fol. 238.*

A mystery (or, Trade) Mysterium, ii, n.

M I T.

A Mitre (a Bishop's attire of the bead) Mitra, x, f.

Mittimus. A writ whereby Records are sent from one Court to another. *West. part. 2. Symb. Tit.*

M O.

Fines, Sect. 138. F. & 154. B. of the divers other uses and applications of this mittimus, See *Regist. Orig.* in the Table of the Book.

M I X.

A mixture, Mixtura, x, f.
The mixture of other metals with Gold or Silver, Allia, x, f.

M O D.

A model (or frame of any thing) Modulus, li, m.

To moderate (or keep a mean) Moderor, ari.

A Moderator, Moderator, oris, m.

Modern (or of late time) Modernus, a, um.

Modo & Forma, are words of art in a Process, and namely in the Answer of the Defendant, whereby he denyeth himself to have done the thing laid to his charge, *Modo & Forma declarata*, in the manner and form declared. *Kitchin fol. 232.* It signifieth as much as that clause in the Civil Law. *Negat allegata, prout allegantur, esse vera.*

M O E.

Moelles (the Family) De Moelis,

M O I.

Le Moigne, or Monk (the Family) De Mona, Monachus.

A moiety (or half part) Medicinas, atis, f. Pars media.

M O L.

A mole-catcher, Talpicideus, i, m.
Mole

M O.

Mole river (in Surrey) Molis.
To molest, Molesto, are.
Molestation, Molestatio, onis f.
Molines (the Family) De Molendinis, Molendinarius.

M O M.

A moment, Momentum, i. n.

M O N.

A Monarch (or state of the Commonwealth governed by a Monarch) Monarchia, æ, f.

A monastery, Monasterium, ii, n.

Monday, Dies Lunæ.

A month, Mensis, is, m.

Monthly, Menstruatim, adv.
Mensatim, adv.

Money, Moneta, æ, f. Pecunia, æ, f. Yet for moneys we commonly use, *Denarii*, as *Possessionatus de decem libris in Pecuniis numeratis ut de Denariis suis propriis*.

Advance-money, Pecunia præparatoria.

Press-money, Auctoramentum, i, n.

Current Money, Pecunia ambulans, æquæ à contrahentibus datur & accipitur.

Ready money, Pecuniæ numeratæ, Præsens pecunia, Argentum præsentaneum.

In ready money, In pecuniis numeratis.

The right or art of coining money, Monetagium, ii, n.

One that maketh the King's money, Monetarius, ii, m.

To pay ready money, Numerare Pecuniam.

Well monied, Nummosus, a, um.

Money lying unimproved, Sterilis Pecunia.

To judge what a thing is worth in money, Æstimare pecunia.

*

M O.

A Money-bag, Sparteum, ei, n. Saccus nummarius, Theca nummularia.

Moniers, Monetarii, orum, m. (i. e.) Ministers of the Mint, which make and Coin the King's money. *Regist. Orig. fol. 262. 6. 3 annis 1 Ed. 6. cap. 15.*

A Monk, Monachus, i, m.

Monkery (the profession of a Monk) Monachatus, i, m. *Whitlock's* reading in the middle Temple, 21 August 1619. upon the Stat. 21 H. 6. 13. de facultatibus Beneficiorum fo. 23. bis verbis—*Defectus*. 1. *Natalium*, as Bastards, Villains, &c. 2. *Morum*, ut *Criminosi Perjurii*. 3. *Scientiæ*, want of Learning. 4. *Civil capacity*, as *Monachatus*, Utlaria.

A monkey, Cercopithecus, i, m.

Monmouth (in Wales) Monmouthia, Monumetha, Monumuthia.

Of Monmouth, Monumethensis.

A monopoly (a sole buying or selling) Monopolia, æ, f.

Montacute (in Somersetshire)

Mons acutus.

Montacute (the Family) De Monte acuto.

Mont-eagle (the Family) De Monte Aquilæ.

Montchensey (the Family) De Monte Canibæ.

Montfichet (the Family) De Monte fixo.

Montgomery (the Family) De Monte Gomerico.

Montgomery (in Wales) Mons Gomericus, Montgomeria.

Monthermer (the Family) De Monte Hermerii.

Montjoy (the Family) De Monte Jovis.

Mont-Pessin (the Family) De Monte Pessonis.

Mont-

M O.

Mont-piffon (the Family) De Monte Pifferio.

Montrose (in Scotland) Celurca, Mons rosarum.

A monument, Monumentum, i, n.

M O O.

Morish ground, Mora, z, f.

To moor a Ship (or to fasten her that she stick in the mud) to eye or bind her in some Creek or Harbour with Cables or great Ropes. Nævem continenti alligare, nævem sistere in portu, nævem deducere, appellere ad Portum.

A moot, Mota, z, f. (i.e.) a Court or Convention, a Plea, also a Castle, also a Moat or Ditch of Water.

M O R.

Moral (or pertaining to manners) Moralis, le, adj.

Morgan (a man's name) Morganus, i, m.

The morning, Aurora, z, f.

A morsel (or bit) morsellum, i, n.

Mortal, Mortalis, le, adj.

Mortality, Mortalitas, atis, f.

Morter, Intritum, i, n. Lutum, i, n. Cæmentum, i, n.

White mortar, Albarium, ii, n.

A tray of mortar, Qualus Cæmenti.

To stop with mortar, Lio, are.

A mortar, Mortarium, ii, n.

A mortar to pound spice, Fracellum, ii, n.

To Bray in a mortar, Pinso, are.

To pound in a mortar, Pinso, ere.

A mortgage, Mortgagium, ii, n. Ra. Ent. 3. Co. Ent. 114. Co. Lit. 205. Morganizand. Ra. Entr. 4.

M O.

*Mortuum vadium, It signifieth in our Common Law, a Pawn of Land or Tenement, or any thing moveable laid or bound for money borrowed, peremptorily to be the Creditors for ever, if the money be not paid at the day agreed upon; and the Creditor holding Land or Tenement upon this bargain, is in the mean time called Tenant in Mortgage. The Cause why it is called Mortgage, is for that it standeth in doubt, whether the Feoffee or the Borrower (as you may call him) will pay the money at the day appointed, or not, and if he fail to pay, then the Land which he laid in Gage upon condition of payment of the money is gone from him for ever and so dead to him upon Condition. But if he pay the Money, then is the Gage dead to the Feoffee or Tenant, and for this cause called *Mortuum vadium*, Mortgage, to distinguish it from that which is called *Vivum vadium*. As if a man borrow an hundred Pounds of another, and maketh an Estate of Lands unto him, until he hath received the said sum of the Issues and Profits of the Lands, so as in this case, neither Money nor Land dieth or is lost, and therefore it is called *Vivum vadium*. Cook on Lit. L. 3. c. 5. Sect. 332.*

To mortgage, Invadio, are.

A mortgaging, Invadiatio, onis, f. 1. Mon. 478. Ry. 272. Glan. 79. Lex 73.

Mortimer (the Family) De Mortuo mari.

A Mortise, Incastratura, z, f. Cubilia, um, n. Columbaria, orum, n.

C c

Mortmain,

M O.

Mortmain, Manus mortua. (i.e.)
a giving of Lands to a Corpora-
tion that never dies.

A Mortuary, Mortuarium, ii, n.
It is a Gift left by a man at his
Death to his Parish Church, for
the recompense of his Personal
Tithes and Offerings, not duly
paid in his Life-time.

Morpit (in Northumberland)
Corltopilum, Corltopitum Curia.

Morsby (in Cumberland) Mor-
bium.

Mortlake (in Surrey) Mortuus
lacus.

M O S.

Mosaical work (a work of small
inlaid pieces) Mosaicum, i, n. Tes-
salatum, i, n. Segmentatum, i, n.

Moses (a man's name) Moses,
is, m.

A moss, Mossa, æ, f. 2. Mon.
632. 636.

Mossy-ground, Mossatum, i, n.

M O T.

A mote round a House, Fossa,
æ, f.

A mother, Mater, tris, f.

A mother in law (my Wife's, or
Husband's mother) Socrus, cri, f.

A mother-in-law (or a Step-mo-
ther) Matrastra, æ, f. Materialstra,
æ, f.

A Grand-mother, Avia, æ, f.

*The Grand-father's or Grand-
mother's Mother*, Abavia, æ, f.

The mother-tongue (or language)
Lingua vulgaris, Lingua Ver-
nacula.

A motion (or moving) Motus,
us, m. Motio, onis, f.

A motto, Emblema, atis, n.

M O.

M O V.

Moveables (or any Goods that can
be removed from place to pla-
ce) Bona mobilia.

To move, Moveo, ere.

A mould (or Form, wherein any
thing is framed) Modulus, li, m.
Proplasma, atis, n.

Moulds (or Patterns) Forma-
menta, orum.

A moulding-board for Bread,
Tabula pistoria.

*The Art of making moulds for
Image-work of clay*, Proplastice,
es, f.

A mound, Sepimentum, i, n.

Mounds, Clausuræ.

A mountain (or Mount) Mons,
tis, m.

Mountains (in Ossery in Ireland)
Bladina montes.

A Mountebank, Medicastris, tri,
m. Circulator, oris, m.

Mountbaults (the Family) De
Monte Alto.

Mountfort (the Family) De Mon-
te Forti.

A mouse-trapp, Muscipula, æ, f.

A mouse-catcher, Muscio, onis, m.

The mouth, Os, oris, n.

The mouth (or entrance) Orifi-
cium, ii, n.

Things moving alone, Sempoven-
tia, 2. Mon. § 11. Some watches
are called movements.

M O W.

To mow (or cut Corn, or Hay)
Meto, ere. Demeto, ere.

A mow (stack or pile of hay, corn,
&c.) Tassa, æ, f. Struces, is, f. Mo-
les, is, f.

Mowbray (the Family) De Mow-
braia.

M U.

A mower, Messarius, ii, m. Falaris, ii, m. Fœnifeca, x, m.

Mowings, Messura, arum, f. Brac. 35.

To mow grass, Herbam falcare.

To mow or reap Corn, Blada metere.

M U E.

A muc for bawls, Mutatorium, ii, n.

M U F.

A woman's muffler, Focale, is, n.

M U L.

Mula Island, Maleos, Mula.

The mul of Cantire (a promontory in Scotland) Epidium Epidiorum.

The mul of Galloway (a promontory in Scotland) Novantum Chersonessus, Novantum Promontorium.

A Mule, Mulus, i, m. Mula, x, f. (i. e.) a Mule engendred of an Ass and a Mare.

A Mule (engendred of a Horse and she Ass) Burdo, onis, m. Hinnus, i, m.

A Muletier (or Mule-driver) Mulio, onis, m. Mulicurius, ii, m.

M U N.

Muncorn, Olicastrum, i, n.

A muniment, Munimentum, i, n. (i. e.) a Deed or writing, whereby to defend an Estate.

A muniments-house for the keeping of Records, &c. Munimen, inis, n.

A mungrel (Dog) Hybrida, x, m.

Munster (in Ireland) Momonia.

M U.

M U R.

Murage, Muragium, ii, n. It is a Toll or Tribute to be levied for the building or repairing of publick Edifices or Walls. *Fitz. nar. brev. fol. 227. D.* It seemeth also to be a Liberty granted by the King to a Town, for the gathering of Money, toward walling of the same. *Anno 3 Ed. 1. cap. 30.*

To murder, Murdero, are. Ra, Entr. 11. Cow. 177. Brac. 134. Cow. 84. Co. Entr. 24. Murdro, are.

Murder, Murdrum, i, n. It signifieth in our Common Law a wilful and feloniously killing of any other upon premeditated Malice. *Anno 52 H. 3. cap. 25. West. part. 2. Symb. Tit. Indictments Sect. 47.*

Fleta saith that it was not murder, except it were proved that the Party slain were *English*, and no stranger. But as *Stawford* saith, *Pl. Cor. lib. 1. cap. 2.* The Law in this point is altered by the Stat. *Anno 14 Ed. 3. cap. 4.* and murder is now otherwise to be defined. When a man upon premeditated Malice killeth another, whether secretly or openly, it maketh no matter, whether he be an *Englishman* or a *Foreigner*, living under the King's protection. And premeditated malice is here either express or implied: Express when it may be evidently proved, that there was formerly some evil design implied; when one killeth another suddenly, having no time to defend himself; as going over a stile, &c. *Crompt. Justice of Peace in the Chapter of murder, fol. 19. B.*

If upon an affray made, the Constable and others in his assistance come to suppress the Fray, and to preserve the Peace, and in doing their Office, the Constable or any of his Assistants is slain, this is murder in the Law, although the Murderer knew not the Party which was killed, and although the affray was sudden, because the Constable and his Assistants, came by Authority of the Law to keep the Peace, and to prevent the danger which may ensue by breaking of it; and for this the Law adjudgeth it murder; and that the murderer had malice prepensed, because he opposeth himself against the Justice of the Realm. *Cook 4. Rep. Cases of Appeals and Indictments. fol. 10.*

So if the Sheriff, or any of his Bailiffs, or other Officers be slain in the Execution of the Process of the Law, or in doing their Office; or if a Watch-man be killed in doing his Office, this is murder.

The like is in *9 Rep. Mackallie's Case*, and this Reason given, for this is *contra potestatem Regis & Legis*.

If a Thief, which offers to rob a true man, kill him in resisting the Thief, this is murder of malice prepensed; or if one kill another without any provocation, the Law implyeth malice. *Cook. 9. Rep. Mackallie's Case.*

The Statute 1 Jac. Reg. c. 8. hath well provided, that that party that slabbeth, or thrusteth any Person not having a Weapon drawn, or that hath not first stricken him, so as he die thereof within six months after, shall

suffer death as a wilful murderer.

A. hath wounded B. in fight, and after they meet suddenly and fight again, and B. killeth A. this seemeth murder, and malice shall be intended in B. upon the former hurt; but now if A. had killed B. this seemeth but manslaughter in A. for his former malice shall be thought to be appeased by the hurt he first did to B. *Leigh Phil. Com. fol. 163.*

If two fall out upon a sudden occasion, and agree to fight in such a field, and each of them go and fetch their weapon, and go into the Field, and therein fight, the one killeth the other: here is no malice prepensed, for the fetching of the Weapon, and going into the Field, is but a continuance of the sudden falling out, and the Blood was never Cookd, (cave: this not Law now) but if they appoint to fight the next day, that is malice prepensed. *Sir Edward Cook's 3. part of Institutes c. 1.*

If A. put Poison in a Pot of Wine, to the intent to poison B. and lay it in a Place where he supposeth B. will come and drink of it, and by accident one C. (to whom A. hath no malice) come and of his own head take the Pot and drink off this, of which Poison he dies, this is murder in A. for he coupleth the Event with the Intention, and the end with the Cause. But if one prepare Ratsbane, to kill Rats and Mice, or other Vermin, and leave this in some Place to this purpose, and with no ill intent; and one finding this, eat of it, this is not Felony,

lony, because he which prepared the Poison, had no evil or felonious intent. *Cook 9. Rep. Agnes Gore's Case.*

John Saunders had a purpose to kill his Wife, to the intent he might marry another whom he better affected, and opens his intent to *Alexander Archer*, and prays his aid and Counsel how he might effect it; he counsels him to Poison her. And to this purpose the said *Alexander* buys the Poyson, viz. Arsenick and Rose-acre, and gives this to *Saunders* to minister to his Wife; afterwards he gives his Wife this in a roasted Apple, and the Wife eats a little part of it, and gives the remnant to her young Child about three years old, and the said *John Saunders* seeing this, reprehends his Wife, and saith that Apples were not good for such Children; and she saith it was better for the Child than for her, and the Child eats the im poisoned Apple, which the Father permits, to avoid suspicion; afterwards the Woman recovers, and the Child dies of the said Poyson. This was murder in *Saunders*, tho' he bore no malice to his Child, because he had an intent to kill a Person. Here *Saunders* was adjudged a Principal, and hanged; but whether *Archer* was Accessary here, was a great doubt, for his Offence was in Counselling, and procuring him to kill his Wife, and no other, for no mention was made of the Daughter. So if one lye in wait in a Place to kill one, and another cometh to the place, and he which lies in wait mistakes him, and kills him; this is murder, being found-

ed upon prepenised Malice, *Plowden's Comment. Saunder's Case.*

If a Peer of the Realm be Arraigned at the Suit of the King, upon an Indictment of Murder, he shall be tryed by his Peers, that is, Nobles; but if he be appealed of Murder by a Subject, his Tryal shall be an ordinary Jury of 12 Freeholders, as appears 10 *Edw.* 4. 6. 33 *Hem.* 8. *Cook 9. Rep.*

The Township shall be amerced for the Escape of a Murderer, *tempore diurno*, altho' the murder was committed in the Town-field or Lane. *L. Dyer, p. 210. B.*

If a man be attainted of murder, he shall suffer pain of death, and shall forfeit Lands, Goods, and Chattels. *Leigh. Phil. Com. fol. 165.*

A murderer, Murditor, oris, m.
The murrain, Morina, z, f. *Fle.* 169.

Murrey (in Scotland) Moravia, Murevia.

Murrey bay (in Scotland) Varar, Vararis ætuarium.

M U S.

Muschamp (the Family) De Musco campo.

A musician, Musicus, ci, m.

Musical, Musicus, a, um.

Musical Instruments, Organa musica.

Musick, Musica, z, f.

The distance or time in musick, Intervallum, i, n.

A musician that composes or sets songs and lessons, Componista, z, m.

A musk-ball (or a Ball made of divers odoriferous Gums, Powders and Spices, wherein Pomander is the chief) Passillus, li, m.

A musket

N A.

- *A musket (or Gun)* Palumbarius, ii, m. Sclopus major, Tormentum minus, Sclopetaria peditis.

A musketeer, Sclopetarius, ii, m. Ferentarius, ii, m.

Mustard, Sinapis, is, f.

A mustard (or pepper) mill, Fraxillus, i, m. Fritillum, i, n.

To muster, Mustro, arc.

A muster, Mustrum, i, n.

A muster-master, Diribitor, is, m.

Master-rolls, Rotuli Lustratorii.

A mustering, Mustratio, onis, f.

Masters (the Family) De Monasteriis.

M U T.

Mute, Mutus, a, umi. Is one that will not plead, or that will not put himself upon his Country, in a criminal Cause.

Mutton, Caro vervecina, Caro ovilla, vel Ovina.

A shoulder of mutton, Armus Ovillus.

A leg of mutton, Clunis ovina.

A neck of mutton, Cervix vervecina.

M U Z.

A muzzle (or head-stall) Fistula, a, f.

N A G.

A Nagg, Mannus, i, m. Equus pumilus.

A saddle nagg, Equus vectarius.

A nail (or measure) Unguis, is, m. Unum Le Nail. Co. Em. 125.

A nail, Clavus, i, m.

A horse nail, Clavus Equinus.

A little nail, Clavulus, ii, m.

N A.

The nail of the fingers, or toes, Unguis, is, m.

N A K.

Naked, Nudus, a, um.

To strip naked, Nudo, arc. Vestes exuere.

A naked promise without any consideration, which is void in Law, Nudum pactum.

N A M.

A name, Nomen, inis, n.

The first name (or Christian name) Prænomen, inis, n.

A surname, Cognomen, inis, n.

A nick-name, Improperium, ii, n.

To name (or nominate) Nominare, arc.

One that knoweth the names of things, and calleth them by their several names, Nomenclator, oris, m.

Namptwich (in Cheshire) Vicus Malbanus.

N A P.

The nape; neck or middle of the neck, Cervix, icis, f.

A napkin, Mantile, is, n. Mantelium, ii, n. Manupiarium, ii, n.

A napkin to wipe the face, Facitertgium, ii, n.

N A R.

A Narration, Narratio, onis, f.

N A S.

Nasaret (a woman's name) Nasareta, a, f.

Nasby (in Northamptonshire) Naveshcia.

N A T.

N E.

N A T.

Nathan (a man's name) *Nathan*,
Indecl.

Nathaniel (a man's name) *Nathaniel*, lis, m.

A nation, *Natio*, onis, f.

Native, *Nativus*, a, um.

The feast of the nativity of the blessed Virgin, *Festum nativitatis Beate Marie virginis*.

Nativity, *Nativitas*, atis, f.

To calculate ones nativity, *Horoscopo*, are.

A Caster or Calculator of nativities, *Horoscopus*, i, m. *Genethliacus*, i, m.

Nature, *Natura*, æ, f.

Natural, *Naturalis*, le, adj.

A naturalist, *Physiologus*, i, m.

Naturalization, *Naturalizatio*, onis, f.

N A U.

The nave of a cart wheel, *Medium Rotæ*, *Mediolus Rotæ*.

The navel, *Umbilicus*, i, m.

A navy, fleet or army of ships, *Classis*, is, f.

Navigation, *Navigatio*, onis, f.
Navalis disciplina.

N E.

Ne admittas, Is a Writ that lyeth for the Plaintiff in a *Quare Impedit*, or he that hath an Action of *Darein presentement* depending in the Common Bench, and feareth that the Bishop will admit the Clerk of the Defendant, during the Suit between them, and this Writ must be sued within six Months after the avoidance, be-

N E.

cause after the six Months, the Bishop may present by *Lapsum Regist. Orig. fol. 21. Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 37.*

N E A.

Near, *Propinquus*, a, um.

Near at hand, In promptu.

Near to, *Prope*, adv.

Nearb (in Glamorganshire) *Nidam*, *Nidus*.

Near's leather, *Pellis bovina*.

N E C.

Necessary, *Necessarius*, a, um.

Necessity (or want) *Necessitas*, atis, f.

The neck, *Collum*, i, n.

A neckloth, *Strophium*, ii, n.

A necklace, *Torquis*, is, d. g.

A necklace with three rows of Pearl, *Trifidum*, i, n.

Necromancy (or Divination by calling up departed bodies) *Necromantia*, æ, f.

A necromancer, *Necromanticus*, ci, m.

N E E.

A neere, *Neptis*, is, f.

A needle, *Acus*, us, f.

A little needle, *Acutella*, æ, f.

A needle's eye, *Foramen acus*.

A needle case, *Acuthoca*, æ, f.

Acularium, ii, n.

A garment of needle work, *Vestis acupicta*, *Vestis Phrygia*.

The needle of a ship-man's compass, used in a ship, or of a dial, *Verforia*, æ, f.

A needle-maker, *Asicularius*, ii, m.

N E G.

Negative, *Negativus*, a, um.

A ne-

N E.

A Negative that implies an affirmative, a Negative pregnant, Negativum, i, n. Negativa pregnantans.

To neglect, Negligo, ere.

Neglected, Neglectus, a, um.

Negligence, Negligentia, z, f.

Negligent, Negligens, tis, Part.

Negligently, Negligenter, adv.

A neighbour, Vicinus, i, m.

Of a neighbour, Vicinalis, le, adj.

The Neighbourhood, Vicinetum, i, n. Cow. 238. 268. Co. Lit. 155. 11. Co. 25.

N E P.

A nephew, Nepos, otis, m.

The nephew's wife, Pronurus, us, f.

N E.

Nero (a man's name) Nero, onis, m.

N E S.

A nest, Nidus, i, m.

N E T.

A nett, Rete, is, n. Cassis, is, m.

A sweep-net, or drag-net to catch fish, Tragus, i, n. Tragula, z, f.

Verriculum, i, n. Sagena, z, f.

A casting net, Funda, z, f.

A broad net to catch fowls, Pantherum, i, n. Rete aucupatorium.

A wheel or bow-net, Nassa, z, f.

A small float net, Rete jaculum.

A bay-net, Obvolutorium, ii, n.

A wide net with great meshes, Rete latum, Grandimacula, z, f.

A purse-net, Excipulum, i, n.

The arming or cross meshing a net; Semplogium, ii, n.

N E.

Cords or nets wherewith fowlers intangle birds, Restrictz, arum, f.

A mesh or hole of a net, Macula, z, f.

An arming of a net, Epidromis, is, f. Plagz, arum, f.

A net-maker, Retiarius, ii, n.

Net-work, Reticulatum opus.

N E U.

Never, Nunquam, adv.

Never after, Nunquam dehinc.

Nevertheless, Nihilo minus, u-men, Conjunct.

Nevil (the Family) De Nov. villa & de Nevilla.

Neuter (or Neutral) Neutralis, le, adj.

N E W.

New, Novus, a, um.

To make new, Novo, are. Renovo, are. Novello, are.

Newburgb (the Family) De Novo Burgo.

Newark (the Family) De Novo loco.

Newbury (in Berkshire) Nubria Spiriz.

Newcastle upon Tyne (in Northumberland) Monarchapol, Novum Castellum.

Newcastle (the Family) De Novo Castello.

New-hall (a stately house in Essex) Locus. Nova aula.

Newenden (in Kent) Anderida. Noviodunum.

Newington (in Kent or near it) Durolevum.

Newmarket (in Suffolk) Novum forum, Novus mercatus.

Newmarket-beath, Campus Novoforensis.

*

New

N I.

Newmarch (the Family) De Novo Mercatu.

Newnham (in Hertfordshire) Villa nova.

Newport, Novus portus.

Newport (in the Isle of Wight)

Medena, Novus Burgus.

Newport Pagnel (in Buckinghamshire) Neoportus Paganellus.

New years day, Festum Circumcisionis domini.

A News-monger, Famigerator, oris, m.

To forge or carry away news, Famigero, are.

N E. X.

Next, Proximus, a, um.

Next after, Inde, deinde, adv.

N I C.

Nicholas (a man's name) Nicolaus, i, m.

Nicola (a woman's name) Nicola, z, f.

N I E.

Niele or Neal (the Family) Nigellus.

N I G.

A night, Nox, tis, f.

A night guard, Excubium, i, n.

To lodge all night, Pernoctare, are.

A night-cap, Galericulus, li, m.

Pileus nocturnus.

To wax night, Noctescere, are.

Nightly (night by night) Nocturnus, adv. *West Indiments* 239.

In the night, Nocturnus, in Indiments.

N I H.

Nibil dicit. Is a failing to put

N I.

in answer to the Plea of the Plaintiff by the day assigned, which is a man do omit, Judgment passeth against him, as saying nothing why it should not.

N I N.

Nine, Novem, adj. Index.

Nineteen, Novemdecim, adv.

Nine times, Novies, adv.

Ninety, Nonaginta, adv.

Nineteenth, Nonagesimus, a, um.

The ninth, Nonus, a, um.

N I P.

A nipple of the Breast, Papilla, z, f.

N I S.

Nisi prius, Is a Writ judicial, which lyeth in case where the Enquest is pannelled, and returned before the Justices of the Bank, the one party, or the other, making Petition, to have this writ for the ease of the Country. It is directed to the Sheriff, commanding that he cause the Men Impannelled to come before the Justices in the same County, for the determination of the Cause there, except it be so difficult, that it need great deliberation. In which case it is sent again to the Bank. Anno 14 Ed. 3. cap. 15. The form of the Writ, see in old *Nas. brev. fol. 159*, and in the *Regist. Indic. fol. 7. C. 28. C. 75*. See the new Book of Entries, *verbo*, *nisi prius*. And it is called *nisi prius*, of these words comprised in the same, whereby the Sheriff is willed to bring to Westminster the men impannelled at a certain day, or before the Justices of the next Assizes: *Nisi die Luna*

N O.

Luna apud talem locum prim venerint, &c. whereby it appeareth that Justices of Assizes, and Justices of *nisi prius* are differing. And Justices of *nisi prius* must be one of them, before whom the cause is depending in the Bench, with some other good man of the County associated unto him. *Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 240. E.* which he taketh from the Statute of York, *Anno 12 Ed. 2.* See *Westm. 2. cap. 30. anno 13 Ed. 1.* & *anno 27 ejusd. cap. 4.* & *anno 2 Ed. 3. cap. 17.* & *anno 4 ejusd. cap. 11.* & *anno 14 ejusd. cap. 16.* & *anno 7 Rich. 2. cap. 7.* & *anno 18 Eliz. cap. 12.*

N O B.

Noble, *Nobilis*, le, adj. *Illustris*, *tre*, adj.

A noble (in money) Merka, *z*, f. *Nobile*, is, n.

A noble-man, Heros, ois, m.

To make noble, *Nobilito*, are.

Nobleness (or nobility) *Nobilitas*, *atis*, f.

Nobly, *Nobiliter*, adv.

N O C.

The neck in iron of a bow or arrow, *Crena*, *z*, f.

N O G.

A noggin (a kind of cup with two ears) *Diota*, *z*, f.

N O M.

Nomination, *Nominatio*, onis, f.

Nominated, *Nominatus*, a, um.

N O N.

Nonage (or minority) *Minoritas*,

N O.

atis, f. It is all the time of a man's age under one and twenty Years in some Cases, or fourteen in some, as Marriage. See *Brook Tit. Age*.

Non compos mentis, is Man of no sound Memory, many times the Latin word explaineth the true sense, and calleth him *Amens*, *Demens*, *Furiosus*, *Lunaticus*, *Fatuus*, *Stultus*, or the like; but *non compos mentis* is most sure and legal.

Non compos mentis is of four Sorts. 1. *Ideota*, which from his Nativity by a perpetual Infirmary is *non compos mentis*. 2. He that by sickness, grief or other accident wholly loseth his memory and understanding. 3. A Lunatick that hath sometime his understanding, and sometime not, *aliquando gaudet lucidis intervallis*: and therefore he is called *non compos mentis*, so long as he hath not understanding. *Cook on Lit. lib. 3. cap. 6. Sect. 405.* & 4. *Rep.*

Beverlies Case, Lastly, he that by his own vicious act for a time depriveth himself of his memory and understanding, as he that is drunken, but that kind of *non compos mentis* shall give no privilege or benefit to him or his Heirs; and a descent shall take away the entry of an Ideot, albeit the want of understanding was perpetual.

So likewise if a man that becomes *non compos mentis* by accident be diseased and suffer a descent, albeit he recover his memory and understanding again, yet he shall never avoid the Descent, and so it is *a fortiori* of one that hath *Lucida intervalla*. *Id. Ibid.*

If an Ideot make a Feoffment in Fee, he shall in pleading never void it, saying that he was an Ideot at the time of his Feoffment, and so had been from his Nativity. But upon an Office found for the King, the King shall avoid the Feoffment for the benefit of the Ideot, whose custody the Law giveth to the King; so it is of a *non Compos mentis*, and so it is of him *qui Gaudet lucidis interval-licis*, of an Estate made during his Lunacy; for albeit the Parties themselves cannot be deceived to disable themselves, yet twelve men upon this Office may find the Truth of the matter: But if any of them alien by fine or recovery, this shall not only bind himself, but his Heirs also.

Non Compos mentis cannot commit Felony, because he cannot have a Felonious intent. *Furiosus* saith *Bracton*, *non intelligit quid agit, & animo & ratione caret, & non multum distat à brutis*. Neither can he commit Petty Treason. As if a Woman *Non Compos mentis* kill her Husband; but in some cases, *non compos mentis* may commit High Treason, as if he kill, or offer to kill the King, for he is *Caput & salus reipublica*, & à capite bona valetudo transit in omnes; and for this cause their Persons are privileged, that none ought to offer violence to them, but he is *rem criminis lese Majestatis*, and *percuti unus ne percuti omnes*. *Cook's 4th Rep. Beverly's Case*.

Of an Ideot which is so à Nativitate the King hath *Custodiam*, of *non compos mentis* he hath only Provision. That is, of a natural Ideot, the King hath his Lands to

his own use; but of *non compos mentis*, he hath not to his own use, but shall with the Profits of the Land maintain him, his Wife, Children and Household. *Cook's 4th Rep. Beverly's Case*.

Non distringendo, Is a Writ comprizing under it divers particulars, according to divers cases; all which you may see in the Table of the *Regist. Orig. verbo*, *Non distringendo*.

Non est Culpabilis. Is the general answer to an Action of Trespass, whereby the Defendant doth absolutely deny the Fact imputed unto him by the Plaintiff. Whereas in other special answers, the Defendant granteth the Fact to be done, and alledgeth some reason in his defence, why he lawfully might do it. And therefore whereas the Rhetoricians comprise all the substance of their discourses under three questions. *An sit, quid sit, quale sit*: This answer falleth under the first of the three; all other answers are under one of the other two. And as this is the general answer in an Action of Trespass, that is, an Action criminal civilly prosecuted; so is it also in all Actions criminally followed, either at the suit of the King, or other, wherein the Defendant denyeth the Crime objected unto him, see the new Book of Entries. *Tit. non culpabilis*, and, *Stamf. Pl. Cor. lib. 2. cap. 62*.

Non est factum, Is an answer to a Declaration, whereby a man denyeth that to be his Deed, whereupon he is Impleaded. *Breke hoc Titulo*.

Non implacitando aliquem de liberis tenementis sine brevis. Is a Writ

to inhibit Bailiffs, &c. from distraining any Man without the King's Writ, touching his Freehold. *Regist. fol. 171. B.*

Non omittas, Is a Writ lying where the Sheriff delivereth a former writ to a Bailiff of a franchise, within the which the Party, on whom it is to be served, dwelleth, and the Bailiff neglecteth to serve it, for in this case the Sheriff returning, that he delivered it to the Bailiff, this shall be directed to the Sheriff, charging him himself to execute the King's Commandment. *Old not. breus. fol. 44.* Of this the *Regist. Orig.* hath three sorts, *fol. 82. b. & 151. & Reg. Judic. fol. 5. & 46.*

Non ponendo in Affis & Juratis. Is a writ founded upon *Stat. West. 2. cap. 38.* & the *Stat. Araticuli super chartas, cap. 9.* which is granted upon divers causes to Men, for the freeing them from Affises and Juries. *Fitz. nat. bre. fol. 165.* See the *Regist. fol. 179. 100. 181. 183.*

Non residentia pro Clericis Regis. Is a Writ directed to the Ordinary, charging him not to molest a Clerk employed in the King's Service, by reason of his non-residence. *Regist. Orig. fol. 48. b.*

Non sana memoria, (not of sound memory) Is an exception taken to any act declared by the Plaintiff or Demandant to be done by another, whereupon he granteth his Plaint or Demand. And the Contents of this Exception are, That the Party that did that Act (being himself or any other) was not well in his Wits, or Mad, when he did it. See the new Book of Entries, *Tit. not sane memo-*

ria, and *deum non sunt compos mentis*. See also *non compos mentis*.

Non Term, Non Terminus. Is the time of Vacation between Term and Term. It was wont to be called the times or days of the King's Peace. *Lamb. Archaion. fol. 126.* and what these were in the time of King Edward the Confessor, see there.

Nemo, Nullus, a, um.

The names of every month, Nemo, arum, f. pl. Sing. caret.

Nonsuit, Non prosecutus est breve. Is a Renunciation of the suit by the Plaintiff or Demandant, when the matter is so far proceeded in, as the Jury is ready at the Bar, to deliver their Verdict. *Ann. 2 H. 4. cap. 7.* See the new Book of Entries, verbo *Nonsuit*. The Civilians term it *litis renuntiatio nem*.

N O O.

A nook of land, Noca terræ. 2. Mod. 254. bis, 331. Noka terræ. Lex. 90.

Noon, Meridica, ci, m.

N O R.

Norfolk, Nordostetka, Norfolcia. *Norham*, (in Northumberland) Ubbanforda.

Norris (the Family) Norricus.

The north, Septentrio, omis, m. Boreas, æ, m.

The north part, Pars Borealis.

The north-west part, Pars Euro-aquilonia.

North-west part, Borea Zephy-rata.

The north-pole (w pole-artick) Polus Arcticus.

N O.

Northampton town, Bannaven-
na, Bannaventa, Bonnaventa, I-
annavantia, Isannavaria, Isanna-
ratia, Northamptonia.

Northamptonshire, Northanto-
niensis ager vel comitatus.

North-hall (in *Hertsfordshire*)
Nemus Boreale.

Northforeland (in *Kent*) Can-
tium Prom. Carion.

Norton Hall (in *Torkshire*) Nor-
tobricum.

Northumberland, Nordhumbria,
Northanimbria, Northimbria,
Northumbria.

Normich City, Norwicus, Nordo-
vicum, Venta.

Bishop of Normich, Episcopus
Norwicensis.

Normich (the Family) De Nor-
wico.

N O S.

The Nose, Nasus, i, m.

The nostrils, Nares, iura, f.

N O T.

A notary, Notarius, ii, m.

A notch (or slit) Grena, z, f.
Divisura, z, f.

To note (mark or observe any
thing) Nōto, arc.

A note (or annotation) Nota, z,
f. Annotatio, onis, f.

A note (mark or Bar in a book)
Stellula, z, f. Asteriscus, ci, m.

Note of a fine, Nota Finis. It is
a Brief of a Fine made by the
Chirographer, before it is en-
grossed. The Form whereof see
in *West. part. 2. symb. Tit. Fines*,
f. 117.

Noted, Notatus, z, um.

Nothing, Nihil, n. Indecl.

Notice, Notitia, z, f.

N U.

To notify, Notifico, arc.

A notion, Notio, onis, f.

Notorious, Notorius, a, um.

Nottingham, Nottinghamia,

Nottinghamshire, Nottinghami-
ensis ager vel comitatus.

Notwithstanding, Non obstante.

N O V.

The month November, Novem-
ber, bris, m.

A novice, Novitius, ii, m.

Nourished, Nutritus, a, um.

A nourisher, Nutritor, oris, m.

A nourishing, Nutritio, onis, f.
Nutricatio, onis, f.

Nourishment, Nutrimentum, i, n.
Alimentum, i, n.

To nourish, Nutrio, ire.

N O W.

Nowras (the Family) De Nodori-
is.

N U L.

To null, Nullo, arc. Adnullo.

N U M.

A number, Numerus, i, m.

To number, Numero, arc.

Of number, Numeralia, le, adj.

N U N.

A Nun, Monacha, z, f.

A Nunery, Absterium, ii, n.

N U R.

A nurse, Nutrix, icia, f.
Alumna, z, f.

A nursery, Alimontarium, ii, n.
Nutriciarium, ii, n.

N U.

A nursery of trees, Seminarium,
ii, n.

N U S.

Nusance, Nocumentum, i, n. It signifieth in our Common Law not only a thing done, whereby another man is annoyed in his Free-Lands or Tenements, but especially the assize or writ lying for the same. *Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 183.* And this Writ *de nocumento*, or of Nusance, is either simply *de nocumento*, or *de parvo nocumento*, and then it is *Vicountiel*. *Old. nat. brev. fol. 108, & 109. & Fitz. nat. brev. ubi supra & fol. 184.*

Mr. *Manwood* part 2. of his *Forest-Laws*, cap. 17. maketh three sorts of Nusance in the Forest. The first is *nocumentum commune*. The second *nocumentum speciale*. The third *nocumentum generale*; which read with the rest of that whole Chapter. See the *Regist. Orig. fol. 197, & 199.*

A Man shall not have an action upon the case for a Nusance done in the High-way, for it is a common Nusance, and then it is not reason that a particular Person should have an Action. For by the same Reason that one Person should have an Action for this, every one may have an Action for it, and then he shall be punish'd a hundred times for one and the same Cause. But if any particular Person after the Nusance made, hath a more particular Damage than any other, for this particular Injury he shall have a particular Action upon the Case. *Cook's 5th Rep. William's Case.*

O A.

N U T.

A nut, Nux, nucis, f.
A hazel-nut (or filberd) Avellana, z, f. Corylum, li, n.
A wall-nut, Juglans, dis, f.
A nutmeg, Nux moschata vel Myristica.
A nut-cracker, Nucifrangibulum, i, n.
A place where nuts grow, Nucetum, i, n.

O A K.

A *N Oak, Quercus, tis, f.*
A grove of Oaks, Quercetum, i, n.
Oaken (of oak) Querceus, z, um.

O A R.

The Oar of a ship or boat, Remus, i, m.
An iron oar, Strictura, z, f.
The handle of an oar, Manubrium, ii, n.
The broadest part, or blade of the oar, Palmula, z, f. Tonsa, z, f.
A round piece of wood whereat the Oars do hang by a Leather band, Scalmus, i, m.
Oar of a Mine, Ora, z, f. 2 Inf. 479. Ora, z, f. F. b. p. 1. Part, Second Edition, fol. 337. Quidam venæ sive mineræ & Plumbagines Sive Metallacupri, aurum vel argentum in se continentes Anglice dictæ, Mines and Oars of Copper, containing in themselves Gold or Silver. Plowd. Com. fol. 310. Infor. per Mines.
Loat-ear, Ora plumbea.

The

O A.

*The space between the oars in a
alley, Interfcalmum, ii, n.*

O A T.

Oats, Avēna, z, f.
Of Oats, Avenācus, a, um.
venārius, a, um.
Wild oats, Bromus sterilis. Fe-
ucago, inis, f. Lolium, ii, n.
Oat-meal, Farina avenacea.
An Oaten Field, Avenarium,
i, n.
An Oath, Affidavit, idem per
omnes casus. n. Sacramentum, i, n.
Depositio, onis, f. Juramentum.

O B E.

Obedience, Obedientia, z, f.
An obelisk, Obeliscus, ci, m.
The ground-work of an Obelisk,
Crepidines Obelisci.

O B I.

To object (or lay against) Obji-
cio, ere.
An object, Objectum, i, n.
An objection, Objection, onis, f.
Objected, Objectus, a, um.

O B L.

An Obligation (or offering) Obla-
tio, onis, f.
An obligation, Obligatio, onis, f.
Obligation is a word of its own
nature, of large extent, but it is
commonly taken in the Common
Law, for a Bond containing a pe-
nalty, with condition for payment
of money, or to do or suffer any
Act or thing, and a Bill is most
commonly taken for a single Bond
without Condition. *Cook on Lit.*
lib. 3. cap. 1. Sect. 259.

O B.

If a man be bound in an Obliga-
tion with Condition, that if the
Obligor do go from the Church of
St. Peter in Westminster, to the
Church of St. Peter in Rome with-
in three hours, that then the
Obligation shall be void; the
Condition is void, and impossible.
Cook on Lit. Lib. 3. cap. 5.

If a man be bound to Pay twenty
Pound at any time at a Place
certain, the Obligor cannot tender
the money at that place when
he will, for then the Obligee
should be bound to perpetual at-
tendance, and therefore the Obligor
in respect of the uncertainty
of the time, must give the Obligee
Notice, that on such a day at
the place limited he will pay the
money, and then the Obligee
must attend there to receive it;
for if the Obligor pay the money,
he shall save the Penalty of the
Bond for ever. *Cook on Lit. Lib.*
3. c. 5. Sect. 340.

Whereas a man is bound to pay
ten Pound at such a day, and
place, if the Obligee accept a less
sum at the same day and place,
this appears to the Court to be
no satisfaction of the greater, but
acceptance of the less at a day be-
fore it is due, or at another place;
or of some other thing (as of an
horse) can be a satisfaction, *Cook's*
5th Rep. Pinnel's Case.

When any Act to be done by
Condition, is to be done by the
Sole Act, or Labour, or Industry
of a Stranger, which Act in no
manner concerns the Obligor,
Obligee, or any other Person,
and no time is limited when this
shall be done, it sufficeth the Ob-
ligor, if the Act be done in the
Life

O B.

Life of him which ought to do this. As if I am obliged to you on Condition, that *J. S.* shall go to *Rome* or *Jerusalem*, or that such a Student in Divinity at the *University* shall preach at *Paul's*, or in the Law, shall argue the matter in Law in *Westminster-Hall*, in these cases no time being limited, they have time to do it during their Lives. *Cook's 6th Rep. Botbie's Case.*

Obligatory (obliging or binding) *Obligatorius*, a, um.

To oblige (or bind by obligation) *Obligo*, are.

To obliterate (blot out or abolish) *Oblitero*, are.

To observe (or mark diligently) *Observeo*, are.

An obstacle, *Obstaculum*, li, n.
Obstinate (or wilful) *Obstinatus*, a, um.

Obstruction, *Obstruatio*, onis, f.
To obtain, *Obtineo*, ere.

To obtain by request, *Impetro*, are.

To obtrude, *Obtrudo*, ere.

O C C.

Occasion, *Occasio*, onis, f.

An occupation (or using) *Occupatio*, onis, f.

To occupy (or use) *Occupo*, are.

An occurrence (or accident, a thing or matter happening by chance) *Occurrentia*, z, f.

The ocean Sea that compasseth the world, *Oceanus*, i, m.

O C K.

Ock river (in *Devonshire*) *Ockus*.
Ockhampton (in *Devonshire*) *Ockhamptonia*.

O F.

O C T.

The month of *October*, *Octoberis*, m.

O C U.

An *Oculist*, *Ophthalmicus*, i, n.

O D O.

Odoriferous, *Odoriferus*, a, um.

O E C.

Oeconomy (or administration of a Family) *Oeconomia*, z, f.

Oeconomical (belonging to Government of a house) *Oeconomicus*, a, um.

O F F.

Of, *De*, *Præp.*

Offal (of any thing fixed or fastened) *Excretum*, i, n.

Offal (or refuse cut off) *Refegmen*, inis, n.

Offal (or refuse) *Palca*, z, f.

An offence, *Offensa*, z, f.

Charged with an offence, *Reatus*, a, um. *Arrestatus*, a, um. *Lex* 9. *Ry.* 85. *Retrum*, *Reatus*, *Reg.* 77. 8. 3. *Fin.* 130. 2. *Int.* 42. 151. 1. *Mon.* 763.

To offend, *Offendo*, are.

Offending (going against) *Contraveniens*, *Ra. Ent.* 467.

To offer (or present) *Offero*, ere.

An Office, *Officium*, ii, n.

An Officer (a minister of a Court) *Officiarius*, ii, m.

An Officer belonging to the King, that provides Oats for his horses, *Aviator*, onis, m.

To be picked down or appointed

O F.

For an Office (or for Pay) Adpunter, aris.

A Jack out of Office, Ethronus, i, m. Officiperda, z, m.

An official (Commissary or Chancellor to a Bishop) Officialis. Official in our Statute and Common Law, signifieth him whom the Archdeacon Substituteth in the executing of his Jurisdiction, as appeareth by the Statute, Anno 32 H. 8. cap. 15.

Officious, Officiosus, a, um.

An Offspring (or progeny) Soboles, is, f. plur. Nom. acc. voc. Soboles.

O F T.

Often, Sæpè, frequenter, adv.

When and as often, Quando & quoties.

Then and so often, Tunc & toties.

So often as, or as often as, Toties quoties.

Very often, Sæpiusculè, Sæpissimè, adv.

Very oft (or frequent) Sæpissimus, a, um.

Often times, Sæpenumero, adv.

O G I.

An Ogive (or Ogee, a wreath, circlet or round band in architecture) Corona, z, f. Præcinctura, z, f. Projectura, z, f.

O I L.

Oil, Oleum, i, n.

To oil (or anoint with oil) Ungere Oleo.

An oil-seller (or oil-maker) Olearius, ii, m.

A pennyworth of oil, Denarata Olei. Spel. 198.

O L.

An Oil glass, Lecythus, thi, d. g.

Made or mixed with oil, Oleatus, a, um.

Oiled, Oleo unctus.

Pertaining to oil, Olearius, a, um.

Oily, Oleaceus, a, um. Oleosus, a, um.

D'Oily (the Family) De Oleio, & Oili, & Oilius.

An oilet-hole (or button-hole) Fibularium, ii, n.

O I N.

Ointment, Unguentum, i, n.

He that maketh or selleth Ointments, Unguentarius, ii, m.

The art of making ointment, Unguentaria, z, f.

O I S.

An oyster, Ostrea, z, f.

An oyster-pit, Ostrearia, z, f.

An oyster-man, Ostrearius, ii, m.

An oyster-woman, Ostreatrix, icis, f.

Full of oysters, Ostreosus, a, um.

Of or belonging to oysters, Ostrearius, a, um.

O K E.

Okenyate (in Shropshire) Uloccona, Uloccona.

Oker that Painters do use, Ochra, z, f.

O L D.

Old, Vetus, eris, adj.

An old man, Senex, is, e. z.

An old woman, Apos, is, f.

To be old (or max old) Seneco, ere. Senesco, ere.

Old age, Senectas, z, f.

E e

Old

O L.

Old Carlile (See Burgh upon Sands.)

Old Perith (in Cumberland) Voreda.

Old Radnor, Magæ, Magi, Magnæ, Magni, & Magnis.

Old town (in Herefordshire, Blestium.

O L E.

Oleron-Isle (in France) Ulcarus.

O L I.

Olive (a woman's name) Oliva, æ, f.

Oliver (a man's name) Oliverus, i, m.

O M I.

Ominous, Ominosus, a, um.

An omission, Omisio, onis, f.

To omit (or let pass) Omitto, ere.

O N E.

One, Unus, a, um.

Of one, Unalis, le, adj.

O P E.

Open law, Lex manifesta, Lex apparens. It is making of Law, which by Magna Charta, cap. 28. Bayliffs may not put men unto, upon their own bare assertions, except they have witnesses to prove their Imputation.

Operation (or working) Operatio, onis, f.

O P P.

Opportunity, Opportunitas, atis, f.

To oppose (or object) Oppono, ere.

An opposite (contrary or Antagonist) Oppositus, us, m. Antagonista, æ, m.

O R.

To oppress, Opprimo, ere.

Opprobrium, Opprobriosus, a, um.

O R.

Or, Aut, vel, five, seu, (aut) should be used in the beginning of a Sentence. (vel) in Connexion of words. (five, seu) in further proceeding of a thing pleaded, seldom using the same word twice together.

O R A.

An oration, Oratio, onis, f.

Oratory (or belonging to an Orator) Oratorius, a, um.

An Orator, Orator, oris, m.

O R B.

An orb (a sphere, or round compass) Orbis, is, m.

O R C.

An orchard, Pomarium, ii, n.

A young orchard, Plantarium, ii, n.

O R D.

To ordain (or appoint) Ordino, are.

An ordaining (or ordination) Ordinatio, onis, f.

The tryal or ordel, Ordalium, ii, n. Judicium ignis & aquæ.

Order, Ordo, inis, m.

Orderly, Ordinate, Ordinatio, adv.

An ordinance (law, decree or statute) Decretum, i, n. Statutum, i, n. Edictum, i, n.

Ordinary (or usual) Ordinarius, a, um.

An

O R.

An Ordinary, Ordinarius, ii, m.
Ordinary, is he that hath ordinary Jurisdiction in Causes Ecclesiastical, immediate to the King and his Courts of Common-Law, or the better execution of Justice; as the Bishop or any other that hath exempt and immediate Jurisdiction in Causes Ecclesiastical. It is derived *ab ordine* to put him in mind of the Duty of his Place, and of that Order and Office that he is called unto, *Cook on Lit. lib. 3. 11. Sect. 641. Cook's 2 part of institutes, cap. 19.*

Ordinarily, Ordinariè, adv.
Ordinance, Tormenta bellica.

O R E.

Ore (river in Suffolk) Orus.

O R G.

An Organ (a musical instrument) Organum, i, n.
Organ-pipes, Cantes, f. pl.
The keys of the organ, Epitoniorum manubria.
An organ-player (or organist) Organista, x, m.

O R I.

The orifice (mouth or brim of any thing) Orificium, ii, n.
Origen (a man's name) Origenes, is, m.
The Original (or first pattern) Archetypum, i, n.
An original (or beginning) Origo, inis, f. Principium, ii, n.
Originally, Originaliter, adv.

O R K.

Orkney Islands (on the coasts of

O S.

Scotland) Orcades Insulæ. Orchadia.

Orkney Island, Orkencia.

O R M.

Ormond (in Ireland) Ormandia.

O R N.

An ornament, Ornamentum, i, n.
An ornament upon the jambs of doors, Autarium, ii, n.

O R P.

An Orphan (or fatherless child) Orphanus, i, m.
Orpington (in Kent) Dorpendunum.

O R T.

Orthodox (or true and right opinion) Orthodoxia, x, f.
Orthography (or the manner of true and right writing) Orthographia, x, f.

O R Y.

Orythia, (a woman's name) Orythia, x, f.

O S B.

Osbert (a man's name) Osbertus, i, m.

O S T.

Osientation (or vain boasting) Ostentatio, onis, f.

O S W.

Oswald (a man's name) Oswaldus, i, m.

O U.

O T F.

Oxford (in Kent) Ottaforda.

O T H.

A little otherwise, Allquo secius, adv.

Otho (a man's name) Otho, onis, m.

O V E.

An oven; Farnus, i, m.

An oven's mouth, Præfurnium, ii, n.

To heat an oven, Infurno, are.

To make an oven, Furno, are.

Belonging to an oven (or made like an oven) Farnaceus, a, um.

Overs or cross a bank, Ex transverso Ripæ. Ry. 552.

Over or cross a valley, Ex transverso vallis. 2 Mon. 649.

Over or cross the water, Ex transverso aquæ. Reg. 95. Ra. Entr. 618.

Over or cross a way, Ex transverso viz. 1. Crp. 302. Eundo in transverso usque ad, 2 Mon. 425.

Overborough (in Lancashire) Calatum, Præmentonacum.

To overflow, Superfluo, ere.

Overflowed, Superfluus, a, um.

An overflowing (or inundation) Inundatio, onis, f.

To overload (or overcharge) Prægravo, are. Degravo, are.

Overloaded, Prægravatus, a, um.

The overmost part (or surface of any thing) Superficies, ei, f.

To over-reckon, Numerando fallere.

Over-sea, Transmarinus, a, um.

To over-see, Inspicio, ere.

A over-seeer (as he that over-seeeth

O U.

work-men) Inspector, oris, m. Audititor, oris, m.

The oversight (of work men, &c.) Inspector, onis, f.

An oversight (or Error) Error, oris, m.

To overthrow (or cast down) Diruo, ere. Everto, ere.

Overthrown (or turned up-side down) Dirutus, a, um. Evertus, a, um.

Overthrown (or destroyed) Prostratus, a, um. Constrernatus, a, um.

An overthrowing, Evertio, onis, f. Subversio, onis, f.

An overthrower, Evertor, oris, m.

To over-weight, Superponderare.

To overwhelm, Obruo, ere.

O U G.

It ought (or it behooveth) Oportet, debet.

O V I.

Ovid (a man's name) Ovidius, ii, m.

O U N.

An ounce weight, Unciata, z, f. Uncia, z, f.

Half an ounce, dimidium unius Unciæ.

A quarter of an ounce, Quarta unius unciæ.

O U R.

Our, Noster, ra, um.

O U S.

Ouseburn, Iſburna.

Ouse-river (in Yorkshire) Ousa.

Ouse-river (in Buckinghamshire) Usa.

Ouseford

O W.

Ouseford (or Oxford) Iſidis vadium.

Ouseney or Orſney (near Oxford) Iſidis Inſula.

O U T.

An out cry, Vociferatio, onis, f.

An out-ery of goods to be ſold, Audio, onis, f.

An out-law, Utlagatus, i, m.

An outlawry, Utlagaria, x, f.
It is the loſs or deprivation of the benefit belonging to a ſubject, that is of the King's Protection and the Realm. Heretofore none could be outlawed but for Felony, the Punishment whereof was death, but now the Law is changed. An outlawed man had then *Caput lupinum*, becauſe he might be put to death by any man, as a Wolf that hateful Beaſt might. *Dictus utlagatum quaſi extra legem poſitus. Leigh. Phil. Com. fol. 175.*

Outlawed, Utlagatus, a, um.

An outlawing, Utlagatio, onis, f.

The reſtoring of an outlawed perſon to the benefit of the Law, Inlagatio, onis, f.

An out-ſtanding, Podum, ii, n.

The outward, Extornus, a, um.

O W E.

To owe, Debeo, ere.

Owed (or that is owed) Debitus, a, um. Creditus, a, um.

To pay money that is owed, Creditas ſolvere pecunias.

An owing, Debitum, i, n. Debitio, onis, f.

Owen (a man's name) Owenus, i, m.

O W N.

An owner, Proprietarius, ii, m.

O Y.

A part owner, Parte proprietarius, ii, m.

An other man's own, Alienus, a, um.

O X E.

An ox. Bos, ovis, m.

Large fat oxen, Larini Boves.

A yoke of oxen, Celznia, x, f.

A team of oxen, Proteclum, i, n.

An ox-houſe. See Houſe.

An ox-hall, Bovellium, ii, n.

Oxe-keepers, Bovarii, orum, m. plur. Monast. Anglic. part 1. fo. 1021.

An Oxcang of land, Bovata terræ, Spel. 104. It is as much Land as one Ox can Plow. By the grant of an Oxcang of Land may paſs Meadow and Paſture. Le Phil. Com. fo. 174.

A piece of ground containing four Oxcangs, Librata terræ.

About four Oxcangs of land, Maſura terræ.

O X F.

Oxford City, where is alſo the moſt famous Univerſity in the World, Belloſitum, Iſidis vadum, Oxenforda, Oxfordia, Oxonia, Oxonium.

Biſhop of Oxford, Episcopus Oxoniensis.

O X N.

Oxney Iſle (in Kent) Oxinega.

O Y E.

Oyer and terminer, Audiendo & terminando. Is in the Intendment of our Law, a Commiſſion eſpecially granted to certain men, for the hearing and determining of

P A.

of one or more Causes. This was wont to be in use upon some sudden Outrage or Insurrection in any Place. *Crompt. Jurisdic. fol. 131, & 132.* See the Statute of Westm. 2 cap. 29. anno 13 Ed. 1. who might grant this Commission, and See *Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 100.* for the form and occasion of the Writ, as also to whom it is to be granted and whom not. See *Broke Tit. Oyer and Determiner.*

P A C.

A Pace, Passus, ūs, m. Gradus, ūs, m. Vestigium, ii, n.

A pace of five feet, containing two steps, and by this pace are miles measured, Passus major.

A pace of two feet and a half, a step, which is the distance from the heel of the binder foot, to the toe of the fore foot, Passus minor.

To pacify (or appease) Pacifico, are.

A pack, Sarcina, z, f. Sagma, z, f.

A small pack, Sarnicūla, z, f.

To make packs, Sarcino, are.

Burdened with packs, Sarcinatus, a, um.

Of or belonging to packs, Sarcinālis, le.

A pack-cloth, Sequestria, z, f. Involutum mercium.

A pack-horse, Jumentum, i, n.

A pack-saddle, Sagma, atis. n. Clitellæ, arum, f. Dorsuarium, ii, n.

A pack of mercery wares, Pacum merceriz. Pry. 197.

Pack-thread, Filum Sarginarium,

P A.

P A D.

A padlock, Sera catenata.

P A G.

A page, Pagius, ii, m. 1 Mon. 816. 2 Mon. 935. García, onis, m. Spel. 309. Ry. 92. 156. 177. Assecla, z, m. Pedissequus, i, m.

A page of a book, Pagina, z, f.

A pageant, Castellulum, li, n.

P A I.

A pail to carry water in, Stūla, z, f.

A milk-pail, Mulctrum, i, n. A wreath under a pail, Cestillus, i, m.

Pain, Dolor, oris, m.

Pain fort and dure, Poena fortis & dura. It is a Punishment for those arraigned for Felony that stand mute.

Painols (the Family) Pagenelli.

To paint, Pingo, ere.

To paint out, Delinco, ere.

Painted, Pictus, a, um.

Half-painted, Semipictus, a, um.

Painted colours, Pigmentum, i, n.

A maker (or seller) of printed colours, Pigmentarius, ii, m.

A painter, Pictor, oris, m.

A painting, Pigmentatio, onis, f. Pictio, onis, f.

Of or for painting, Pictorius, a, um.

Paint for the cheeks (or women's painting) Fucus, i, m.

A pair, Par, aris, m.

P A L.

A Palace (or Court of a King) Palatium, ii, n. Regia, z, f.

Palace

P A.

Palace at Greenwich, built by Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, Placentia.

A county Palatine, Comitatus Palatinus. Spel. 168.

A pale, Palus, i, m. Pry. 383. R. a. Ent. 646. Palicium, ii, n. 2 Mon. 420.

To pale (or bedge in wist pales) Vallo, arc.

A palfrey (Horse) Palafredus, i, m. Palfredus, i, m. Palefridus, i, m.

A palfrey-keeper, Agaso, onis, m. Equiso, onis, m.

Pallas (a woman's name) Pallas, adis, f.

A pallet-bed, Palea, x, f. Stratum, i, n. Grabatus, i, m.

The palm of the hand, Palma, x, f. Canum manus, Vola manus.

A palm in measure, the breadth of four fingers, Palmus, i, m.

Palm Sunday, Dominica palmarum.

A palmer (or feruler) Ferula, x, f.

A palmist (or diviner by the palm of the hand) Chirōmantes, is, m.

Palmistry, Chiromantia, x, f.

The palsy, Pārālysis, is, f.

Sick of the palsy, Paralyticus, a, um.

P A M.

A pamphlet, Pamphletum, i, n.

P A N.

A pan, Patella, x, f.

A warming-pan, Calefactorium, ii, n. Thermoclinium, ii, n.

A dripping-pan, Degutturium, ii, n.

A frying-pan, Sartago, inis, f. Frietorium, ii, n.

P A.

A close-stool-pan, Lasanum, i, n.

A chafing-dish-pan, Ignitabulum, i, n.

A pancake, Lägānum, i, n. Panis testuaceus.

The paunch (or lower part of the belly) Abdomen, inis, n. Alvus, i, f. & m. Omasum, i, n.

A pane of glass, Quadra vitrea.

A pane of wainscot, Quadra lignea.

A Pannel, Panellum, i, n. It is an English word, and signifieth a little part, for a Pane is a part, and a Pannel a little part (as a Pannel of Wainscot, a Pannel of a Saddle, and a Pannel of a Parchment, wherein the Jurors names are written and annexed to the writ,) and a Jury is said to be impannelled when the Sheriff hath entred their names into the Pannel, or little piece of Parchment, in Pannello assise. Cook on Lit. lib. 2. c. 2. Sect. 234.

The pannel of a horse; Dorfuale, lis, n. Stratum, i, n.

A pannier, Fiscina, x, f. Canistrum, i, n. Panarium, ii, n.

Pant river (in Essex) Pente fluvius.

A pantler, Panarius, ii, m. Panitorius, ii, m.

A pantry, Panarium, ii, n. Panitra, x, f. Cerealium, ii, n.

P A P.

Paper, Papyrus, i, f. Charta, x, f.

Fine paper, Charta angusta.

Paper imperial (or royal) Charta Claudiana, Charta Regia, vel Imperialis.

Blotting, sinking paper, Charta Bibula.

Brown (or cap) paper to wrap wares in, Charta Emporetica.

Paper

P A.

Paper not written on, Charta pura.

Wast paper, Schediasma, atis, n.

A sheet of paper, Scheda, x, f.

A leaf of paper, Scheda, folium.

A quire or ream of paper, Scapus, i, m.

A coronet of paper used by Grocers, Cuculium, ii, n.

A small piece of paper, Chartula, x, f.

Paper-mills, Chartariz officinz.

A maker of paper, Chartarius, ii, m. Papyri confector.

A paper merchant, Chartularius, ii, m.

A seller of paper, Pāpyrōpōla, x, m. Chartōpōla, x, m.

Made of paper, Chartaceus, a, um.

Belonging to paper, Chastarius, a, um.

A pap, Mamma, x, f.

Pap Castle (in Cumberland) Apiacum, Epeiacum, Epiacum.

P A R.

A paradox (or matter contrary to common opinion) Paradoxum, i, n.

A paragraph in writing, whatsoever is contained in one sentence, Paragraphus, i, m.

A parapet, Lorica, x, f. Valium paris pectori altitudinis.

A paraphrase (or plain interpretation of a thing) Paraphrasis, is, f.

A paraphrast, Paraphrasta, x, m.

To parboil, Semicoquo, ere.

Parboiled, Semicoctus, a, um.

A parcel, Parcella, x, f. Particula, x, f.

To parcel out, Parcello, are. Ra. Entr. 2.

By parcels, Particulatim, adv.

Parcenary (or joynr semancy) Paragium, ii, n. Participatio, onis, f.

Parchment (or vellum) Pergamēna, x, f. Membrana, x, f.

P A.

A little skin (or piece of parchment) Membranula, x, f.

A parchment-maker, Membranarius, ii, m.

Parchment making, or the place where parchment is sold, Membranaria, x, f.

Of, or belonging to parchment, Membranaceus, a, um.

Parco Frasso, Is a writ that lyeth against him that violently breaketh a Pound, and taketh our Beasts thence, which, upon some trespass done upon another Man's Ground, are lawfully impounded. Regist. Orig. fol. 166. Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 100.

To pardon, Pardon, are.

A pardon, Pardonatio, onis, f. Pardonatio, onis, f. It is the forgiving an offence against the King.

To pare, Decortico, are.

To pare or clipp, Reseco, are.

To pare or scrape away, Abrado, ere.

A parent (father or mother) Patrens, tis, c. g.

Parentage (or kindred) Parentela, x, f.

To parget (or plaister) Crusto, are.

To new parget (or white line) Interpolo, are.

Parget (or plaister) Cimentum, i, n.

Marble parget, Crustiz Numidiz.

Pargeted (covered with thin flakes of marble thin shelled) Crustatus, a, um.

A pargeter (or plaisterer) Cimentarius, ii, m. Crustarius, ii, m.

A pargeting of walls, Incrustatio, onis, f.

A paring (shred, or that which is pared off) Resegmen, inis, n.

A parish, Parochia, x, f.

P. A.

A parishioner, Parœcus, ci, m.
Parochianus, i, m.

A park, Parcus, i, m.

The keeper of a park, Parcarius, ii, m. Ra. Entr. 75. Placit. Cor. 18. Stat. de Malefactoribus in Parcis.

The game of a park, Venaria Parc. Ra. Entr. 75.

Parliament, Parlamentum, i, n.
It is the Assembly of the King and the three Estates of the Realm, viz. The Lords Spiritual, the Lords Temporal, and Commons, for the debating of Matters touching the Common-wealth, and especially the making and correcting of Laws, which Assembly or Court is of all others the highest, and of greatest Authority, as you may read in Sir Thomas Smith de Rep. Angl. lib. 2. cap. 1. Cambd. Brit. and Crompt. Jurisdic. fol. i. & seq. The institution of this Court Polydor. Virgil. lib. 11. of his Chronicles, referreth after a sort to Hen. 1. yet confesseth that it was used before, tho' very seldom. See more of the course and order of this Parliament, in Crompt. Juris. fol. 1. & seq. and Powel alias Hooker in his Book purposely written of this matter.

A parlour (or inner room) Parloria, z, f. Conclavium, ii, n. Cenaculum, li, n.

A waiter in the parlour, Triclinarius, ii, m.

Parnel (a woman's name) Petronella, z, f.

Parole, Loquela, z, f. It is a French word, signifying as much as *Diffio*, *Allocutio*, *Sermo*, *Vox*. It is used in Kitch. fol. 193. for a Plea in Court. It is also some time joyned with Lease, as Lease-parol, that is Lease per parole, a Lease by word of mouth.

P. A.

A parricide (a killer of his father or mother) Patricida, z, m.

A parson (or rector of a church) Persona, z, f.

A personage, Personatus, tis, m.

A partner in a personage, Porconarius pro portionaris.

Partable, Partibilis, le.

To partake (of part and take) Participo, are.

A part (piece or share) Pars, tis, f.

A small part (or portion) Portiuncula, z, f.

Parted, Partitus, s, unt.

Parthenia (a woman's name) Parthenia, z, f.

Partial, Partialis, le, adj.

Particular, Particularis, re, adj.

A partition, Partitio, onis, f.

A partition-wall which belongeth to two rooms, Paries intergermus.

Partitio faciendo, Is a writ that lyeth for those that hold Lands or Tenements pro indiviso, and would sever to every one his part, against him or them that refuse to join in partition, as Coparceners, and Tenants in Gavel-kind. Old nat. brev. fol. 142. Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 61. Regist. Orig. fol. 76. 316. and Regist. Judic. fol. 80. and the new Book of Entries verbo Partition.

A partlet (or neckerchief) Mammillare, is, n. Amiculum, li, n.

A partner (or a complice) Particeps, ipis, adj. Partiarus, ii, m.

A joint partner with another in office and duty, Jugales.

Part owner, Parte proprietarius, ii, m.

Party peers, Columnæ partibiles.

P. A. S.

Paschal (a man's name) Paschalis, m.

Passage, Passagium, ii, n. Co. Ent. 521. Brac. 163. 8. Co. 46. Ry.

F f

258.

P A.

258. 344. Lex. 91. It signifieth is our Common Law, the hire that a Man payeth for being transported over Sea. Anno 4. Ed. 3. cap. 7. or over any River. West. 2. cap. 25. anno. 13 Ed. 1.

Safe passage (guidage) Guidagium, ii, n.

To pass (or go by) Praterco, ire. Transico, are.

To pass as present till further examination, Debere esse.

To pass, Passio, are.

A passenger (or way-faring man) Viator, oris, m.

A passenger, Vector, oris, m.

Past (or dough) Massa, z, f.

Past-past, Crustulata, z, f.

Stationer's past, Colla, z, f.

The pasterns of a horse, Suffrago, inis, f.

All kind of pastry work, pies or baked meats, Dulcia, z, f.

A pasty or pie, Artocreas, atis, n. Minutal dulciarium, Crustulatum, i, n.

A pastler (or maker of cakes) Crustularius, ii, m. Cupedinarium, ii, m.

A Pastry, Artocrearium, ii, n.

A grazing or pasturing of Cattle, Pascuagium, ii, n.

Pasturing, Pasturatio, onis, f.

A depasturing, Depasturatio, onis, f.

To pasture, Pasturo, are.

To depasture, Depasturo, are.

Pasture ground, Pascuum, ui, n.

P A T.

To patch (or repair) Sarcio, ire.

A patent (or letter patent of a Prince) Literæ Patentēs. (i. e.) Grants made by the King under Great Seal.

A patentee, Concessus per literas patentēs.

A pattern (or example) Exemplar, aris, n.

P A.

A path (or foot way) Semita, z, f. Callis, is, m.

A patriarch (or chief father) Patriarcha, z, m.

Patrick (a man's name) Patricius, ii, m.

Patrimony (or inheritance) Patrimonium, ii, n.

Patrington (in Yorkshire) Prætorium.

A patron, Patronus, i, m. Isore that hath the advowson or Presentation to a Church.

Patronage, Patronagium, ii, n.

A patten (or wooden shoe) Calopodium, ii, n. Cuspus, i, m. Solea lignea.

P A U.

To pave, (or make pavements) Pavo, ire. Pavimento, are. Stratumino, are. Pavimentum Sternere Lapidibus.

A pavement, Pavimentum, i, n.

Paved, Pavimentatus, a, um. Stratus, a, um.

To pave all through, Perstrino, ere.

Paved all through, Perstratus, a, um.

Paving (as of causeys or ways) Pavimentatio, onis, f. Stratura, z, f.

Money for paving of streets (or highways) Paviagium, ii, n.

A paving beetle or such like thing wherewith they trim pavements, Pavicula, z, f. Fistuca, z, f.

To pave the floors, Ruderare Pavimenta.

A paver, Pavitor, oris, m.

A pavillion (or tent) Pavilio, onis, f. Fry. 1. 6. Sape, Tentorium, ii, n. Papilio, onis, f.

A pavillion (or canopy over a bed) Conopeum, ei, n.

Paul (a man's name) Paulus, i, m. The

PE.

The conversion of St. Paul, Festum Conversionis Sancti Pauli.

To paunch (or unbowel) Exentero, are.

Paunton (in Lincolnshire) ad Pontem.

To pause (or rest) Pauso, are. Spatium interponere.

A pause, Pausa, z, f.

P A W.

A paw (or foot of a Beast) Ungula, z, f.

A pawn (or pledge) Pignus, eris, & oris, n.

To pawn Oppignero, are. Pignero, are.

A pawning, Oppignratio, onis, f.

Laid to pawn, Pigneratitius, a, um.

A pawn-broker, Hypothecarius, ii, m. Pigneratitius creditor. Pignerator, oris, m.

P A Y.

To pay, Paio, are. 2 Inst. 456. Solvo, are.

A soldier's pay (or wages) Stipendium, ii, n.

A pay-master, Distributor, oris, m.

Payment, Paiagia, z, f. R.Y. 565. Solutio, onis, f.

A payment of corn to the King by way of purveyance, Coragium, ii, n.

P E A.

Peace (or concord) Pax, acis, f.

To make peace, Pacifico, are.

A peace maker, Pacificator, oris, m. Pacarius, ii, m.

Peace-making, Pacificatio, onis, f.

A Peach, Malum Persicorum.

A Peacock, Pavo, onis, m.

A Pea-ben, Pava, z, f.

A Peach (for a Hawk or Bird) Ames, is, f.

A Peak, Velamen pro fronte.

A Pear, Pyrum, i, n.

PE.

A Katern Pear, Pyrum crustumium.

A Pear-Apple, Melapium, ii, n.

A Pear-Tree, Pyrus, i, f.

A Choak-Pear-Tree, Piraster, tri, m.

A Pearl, Margarita, z, f.

A Necklace of Pearls, Monile Margaritarum.

A Seller of Pearls, Margaritarius, ii, m.

Pease (a kind of Pulse) Pisum, i, n.

P E B.

A Pebble-Stone, Calculus, li, m.

P E C.

Peche (the Family) De Peccato.

A Peck, Modiolus, i, m.

Peckirk near Crowland, Pegelandia.

Peculiar (or proper) Peculiaris, re, adj.

Peculiarly (or properly) Peculiariter, adv.

P E D.

The half round elevations upon the pedestal, Scamilli imparer.

A Pedlar (he that maketh merchandizing of little things) Cocio, onis, m. Particus, i, m. Frivolarius, ii, m. Perpolia, z, m.

A Pedlar's trade in going from town to town to sell Wares, Vellatura, z, f.

Pedlar's Packs, Egina, orum, n.

P E E.

A Peel to set bread in the oven, Infurnibulum, li, n.

A Peer (as at Dover) Pera, z, f.

A Peer or Lamborn by the shoar side, Pharos, i, m.

Peers (or States of the Realm) Pares. (i. e.) those that be of the Nobility of the Realm, and

P E.

Lords of the Parliament, See *Stowford Pl. Cor. lib. 3. cap. Trial per les Peers*, The Reason whereof is, because there is a distinction of Degrees in our Nobility, yet in all publick actions they are equal: as in their voices in Parliament, and in passing upon the Trial of any Nobleman, &c. We have no set number of them, because the number of our Nobles may be more or less as it pleaseth the King.

P E I.

Pierce (a man's name) *Piercius*, ii, m.

To pierce (or bore) *Foro*, are. *Perforo*, are.

A piercer (or wimble) *Terebra*, x, f.

A Peice (or gobbet) *Frustrum*, i, n.

A Peice (or fragment of any thing) *Fragmentum*, i, n. *Pecia*, x, f.

To peice one thing with another, *Afluo*, ere.

To pull in peices, *Discerpo*, ere.

A Fowling-peice (or hand-Gun) *Avium Bombarda*.

Peiton (the Family) *De Pavilliano*. *Peitonus*.

A peitrel (or breast-leather of a horse) *Antilena*, x, f.

P E L.

Pelf (goods and chattels) *Palfra*, x, f.

A Pellet (or Plummer) *Glands*, dis, f.

A Pellet of Lead, *Plumbata*, x, f.

Pellets of bread or paff, where-with *Capons* or other Fowls are crammed, *Turunda*, x, f.

Pelt, *Pellicea*, x, f.

A Pelt (or Hide) *Pellis*, is, f. *Tergus*, oris, n. *Melota*, x, f.

A Pelt-man, *Pelliparius*, ii, m. *Pellio*, onis, m.

P E.

A Pelt-man's trade, *Pelliparium*, ii, n.

P E N.

Penance, *Pœnitentia*, x, f. *Tæna*, x, f.

A Pencil, *Penicillum*, i, n.

Pendants, *Penultima*, ium, n.

Penelope (a woman's name) *Penelope*, Indecl.

A Pen to write withal, *Penna*, x, f. *Calamus*, i, m.

A Pen-case, *Pennarium*, ii, n. *Calamarium*, ii, n. *Forulus*, i, m.

A Pen-man, *Librariolus*, li, m.

A Pen-knife, *Scalpellum*, i, n.

Of a Pen, *Pennarius*, a, um.

A Penny, *Denarius*, ii, m. *Denariolus*, i, m. 2 fnt. 172.

A Pension (or ordinary Payment) *Pensio*, onis, f.

A Pensioner, *Pensionarius*, ii, m.

A Pent house (to keep off rain) *Subgrunda*, x, f. *Imbricamentum*, i, n.

Compluvium, ii, n. *Stillarium*, ii, n. *Appendix*, icis, f.

A Pentice (or shed covered with boards) *Penticia*, x, f.

Penury, *Penuria*, x, f.

P E O.

People of Affinshire (in Scotland) *Cerones*.

People of Atterish or *Attean* (in Ireland) *Auterii*.

People of Belgium about *Mistrail*, *Morini*.

People of Berkshire, &c. *Attebatii*.

People of Britain, *Britanni*, *Britones*.

People of Britany (in France) *Veneti*.

People of Bugaban (in Scotland) *Taizali*.

People of Buckingham, *Bedford*, and *Herefordshires*, *Cattidunani*.

Cat.

P E.

Catticuelani, Cathicudani, Ca-
uellani, Cattieuchlani.

People of Cardiganshire, Ceretici.

People of Carmarthenshire, Mu-
edunenses.

People of Carriſ (in Scotland)
Novantes.

People of Cathness (in Scotland)
Catini.

People about Cork (in Ireland)
Vodiz & Udiz, Corionei.

People of Cheshire, or adjoining to
it, Cangî, Ceangi, Conganii.

People of Donegal or Tyrconel (in
Ireland) Rhobogdii, Vennicnii.

People of Cumberland, Cumbri.

People of Desmond (in Ireland)
Ibèrni, Oûterni.

People of Gluidesdale (in Scot-
land) Damnii.

People of Dorsetshire, Doroten-
ses, Durotriges, Murotriges, Su-
motriges.

People of Galloway in Scotland
and Cunningham, Novantz, No-
vantes.

People of Conaght (in Ireland)
Ganganî.

People of Devonshire and Cornwall,
Damnonii, Danmonii, Dumnonii,
Dunmonii, Oſtzi, Oſtiones.

People of Eskedale, &c. (in Scot-
land) Horeſti, Horreſti.

People of the Fennes, Gitvii.

People of Fermanagh (in Ireland)
Erdini.

People of France towards the Bri-
tiſh Sea, Oſiſini, Oſiſmii.

People of Gloucestershire, and Ox-
fordshire, Dobuni, Bodnii.

People of Hampshire, Meandari.

People of Holderness (in York-
shire) Parifi.

People of Ireland, Cauçi, Chau-
ci, Eblani, Iberi, Iverni, Simeni,
Uterni.

P E.

People of Lancashire, &c. Bri-
gantes.

People of Lennox (in Scotland,
&c.) Canovaci, Carnonacz.

People of Liddesdale, &c. (in
Scotland) Elgovz, Selgovz.

People of Man-Island, Mannenſes.

People of Meanborow, East and
West Mean (in Hampshire) Mean-
vari.

People of Mernis (in Scotland)
Vernicones.

People of Middlesex, Hertford-
shire, &c. Trinoantes, Trinoban-
tes, Trinovantes.

People of Mounſter (in Ireland)
Concani.

People of West-Mounſter, Luceni,
Velabri.

People of Murrey (in Scotland)
Vacomagi.

People of Northamptonshire, Lei-
ceſter, Rutland, Lincoln, Derby, and
Nottinghamshire, Coritani, Cori-
tavi.

A Petty People in Northumber-
land or adjoining to it, Fiſburgingi.

People of Northumberland, Hym-
brionenſes, Meatz, Nordhumbri,
Northanimbri, Northimbri, Ot-
tadeni, Ottadini, Taizales, Ver-
nicones.

People of north-Wales, Geminiî,
Ordevices, Ordolucz, Ordovices.

People of Radnorſhire, Mageſetz.

People of Ross in Scotland Cantz.

People of Scotland, Scoti, Ducali-
donii, Veſauriones.

People of Scilly-Islands, Melanch-
lani.

People of Somersetshire, Wilſhire,
and Hampshire, Belgz, Somerſeti.

People of South-Wales, Silures.

People of Staffordshire, Cornavii,
Mediterranci Angli.

People of Strathnaver (in
Scotland)

P E.

Scotland) Cornabii, Cornabui Logi.

People of Suffolk, Norfolk, Cam-
bridge, Huntingdonshires, Iceni,
Ceni-magni, Icini.

People of Surrey and the Sea-
coasts of Hampshire, Regni, Sou-
thregientes.

People of Teisidale, Twedale, &c.
(in Scotland) Gadeni, Ladeni.

People of Ulster (in Ireland) Vo-
luntii, Darni.

People of Warwick, Worcester,
Stafford, Shropshire, Cheshire, Cor-
navii.

People of Waterford, Kilkenny,
parts of Wexford (in Ireland) Bri-
gantes.

People of West-Wales, Demetz,
Dimetz.

People of Worcestershire, Wiccii,
Hwicci.

People of Turfshire, Westmorland,
Durham, Lancashire, Cumberland,
Brigantes, Brigz, Jugantes.

People of Wiltshire, Willati,
Wiltenies.

People over-against the Isle of
Wight, Gevissi.

People (or Nation) Populus, li,
m. Plebs, is, f.

The common people, Vulgus, gi,
m, & n.

P E P.

Pepper, Piper, &ris, n. plur. caret.

P E R.

Peradventure, Fortè, adv.

A perch or pole (a measure) Per-
tica, z, f. Stat. de Terris mensu-
rand. Pertica 16 Pedum, 2. Mon.
1012. 15 Pedum & dimidium. 2
Mon. 157. 18 Pedum. 2. Mon.
157. 18 Pedum & dimidium.
2. Mon. 828. 20 pedum, 2. Mon.

P E.

21. 204. Ry. 349. 24 pedum. 2.
Mon. 608. 25 pedum. 2. Ma
1007.

A perch of land, Pertica vel
Perticata terræ.

Perdition (or destruction) Perdi-
tio, onis, f.

Perdonatio Vilagaria, Is the
form of Pardon for him, that for
not coming to the King's Courts
Outlawed, and afterwards of his
own accord yieldeth himself to
Prison. Regist. Judicial. fol. 28.

Peregrine (a man's name) Per-
grinus, i, m.

Peremptory, Peremptorius, a, um.

Perfect (exact or complete) Per-
fectus, a, um.

To perfect (or make perfect) Per-
ficio, ere. Consummo, are.

To perform, Performo, are.

Performance, Performatio, onis, f.

To perfume, Odoro, are. Suffu-
migo, are.

A perfume, Suffimentum, i, n.
Odoramen, inis, n.

Perfumed, Suffitus, a, um. Odo-
ratus, a, um.

A maker of perfumes, Odorari-
us, ii, m. Suffitor, oris, m.

A perfumer (or seller of perfumes)
Unguentarius, ii, m. Seplariarius,
ii, m.

A perfuming pan, Acerra, z, f.
Thuribulum, li, n.

Perinde valere, Is a Dispen-
sation granted to a Clerk, that be-
ing defective in his Capacity to a
Benefice, or other Ecclesiastical
Function, is de Facto admitted un-
to it, and it hath the Appellation
of the words which make the fa-
culty as effectual to the party dis-
pensd with at the time of his ad-
mission.

To perish, Pereo, ire,

Old Perish (in Cumberland) Pe-
rianæ, Voreda.

To perjure, Perjuro, aro.

Perjured, Perjuratus, a, um.

Perjury, Perjuratio, onis, f. Per-
juriū, li, n. If a man swear to
me that he will pay to him twenty
Pound which he oweth him
at a certain day, and at the day
of the Payment, he may
not be sued in the Spiritual Court
for the Perjury, because an Action
of Debt lyeth at the Common-
Law for the Principal: But 34
H. 6. It is said, That if a man
buy a Horse for five Pound, *Sol-
vendum* such a day, and sweareth
to make Payment at the day, but
when the day is come, faileth of
Payment, an Action of debt lyeth
at the Common Law, and ano-
ther at the Spiritual Law, *pro La-
sione fidei*. If a man catcheth ano-
ther Perjured man, he may have
his Action upon his Case, because
it must be intended contrary to
his Oath in a Judicial Proceed-
ing: but for calling him a for-
sworn man, no Action doth lie,
because the forswearing may be
Extra-judicial: *Cook's 3. part of*
his Instit. c. 74.

To permit (suffer, or let) Per-
mitto, ere. Sino, ere.

It is permitted, Licet; licuit;
and Licitum est.

Permutation, Permutatio, onis, f.

Permutatione Archidiaconatus
*& Ecclesie eidem annexæ, cum Bo-
nificis & præbendis*, Is a writ to an
Ordinary, commanding him to
admit a Clerk to a Benefice, upon
Exchange made with another;
Registr. Orig. fol. 307. A.

Pernicious (or very hurtful) Per-
niciosus; a, um.

A perpendicular (or plumb-line)
Perpendiculum, li, n.

Perpetual, Perpetuus, a, um.

Perplexed, Perplexus, a, um.

Perplexity, Perplexitas, atis, f.

A Person, Persona, æ, f.

Persons cast away at Sea, Nau-
fraga corpora.

Personable, Personabilis, le, adj.
One who may maintain a Plea
in a Court, *qui habet personam*
standi in Judio.

Personal, Personalis, le, adj. It
hath in our Common Law one
strange signification, being joined
with the Substantive, Things,
Goods or Chattels, as Things
Personal, Goods Personal, Chata-
tels Personal; for thus it signifieth
any Corporeal and moveable
thing belonging to any man, be
it quick or dead. So it is used in
*West. part. 2. symb. Tit. Indict-
mentis Sect. 48.* in these words:
Theft is an unknown felonious
taking away of another man's
moveable personal Goods; and
again fol. 61. Larceny is a felon-
ous taking away of another man's
moveable personal Goods. And
Kitchin fol. 139. in these words:
where personal things shall be gi-
ven to a Corporation; as a Horse,
Cow, an Ox, Sheep, Hogs,
or or other Goods, &c. *Stamf.
pl. Cor. fol. 25. Consecratio rei a-
lienæ* is to be understood of things
personal, for in things real it is
not Felony; as the cutting of a
Tree is not Felony.

To persuade (induce, or move to
do a thing) Persuadeo, ere.

To peruse, or overlook Recog-
nosco, &c.

A perwig (or perwig) Galer-
culum, li, n. Capillaumentum
factitium

P E.

ſeditium. Coma Adoptiva.

P E S.

A peſſary or other ſuppoſitory of ſoft wool, Peſſus, i, m.

A peſtle (or pounder) Piſtillum, i; n. Fraſtillum, i, n. Teratrum, i, n. Tritorium, ii, n.

To beat or pound with a peſtle, Pinſo, ere. Tero, ere.

P E T.

Peter (a man's name) Petrus, i, m.

St. Peter's Chair, Feſtum Sancti Petri in Cathedra.

St. Peter and St. Paul's day, Feſtum Sanctorum Petri & Pauli Apoſtolorum.

Peterborow, Petriburgus, Petro- polis.

Biſhop of Peterborow, Epiſcopus Petriburgenſis.

A peſticon for a Woman, Induſium, ii, n. Subnucula muliebris.

Petit Larceny, Parvum Latrocinium.

*Petit Treason, Parva Proditio. In true French, is petite Trahaiſon, (i. e.) proditio minor, Treason in a leſſer or lower kind; for where- as Treason in the higheſt Kind, is an Offence done againſt the ſe- curity of the Common wealth. Weſt. part. 2. Symb. Tit. Indiſt- menta. Sect. 63. Petit Treason is of this nature, though not ſo expreſſy as the other. Petit Treason is a Killing of any to whom Private Obedience is due; as for a Ser- vant to kill his Maſter or Miſtreſs, a Wife her Husband, a Child her Father, or Mother, a Clerk his Ordinary, to whom he oweth Canonical Obedience. *Stamf. Pl. Cor. Lib. 1. c. 44.**

If a Servant procure another to

P E.

*kill his Maſter, and he kill him in his Servant's preſence, this is Petit Treason in the Servant, and Murder in the other; but if it be in his abſence, the Servant is only Accessary to the Murder, becauſe the Principal is not a Traytor, and the Accessary ſhould not be in worſe condition than the Principal. *Leigh. Phil. Com. fol. 229, 230.**

*A Maid conſpired with a Stran- ger to rob her Miſtreſs, and in the night-time let him in at the door, and led him to her Miſtreſs bed with a Candle, and the stran- ger killed her, the Servant ſaying or doing nothing but holding the Candle, this was Petit Treason in her. *L. Dyer Ter. Hil. Ann. 2 & 3 P. & M. See Crompt. Juſtice of Peace, fo. 2.* where he addeth divers other Examples to thoſe of *Stamford* for the Punishment of Petit Treason. See alſo the Sta- tute anno 22. H. 8. cap. 14.*

*Petition, Petitio, onis, f. It hath a General Signification, for all Intreaties, made by an infe- rior to a Superiour, and eſpeci- ally to one having Jurisdiction; but moſt eſpecially it is uſed for that remedy which the Subject hath to help a wrong done by the King: For the King hath it by Prerogative, that he may not be ſued upon a Writ, *Stamford pr- rog. c. 15.* whom alſo read cap. 22. And a Petition in this Caſe, is either general or ſpecial. It is called General of the General Concluſion, ſet down in the ſame, viz. that the King do him Right and Reason, whereupon follow- eth a General Indorſement up- on the ſame, let Right be done to*

P I.

to the Parties. Petition special is where the Conclusion is special for this or that; and the Indorsement to that is likewise special. See the Rest Chap. 22.

Peto (the Family) De Pictavia, & Peto.

P E W.

A pew in a Church, Podium, ii. n. Subsellium Templorum, Sedile, lii, n.

Pewter, Plumbum argentarium vel candidum. Stannum, i, n.

Pewter vessels, Vasa Stannea.

A pewterer, Stannarius, ii, m.

P H E.

A pheasant, Phasianus, i, m.

A pheasant hen, Phasiana, x, f.

He that keepeth, or breedeth pheasants, Phasianarius, ii, m.

Belonging to a Pheasant, Phasianus, a, um.

P H I.

Philibert (a man's name) Philibertus, i, m.

Phillida (a woman's name) Phillida, x, f.

Philip (a man's name) Philippus, i, m.

Philip (a woman's name) Philippa, x, f.

St. Philip and Jacob's day, Festum Sanctorum Philippi & Jacobi Apostolorum.

Phillis (a woman's name) Phillis, is, f.

Philomela (a woman's name) Philomela, x, f.

Philosophy, Philosophia, x, f.

A philosopher, Philosophus, i, m.

Phineas (a man's name) Phineas, x, m.

P H L.

Phlebotomy (or letting of blood) Phlebotomia, x, f.

P I.

P H Y.

Physick, Medicina, x, f. Ars medica.

To minister physick, Potio, are. Curo, are.

A Doctor of Physick, Medicus Doctor.

A Physician, Medicus, i, m.

A physician's fee, Sostium, tri, n.

Picage, Picagium, ii, n. (i. e.)

Money paid in Fairs to the Lord of the Soil for breaking ground to set up Booths or Standings.

A pick-ax, Marra, x, f. Rutum, i, n.

An ear-picker, Auriscalpium, ii, n.

A tooth picker, Dentiscalpium, ii, n.

Pickle (or Brine) Salsilago, inis, f. Salsugo, inis, f. Liquamentum Sallum, Salfamentorum liquor.

A pickling (or saucing) Conditura, x, f.

Pickle (or sauce) Condimentum, i, n.

To pickle, Salio, ire. Muria sive Salsugine condire.

One that sells pickles, Liquaminarius, ii, m. Conditamentarius, ii, m.

Pickle for Fish, Tharia, x, f.

Pickled herrings, Halec muria durata, sive Conditanea, Halec Muriatica

Serving for pickle, Conditamentarius, a, um.

A picture, Pictura, x, f.

To picture (or make pictures) Picturo, are. Delineo, are.

The first draught of a picture, Catagraphe, es, f.

A picture-drawer, Delineator, oris, m.

Adorn'd with pictures, Picturatus, a, um.

Of a picture, Picturalis, le.

G g

Picts

P I.

Picts (a People of Britain) Picti.
Picts Country, Pictavia, Pictandia.
Picts wall, Hadriani murus, Murus Picticus, Vallum.

P I E.

A piece, Pécia, æ, f.
Pie-powder Court, Curia pedis pulverizati. It signifieth a Court held in Fairs, for the Redress of all disorders committed within them: which because it is summary, *De plano & sine figura iudicii*; It hath the name of dusty feet, which we commonly get by sitting near the ground, or rather from the Country mens dusty shoes, of this, (see *Crompt. Jurisd. fol. 221*. Of this Court read the Statute anno 17 Ed. 4. cap. 2. The stile of the Pie-powder Court held in the Close of S. Bartholomew the Great, near West Smithfield, London, with the Licence granted by the Steward of that Court, for selling meat and drink during three days, is thus, *Curia pedis pulverizati Domini Regis tenta infra pracinctum Sancti Bartholomei magni juxta West Smithfield London, tempore Ferie ibidem, videlicet in Vigilia Festi Sancti Bartholomei, in Festum Sancti Bartholomei, & in crastino die post Festum prædictum. Anno Regni Regis Gulielmi Tertii Dei Gratia Anglie, &c. Underimo, Egidius Wilks venit hic in Curia & petiit licentiam Curia pro venditione Esculentis & Poculentis infra jurisdictionem Ferie pro tempore prædicto, & super se bene habendum ei comeditur, &c. per Cur.*

To pierce (or bore) Penetro, are.
Pierced, Penetratus, a, um.

A piercer, Penetrator, oris, m.

A piercing, Penetratio, onis, f.

Pierpont (the Family) De Petra Ponte.

P I.

P I G.

A pigeon, Columba, æ, f.
A pigeon-house, Columbarium, ii, n.

A pig (or little young swine) Porculus, i, m. Porcellus, i, m.

A sow-pig, Sūcula, æ, f.

A brar-pig, Verres, is, m.

A shot or pig, Nelrens, tis, m.

A pig's trough, Lapista porcina.

A pightell, Pightellum, ii, 2.
 Fo. 144. Lex 9. Piæellum, i, 2.
 (i. e.) a Pingle or little Close.

P I K.

A pike (or spear) Lancea, æ, f.
 Halta, æ, f.

A pike-man, Hastatus, i, m.
 Lancearius, ii, m.

P I L.

A pile (or heap) of wood, Moles, is, f. Strues, is, f. Meta Lignorum.

A pile, Sublica, æ, f. Pila, æ, f.

The piles (or emerrids) in the Fundament of a man, Hæmorrhoids, idis, f.

A pilgrimage, Peregrinatio, onis, f.
To pill (or take off the bark) Decortico, are.

A pill (in physick) Pillula, æ, f.

A pillar, Columna, æ, f. Pila, æ, f.

A little pillar, Columella, æ, f.

A little pillar set on a greater, Epythilium, ii, n.

A chief pillar, or buttress, Anteris, idis, f. Erisma, arum, f.

Chief pillars, Antes, ium, m.

A square or flat sided pillar, Stela, æ, f. Pila, æ, f.

The foot of a pillar that sustainer anything, Basis, is, f.

The place between two pillars, Intercolumnium, ii, n.

The shaft of a pillar between the Chapter and the Base, Scapus, i, m.

The

P I.

The nether part of a pillar's foot bearing the form of a four square side stone, Plinthis, is, f.

The blunter part of a pillar, in the very top like a goat's nose, Sima, x, f.

Those parts in furrowed pillars which stand up higher than the furrows or gutters, Strix, arum, f.

The rundle in the bottom of a pillar, Scotia, x, f.

The border above the Chapter of a pillar (the Freeze) Zophorus, i, m.

The foot-stool of a pillar, Stylobata, x, f.

The main body of the pillar, Hypotrachelium, ii, n.

A part of a pillar whereon an arch standeth especially, Incumba, x, f.

The pillar of a stair-case, Scapus, i, m.

A place set about with pillars, Circumcolumnium, ii, n.

A kind of pillars so graven that the carved work resembles the rowling waves, Cymatium, ii, n.

The making of pillars small towards the top, Contractura, x, f.

The part of a Chapter of a pillar which is cut and graven like Teeth, Denticulus, li, m.

Building or propping with pillars, Columnatio, onis, f.

Pillar by pillar, in close order, Pilatim, adv.

A pillion, Dorsuale, is, n.

A pillory, Pillorium, ii, n. Stat. de Collitrigio, vet. Entr. 107. Pilloria, x, f. Ra. Entr. 259. 540. Collitrigium, ii, n.

Belonging to a pillory, Pilloralis, le, adj. Bract. 101. Co. Lit. 287.

A pillow to lay the head on, Pulvinarius, is, n. Pulvinus, i, m. Pulvinarium, ii, n. Cervicale, lis, n. Pulvinarium de down Ra. Entr. 53

P I.

A pilliber, Theca pulvinaria.

A pilot (or conductor of a ship) Navicularius, ii, m. Navarchus, i, m.

Naucerus, i, m. Naufragus, i, m.

P I N.

A pin, Acicula, x, f. Spinula, x, f.

A pin of wood, Clavus ligneus, Impages

A pin that keepeth on the wheel of the axle tree, Humerillus, i, m. Embolium, ii, n.

A rowling-pin used to make piculids, Artopta, x, f.

Pins or wedges where with one piece of wood is fastned to another, Epigri.

A pin of wood or ivory to trim or crisp the hair with, Calamistrum, i, n. Discerniculum, i, n.

A pin of a beam, Clavustralis. The pin of a table-book, Stylus, i, m.

A pin-case, Theca acicularis. Acicularium, ii, n. Spicularium, ii, n.

Pin-dust (or the dust of filed metal) Limatura, x, f. Ramentum, i, n.

A maker of pins, Acicularius, ii, m. Spinularius, ii, m.

A pinning of bruises, Substratio, onis, f.

A pair of pincers, Forceps, ipis, m. Forcipula, x, f.

Pincers to draw teeth with, Odontagra, x, f. Dentatpagra, x, f.

A pinfold (or pound) Pynfolda, x, f. Parcus, i, m.

A pinnace (or swift ship) Liburna, x, f. Actuariolum, li, n. Celo, onis, f.

A pinnacle, Pinnaculum, li, n. Fastigium, ii, n. Acroteria, orum, n.

Lace pinnners, Frontalia Fibulata.

A pint, Pinta, x, f. 1 Fo. 259.

P I O.

A pioneer (or underminer) Cucularius, ii, m.

P I.

P I P.

A pipe (or measure of 126 Gallons)
Pipa, z, f. It is also a Roll in the
Exchequer. Anno 37 Ed. 3.

A pipe of Wine, Pipa vel butta
vini, Ra. Entr. 168. Spel. 114. Ca-
dus, i, m.

A pipe to play on, Tibla, z, f.
Fistula, z, f.

A short pipe with a small sound,
Cingria, z, f.

A bag-pipe, Tibia utricularis.

A conduit pipe, Aqueductus, us,
m. Canalis, is, d. g. Tūbus, i, m.

A small conduit pipe, Tūbulus,
li, m.

*A pipe to conveigh water into
houses,* Paragogia, z, f.

*A water pipe of a small size, so
made that the water may mount
aloft,* Euripus, i, m.

Made hollow like a Conduit Pipe,
Tubulatus, a, um.

A making hollow like a Pipe, Tu-
bulatio, onis, f.

A piper, Fislulator, oris, m. Ti-
bicen, inis, m.

A bag-piper, Utricularius, ii, m.

A Pipkin (or little pot) Ollula,
z, f. Chytra, z, f.

P I R.

A pirate (or Sea-robber) Pirata,
z, m. Piræa, z, m.

An Arch Pirate, Archipirata,
z, m.

A pirate's ship, Navis prædatoria.

*A place where pirates resort un-
to,* Piraterium, ii, n.

Piracy, Piratica, z, f.

P I S.

Piscary, Piscaria, z, f. (i. o.) a
Liberty of fishing in another
man's Water.

A pipot, Matula, z, f.

A pistol (or pistolet) Bombardu-
la, z, f. Sclopus, i, m.

P L.

P I T.

*A Pit (or deep hole made in the
ground)* Puteus, ei, m. Fossa, z, i.
Lacūna, z, f.

A little pit, Puteolus, li, m.

A pit or ditch to avoid water,
Agoga, z, f.

A pit where potters clay is digged,
Argilletum, i, n.

A sand-pit, Arenarium, ii, n.

A bird-lime pit, Viscarium, ii, n.

A pitch-fork, Furca, z, f.

Pitch, Pix, picis, f. plur. carti.

To pitch, or cover over with pitch,
Pico, arc. Oppico, arc.

A pitch-pit, Picaria, z, f.

Having pitch hanging to it, Pi-
ceatus, a, um.

Of Pitch, Picarius, a, um.

To pitch tents (or pavillions) Ca-
strametor, ari. Tentoria figere.

A pitcher (or pot) Situla, z, f.
Hautum, i, n. Urna, z, f. Hydra,
z, f. Urceus, ei, m.

A great pitcher, Culsullus, i, m.

A little pitcher, Urceolus, i, m.

*A dresser or other board to set
pitchers or pots on,* Urnarium, ii, n.

A pit-full (or tray) Dēcipula, z, f.
Fovea, z, f.

A pittance (or small repast) Pi-
tancia, z, f. Dimensum, i, n.

P L A.

A Placard of a Prince, Placi-
tum, i, n. vid. Patent and Let-
ters Patents.

A place, Locus, ci, m.

A secret place, Abditum, i, n.

An open place to walk in, Sub-
diale, is, n.

A little place (a piece or parcel)
Placitum, i, n.

*A place where Lawyers meet in
afternoons to moot, or to talk with
their Clients, or as some, a Court or
Tard before a Palace,* Pervisus, i, m.

A

P L.

A place of Land, Placea terræ.
R. a. Entr. 145, 155. 539. 618.

The Plague, Pestis, is, f.

To plaigh, Plico, are. Complico, are.

Plain (manifest) Planus, a, um.

A Plain (Down or Champion ground) Planities, ei, f.

A Joyner's plain, Rādūla, x, f.

Planula, x, f. Dolabra, x, f.

A little plain, Dolabella, x, f.

To plain with a plain, Deplanare planula. Plano, are. Cutello, are.

To shave with a plain, Runcino, are.

Plained, Dedolatus, a, um. Complanatus, a, um.

A plaint (or pleynt) Querula, x, f.

To plaister, Gypso, are. Trullifso, are.

To plaister, rough cast, cover with thin slates of Marble, Crusto, are.

Plaister (Plastering or Pargetting) Piatra, x, f. Gypsum, i, n. Intritum, i, n. Incrustatio, onis, f.

A plaister (or salve) Emplastrum, i, n.

Plastering (rough casting) Trullificatio, onis, f. Tectorium, ii, n. Cæmentatio, onis, f.

Plastered, Tectoriatus, a, um.

A plaisterer (or pargeter) Cæmentarius, ii, m. Crustarius, ii, m.

A plaisterer's brush, Penicillum tectorium.

A plank (or beard) Planca, x, f. Assamentum, i, n. Tabula, x, f.

Joints of planks, Assamentorium commissuræ.

To plank a house, Tabulo, are.

To plank or joyn planks and boards, Coasso, are.

Overtwart boards or planks laid across, Transversaria, orum, n.

P L.

A planking, Coassatio, onis, f.

A Plant, Planta, x, f.

To plant, Planto, are.

A plate of metal, Lamina, x, f. Bractea, x, f.

A plate (or plate-trencher) Scutella, x, f. Orbis, is, m.

A plate of iron, Lamina, x, f.

To plate with iron, Lamino, are.

Plate, Argentum factum, Argentum escarium.

Well wrought plate, bene factum argentum.

A platform, Ichnographia, x, f.

A plater (or dish) Patina, x, f. Catinus, i, m. Discus, ci, m. Scutula, x, f.

A little platter, Patella, x, f. Catillus, i, m.

A platter-maker, Patinarius, ii, m.

Belonging to a platter, Patellaris, a, um.

Plato (a man's name) Plato, onis, m.

A Stage-player, Histrio, onis, m. Scenicus, ci, m.

A playing the whore, Putagium, ii, n.

P L E.

A plea, Placitum, i, n. It signifieth in our Common Law, that which either party alledgeth for himself in Court, and this was wont to be done in *French*, from the Conquest until *Edward* the Third, who ordained them to be done in *English*, Anno 36. cap. 15. All pursuits and actions (we call them in our *English* Tongue *Pleas*) and in barbarous (but now usual Latin) *Placita*, taking the name abusive, of the definitive sentence, which may well be called *Placitum*. The *French* call it *Arrest*, in which word after their custom, they do not sound s. but we call

Placitum

Placitum the Action, not the Sentence: and *Placitare* barbarously for to plead, in *English* *agere*, or *litigare*. Vid. *Smith's* Commonwealth of England, c. 9.

Pleas are divided into Pleas of the Crown, and into Common or Civil Pleas. Pleas of the Crown are all suits in the King's name, against offences committed against his Crown and Dignity. *Stawnsf. pl. cor. cap. 1.* or against his Crown and Peace. *Smith de Rep. Angl. lib. 2. cap. 9.* and these are Treasons, Felonies, misprisions of either and Mayhem, for those only doth that Reverend Judge *Stawnsford* mention in that Treatise.

Communia Placita. Common Pleas are those that are held between Common Persons, They are *Communia placita*, not in respect of the Persons, but in respect of the Quality of the Pleas. *Cook's 4th part of Instit. cap. 10.*

All those Pleas which touch the Life or Mutilation of man are called Pleas of the Crown, and cannot be done in the name of any Inferiour Person, than he or she that holdeth the Crown of England, and likewise no man can give Pardon thereof, but the Prince only. *Cook's 4th part of Instit. cap. 4.*

Plea may be further divided into as many Branches as Action; which see, for they signifie all one. Then there is a Foreign Plea, whereby matter is alledged in any Court that must be tried in another. As if one should lay Bastardy to another in a Court Baron, *Kitch. fol. 75.*

A pleader, *Placitatorius*, ii, m.

A pleading, *Placitatio*, onis, f.

A Court where Lawyers plead-

ings are, *Placitatorium*, ii, n.

To plead, *Placito*, are.

A pledge (or surety) *Plegius*, ii, n.

A pledge (an earnest) *Arrha*, x, f.

One that is in Frank-pledge and lies under the protection of the Law. *Inlagatus*, a, um.

Plegius acquietandus, Is a Wit that lyeth for a surety against him for whom he is surety, if he pay not the money at the day. *Fin. nat. brev. fol. 137. Regist. Orig. 153. a.*

Plenty, *Plenitudo*, inis, f.

Plevin (or Replevin) *Plevina*, z f. *Lex 97. 109. Placit. Cor. 45. Brac. 365. bis.*

The pleurisie (an inward swelling pain) *Pleuritis*, ydis, f.

P L O.

A plough, *Aratrum*, i. n.

Ploughings (or earings) *Aratrum*, t.

A plough man, *Arator*, oris, m. *Glebarius*, ii, m.

He that holdeth the Plough, *Stivarius*, ii, m.

One that plougheth under, *Subarator*, oris, m.

The plough-tail (or handle) *Stiva*, x, f. *Bura*, x, f.

A plough-share, *Vomer*, eris, m. *Dens aratri.*

A beam of a plough, *Temo*, onis, m.

A plough-staff, *Rallum*, i, n.

Plough bore, *Estoverium arandi*. *Co. Lit. 41. B.*

A plough-wright, *Aratrifaber*, bri, m.

To yoke the bulls to the plough, *Taurus aratro adjungere.*

To plough, *Aro*, are.

To plough over a field, *Peraro*, are.

Ready to plough, *Araturus*, a, um.

He that driveth the plough drawn with Oxen, *Jugarius*, ii, m.

Ploughed,

P L.

Ploughed, Aratus, a, um.
The beads of ploughed lands, Chevise, arum, f.

Ploughed throughout, Peraratus, a, um.

A plough-land, Carucata, x, f.
 also a Wain-load.

Ploughing and Harrowing, Aratura, x, f. Aratura, x, f.

P L U.

A plumber (or plumber), Plumbarius, ii, m.

A plumber's shop, Shopa Plumbaria.

A plume of feathers, Costa, x, f.

A plum, Prunum, i, n.

A plummet, Plumbata, x, f.

A plummet or weight of Lead that leapers or dancers on Cords, hold in their hands to countervail their weight, Halter, eris.

A plummet and line let down into the Water to sound the depth thereof, Bēlis, idis, f.

A plummet (or plumb rule for Masons and Carpenters), Libella, x, f. Perpendicularum, li, n. Amussis, is, f.

To plunder, Prædor, ari.

Plunder, Prædātum, i, n.

A selling plunder'd goods by outcry, Hastarium, ii, n.

A Plunderer, Prædator, oris, m. Depopulator, oris, m. Prædo, onis, a.

A plundering, Prædatio, onis, f. Depopulatio, onis, f.

Pluries, Is a Writ that goeth out in the third place, for first goeth out the Original *Capias*, which fit speed not, then goeth out the writ *alias*, and if that fail, then the *Pluries*. See *Old. nat. brev. fol.* 3. in the Writ *de Excom. capiendi*. See in what diversity of Cases this is used in the Table of the *egist. Orig.*

P O.

P O C.

A pocket, Saccellus, li, m. Loculus, li, m. Sacculus, li, m.

P O E.

A Poet, Poeta, x, m.

P O I.

The point of a weapon, Cuspis, idis, f.

A point or tittle, Punctus, i, m.

A point to trust withal, Ligula, x, f.

To point or make sharp at the end, Cuspido, are.

A point-maker, Corrigiarius, ii, m.

A poise (or weight), Peisa, x, f.

To poison, Impono, are. 2 Inst. 634.

P O L.

A polcat, Putorius, ii, m. Martes, is, f.

A pole or perch to measure land with, Pola, x, f. Lex 46. Pertica, x, f.

The pole which Rope-dancers use, Halter, eris, m.

A pole or thwart piece laid cross way, Longurius, ii, m.

To pole up, Palo, are.

Policy (or civil government), Politia, x, f.

To polish, Polio, ire.

Polished, Politus, a, um.

P O M.

A pomander, Magma, atis, n. Diapasma, atis, n.

A pomegranat, Malum aut Pomum Granatum.

P O N.

A pond, Stagnum, i, n.

A Fish-pond, Vivarium, ii, n. Lex 130. 2 Inst. 100.

Pone, Is a Writ whereby a Cause depending in the County Court is removed to the Common Bank. *Old. nat. brev. fol.* 2. It is also a Writ

P O.

Writ to the Sheriff to take security of the Defendant for his appearance. See in what diversity of Cases it is used, in the Table of the *Register Original*. Of this Writ, see five sorts in the Table of the *Regist. Judic. verbo Pene per vadium*.

Ponendum in Assis, Is a Writ founded upon the Statute of *West. 2. cap. 38.* and upon the Statute *Articuli super Chartas cap. 9.* which Statutes do show, what persons Vicounts ought to Impanel upon Assises and Juries, and what not; as also what number he should Impanel upon Juries and Inquests. Which see in the *Regist. Orig. fol. 178. a.* and in *Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 165.*

Ponendo in Ballium, Is a Writ whereby to Will a Prisoner held in Prison to be committed to Bayl in Cases Bayleable. *Regist. Orig. fol. 133. b.*

Ponendo Sigillum ad Exceptionem, Is a Writ whereby the King willett Justices, according to the Statute of *Westm. 2.* to put their Seals to exceptions laid in against the Plaintiff's Declaration by the Defendant.

Ponsage, Pontagium, ii, n. 8. Co. 46. Ry. 252. 303. 336. It is a Contribution towards the Maintenance, or re-edifying of Bridges. *Westm. 2. cap. 2. anno 13 Ed. 1.* It may be also Toll taken to this purpose of those that pass over the Bridges. *Anno 39 Eliz. cap. 24. anno 1 H. 8. cap. 9.* and see the Statute *anno 22 H. 8. cap. 5.*

Pontibus reparandis, Is a Writ directed to the Sheriff, &c. willing him to charge one or, more to repair a Bridge, to whom it be-

P O.

longeth. *Regist. Orig. fol. 153. l.*

P O O.

The pop or bindeck of a ship Poppa, s, f

Pool, (the Family) Polus.

Peey (or needy) Pauper, eris, ad

Poornefs (or poverty) Paupertas, f.

P O P.

Popularity, Popularitas, atis.

Populus (or full of people) Populosus, a, um.

P O R.

A Porch (or Gallery) Porticus, f.

A Church-porch, Vestibulum, i, Pronaus, i, m. Limen Sacrum.

Pork, Caro porcina.

A loin of pork, Penita Ossa.

A pestle of pork, Petaso, onis, f.

A port or haven, Portus, is, m.

Portchester, Caer peris.

A portcullis, Cataraeta, z, f.

A porter (or burden bearer) Portulus, ti, m. Portitor, oris, m. Cubulo, onis, m. Gestor, oris, m.

Porter's fare (or carrier's hire) Commistrum, i, n.

A Porter (or door-keeper) Portitor, oris, m. Ostiarius, ii, m. Portuarius, ii, m.

The Place of Porter, Portus, z, f. 8. Co. 47.

A Port-town, Villa portum, f. Villa portuaria. 1 Fo. 6.

A Porringer (or little Dish) Portillus, i, m.

Portgreve, Portgrevius, ii, Spel. 68.

A Portmante (or cloak-bag) Popera, z, f. Mantica, z, f.

A portion (or part) Portio, onis, f.

Portsmouth (in Hampshire) Magnus portus, Portesmouth, Portus ostium.

Portia

Portland Isle, Portlandia, Portuna.
Portmuck, Isamtium, Isanium,
 Isannium.

P O S.

A positiom, Positio, onis, f.
A posnet, Ollula, z, f.
To possess, Possideo, ere.
A possession, Possessio, onis, f.
A possessor, Possessor, oris, m.
Postea, The return of the Justices of Assises, made on the Record of *Nisi prim.* and called so from the word *Postea*, wherewith it begins.

Post diem, Is a return of a Writ after the day assigned for the Return, for the which the *Custos breuium* hath four pence, whereas he has nothing, if it be returned at the day, or it may be the Fee taken for the same.

P.B. disseisin, Post disseisina, z, f.
 Is a writ given by the Statute of *Westm. 2. cap. 26.* and lyeth for him that having recovered Lands or Tenements by (*præcipue quod redditus*) upon default, or reddition, is again disseised by the former disseisor. *Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 190.* See the Writ that lyeth for this, in the *Regist. Orig. fol. 208. a.*

Post-fine, Is a Duty belonging to the King for a Fine formerly acknowledged before him in his Court, which is paid by the Cognizee after the Fine is fully passed, and all things touching the same wholly accomplished. The Rate hereof is so much, and half so much, as was payed to the King for the Fine, and is gathered by the Sheriff of the County where the Land, &c. lyeth, whereof the Fine was Levied to be answered by him into the Exchequer.

Postermimus, Post-Term, is a re-

turn of a writ, not only. after the day assigned for the Return thereof, but after the term also, which may not be received by the *Custos breuium*, but by the Consent of one of the Judges. It may be also the Fee which the *Custos breuium* taketh for the Return thereof, which is twenty Pence.

A post (or Stake) Pollis, is, m.
A post (or prop) Statumen, inis, n.
The side-post on which the door turns, Scapus Cardinalis.

A post (or Messenger in east) Veredarius, ii, m. Angarius, ii, m.
a post (or Messenger between parties) Commeator, oris, m.

A post-horse, Veredus, i, m. Equus viatorius, Equus decursorius. Pegasus, i, m. Noy 114.

A post-master, Magister Cursum, Veredarius, ii, m.

Posteriority, Posterioritas, atis, f.
 Is a word of Comparison and relation in Tenure, the Correlative whereof is Priority. For a man holding Lands or Tenements of two Lords, holdeth of his Antienter Lord by Priority, and of his latter Lord by Posteriority, &c. *Stawm. Prærog. fol. 10 and 11.* When one Tenant holdeth of two Lords, of the one by Priority. of the other by Posteriority, &c. *Old. nat. brev. fol. 94.*

Posterity (or off spring) Posteritas, atis, f. Minores, m. pl.

A postern-gate, Posticum, ci, n.

Posthumus (a man's name) Posthumus, i, m. One so called that is born after his Father's decease.

P O T.

A drinking-pot (or pot to drink in) Poculum, li, n.

A pot to seethe meat in, Olla, z, f.

A garden (or watering-pot) Clepsydra, *z*, *f*. *Harpagium*, *ii*, *n*.

An earthen pot, Catinus tustus.

A brass pot (or kettle) Athenum, *i*, *n*. *Incoctilis*, *le*.

A flax pot, Linarium, *ii*, *n*.

A brass pot, Olla zrea.

An iron pot, Olla ferrea.

To stir or lade the pot seething, Tſuo, *arc*.

A little pot, Chytridium, *ii*, *n*.

Pot-bangers (or pot-books) Cromathra, *z*, *f*. *Climaster*, *ris*, *m*.

Pot-herb, Olus, *i*, *m*. *Lachnum*, *i*, *n*.

A pot-lid, Aular, *aris*. *Operculum*, *ii*, *n*.

A pot seller, Acularius, *ii*, *m*. *Chytröpola*, *z*, *m*.

A potter, Figulus, *li*, *m*. *Urnarius*, *ii*, *m*.

A potter's trade, Figulina, *z*, *f*.

A potter's wheel, Rotā figulina.

Belonging to a potter, Figulinus, *a*, *um*.

Potter's clay, Argilla, *z*, *f*.

Pottage, Potagium, *ii*, *n*. *Lex* 83.

A pottle, Potellus, *i*, *m*. *1 Fo*. 259. *Cabus*, *i*, *m*.

P O U.

A pouch, Pera, *z*, *f*. *Pungium*, *ii*, *n*.

A poudring-tab, Cupa, *z*, *f*. *Alveus*, *ci*, *m*.

A poultess, Cataplasma, *atis*, *n*.

A poukerer, Pullinarius, *ii*, *m*. *Pullarius*, *ii*, *m*. *Aviarius*, *ii*, *m*.

Poultry (or Fowls) Aves villatica. *Pulletria*, *z*, *f*.

Poultry-compter, (or a prison in London) Computatorium in Pulletria. *Co. Entr.* 345.

Poutney (the Family) Pouttelius.

A pound (or twenty shillings) Libra, *z*, *f*.

A pound weight, Librata, *z*, *f*.

Half a pound, Dimidium unius libratz.

A quarter of a pound, Quarterium unius libratz.

Half a quarter of a pound, Dimidium Quarterii unius libratz.

Poundage (or a payment of twelve in the pound) Pondagium, *ii*, *z*. *Davis*. 7.

A pounder in a mortar, Pinax, *oris*, *m*.

Pounded (bruised) Pinus, *a*, *uz*.

To pour (spill or shed) Funda, *ere*. *Effundo*, *ere*.

Pourparty, Proportio, *ris*, *f*. *Proportia*, *z*, *f*. *Lex* 98. *Ra. Entr.* 447. 515, 516, 517. It is contrary to (*Pro indiviso*) for to make Pourparty, is to divide and sever the Lands that fall to Partners, which before Partition they hold jointly, and *pro indiviso*. *Old. nat. brev. fol.* 11.

Pourpresture, Pourprestura, *z*, *f*. *Porprestura*, *z*, *f*. *Paraprestura*, *z*, *f*.

A Pourveyour, Provisor, *oris*, *m*. It signifieth an Officer of the King, Queen, or other great Personage, that provideth Corn and other Victual for the house of him whose Officer he is. See *Magna Charta. cap.* 22. & 3 *Ed.* 1. *cap.* 7 & 31. *13 anno 23 ejusdem Articuli super Chartas*. 2. and many other Statutes gathered by *Rassal* under this Title.

P O W.

Powder, Pulvis, *eris*, *m*. *vel f*. *Gun-powder, Pulvis tormentarius*.

vel Fombardicus. *Pulvis Nitrius*.

Power of the County posse comitatus. By *r. Lamberts*'s opinion in his *Eirenarch*: *lib.* 3. *cap.* 1. *fol.* 309. containeth the aid and attendance of all knights, Gentlemen, Yeomen, Labourers, Servants, Ap-

Apprentices and Villains, And likewise of Wards, and of other young Men about the age of fifteen Years, within the County, because all of that age are bound to have harness by the Statute of *Winchester*. But Women, Ecclesiastical Persons, and such as be decrepit, or do labour of any continual Infirmity, shall not be compelled to attend; for the Statute 2 *H. 5. cap. 8.* (which also worketh upon the same ground, saith) that Persons sufficient to travel shall be assistant in this Service.

A POUND, *Percus*, i. m. It signifieth a Place of strength to restrain Cattel, being distrained or put in for any Trespas done by them, until they be Replevied or Redeemed; and in this signification it is called a *Pound Overt* (i. e.), *apertus* or open *Pound*, being builded upon the Wall of some Lord, within his Fee, and is called the Lord's *Pound*, for he provideth it to his use, and the use of his Tenants. See *Kirch. fol. 144.* It is divided into *Pound open* and *Pound close*. *Pound open* or *Overt*, is not only the Lord's *Pound*, but a Back-side, Court, Yard, Pasture or any Place else, where the Owner of any Beasts Impounded may come to give them meat and drink without Trespas to any other; and there the Cattel must be sustained at the Peril of the owner.

Pound Close or *Covert*, is as if one Impound the Cattel in some part of his House, or Close, and then the Owner cannot come unto it, to the purpose aforesaid without Offence, but the Cattel are to be sustained with Meat and Drink at

the peril of him that distreineth, and he shall not have any satisfaction therefore.

If a man distrain Cattel for damage Feasant, and put them in the *Pownd*, and the Owner that had Common there make fresh suit, and find the door unlocked, he may justify the taking away of his Cattel in the writ of *a. Paresfracto*. If the Owner break the *Pownd*, and take away his Goods, the party distraining may have his Action *de Paresfracto*, and he may also take his Goods that were distrained wheresoever he find them, and Impownd them again. *Coek on Litt. lib. 1. cap. 7. Sect. 58.*

Powis (a part of *Wales*) *Powisla*.

P. R. A.

To practise, *Practico*; are, *Practice*; *Practica*, x; f. *Praxis*, eos, f.

P. R. E.

To preach, *Prædico*; am.

A preacher, *Prædicator*, oris, m.

A preaching, *Prædicationis*, f.

A preamble, *Præambulum*, li, h. *Preludium*; ii, n. *Proœmium*, ii, n.

A prebend, *Præbenda*, x, m. It is the Portion which every member or Canon of a Cathedral Church, receiveth in the Right of his Place, for his Maintenance.

A prebendary, *Præbendarius*, ii, m. *Lex. qff.*

A prebendary, *Præbendarius*, tis, part.

A Precept (or *inquisition*) *Præceptum*, i, n. *Precept* is diversely taken in the Common Law, sometime for a Commandment in writing sent out by a Justice of Peace, or other, for the bringing of a Person, one or more, or Records before him. There are divers

Examples of this in the table of the Regifter Judicial. Sometime it is taken for the Provocation whereby one Man inciteth another to commit a Felony, as Theft or Murder. *Stawf. pl. Cor. fol. 104.*

Bracton calleth it *Præceptum* or *Mandatum*, lib. 3. tract. 2. cap. 19. whence a Man may observe three diversities of Offending in Murder: *Præceptum*, *fortis*, *consilium*. *Præceptum* being the Intigation used before hand. *Fortis* the Assistance in the Fact, as help to bind the Party Murdered or Robbed: *Consilium*, advice either before or in the Deed. The *Civilians* use *Mandatum* in this case, *vid. Angelus in tractat. de Maleficiis. vers. Sempronium mandatorum.*

A *præcinct*, *Præcinctus*, *as, m.*

Precious, *Preciosus*, *a, m.*

Præcipe quod reddas, Is a Writ of great diversity, touching both the form and use. This form is extended as well to a writ of Right, as to other writs of Entry or Possession. *Old. nat. brev. fol. 12. & Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 5.* and it is called sometimes a writ of Right close, as a *Præcipe in Capite*, when it Issueth out of the Court of Common-Pleas for a tenant holding of the King in chief, as of his Crown, and not of the King, as of any Honour, Castle, or Manor. *Regist. Orig. fol. 4. b. Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 5. F.* Sometime a Writ of Right patent, as when it Issueth out of any Lord's Court, for any of his Tenants deforced, against the de-forter, and must be determined there. Of this read more at large in *Fitz. nat. brev.* in the first Chapter.

A *precipice* (or break-neck) *Præcipitium*, *ii, n.*

To *precipitate*, *Præcipito*, *are.*

A *predecessor*, *Antecessor*, *eris m.*

Prædial tithes, *tithes of Corn, Hay, &c. growing out of the earth.* *Prædiales decimæ.*

Pre-eminence, *Pre-eminencia*, *x, f.*

De Præe (the Family) *De Prædialis*, *De Præto.*

A *Præface*, *Præfatio*, *onis, f.*

To *prefer* (or advance) *Præfero*, *erro.*

Preferment, *Præferamentum*, *n. Co. Entr. 36. Præferementum*, *i, n. 1 Co. 78.*

Præference, *Præferentia*, *x, f.* *Co. Entr. 664. 1 Co. 161.*

To *præfix*, *Præfigo*, *ere.*

The *præfixion* or assigning of a day, *Præfixio diei.*

Præjudice, *Præjudicium*, *ii, n.*

A *prælate*, *Prælatas*, *i, m.*

Prelacy, *Prælatia*, *x, f. 14 H. 4. 10.*

To *premeditate*, *Præmeditor*, *ari.*

Pramunire, Is taken either for a Writ, or for the Offence whereupon the Writ is granted. Whoever saeth for any thing to Rome, or in any Spiritual Court, for that Cause or Action which may be pleaded in the Temporal Court of the Realm, by an old Law of England, he falleth into a *Pramunire*, that is, forfeiteth all his Goods to the Prince, and his Body to remain in Prison, during the Prince's pleasure, and not that only, but the Judge, the Scribe, the Procurer, and the Assessor or Abettor which receiveth, or maintaineth that usurped Pleading doth incur the same danger. *Sr. Th. Smith de Repub. Angl. lib. 3. cap. 9.*
Some

Some Statutes do cast this Punishment upon other Offenders, as namely the Statute *Anno 1 Eliz. ap. 1.* upon him that denyeth the King's Supremacy the secondtime, &c. and the Statute *anno 13. cap.* upon him that affirmeth the Authority of the Pope, or that refuseth to take the Oath of Supremacy. And the Statute *anno 13 Eliz. cap. 1.* Such as be seditious talkers of the Inheritance of the Crown, or affirm the King's Majesty to be an Heretick.

Some hold an Opinion that the Writ is so called a *Pramunire*, because it doth fortify *Jurisdictionem jurium regionum coronae suae*; the Kingly Laws of the Crown against Foreign Jurisdiction; and against the Usurpers upon them, as by divers Acts of Parliament appear. But in truth it is so called of a word in the Writ, for the words of the Writ are, *Pramunire facias prefatum A. B. quod tunc sit coram nobis*, where *Pramunire* is used for *Pramonere*, and so do divers Interpreters of the Civil and Canon Law use it, for they are *Pramuniti* that are *Pramoniti*. *Cook on Lit. lib. 2. cap. 11. Sect. 199.*

So odious was this Offence of *Pramunire*, that a Man that was attainted of the same, might have been slain by any Man without danger of Law, because it was provided by Law, that a Man might do to him as to the King's Enemy, and any Man may Lawfully kill an Enemy. But Queen *Elizabeth* and her Parliament, liking not the extreme and inhuman Rigour of the Law in that Point, did provide, that it should not be Lawful for any Person to

slay any Person in any manner attainted upon any *Pramunire*, 5 of *Eliz. c. 1.*

If a Man kill one which is attainted by a *Pramunire*, this is not Felony, for he is out of the King's Protection, but it is contrary if one kill another that is attainted of Felony, and judged to die, but now by the Statute of *Eliz.* it is Felony to kill one attainted by a *Pramunire*. *Brook's Abrdg. fol. 181. B.*

Pramunire; Is to be adjudged out of the King's Protection, to lose all their Lands and Goods, and to suffer perpetual Imprisonment, *Cook on Lit.* and Preface to the 9th Rep.

To *premonish* (or *warn before-hand*) *Præmonito*, etc.

To *prepare*, *Præparo*, etc.

Prepared; *Præparatus*, a, um.

Preparatory, *Præparatorius*, a, um.

Preposterous (*out of order*) *Præposterus*, a, um.

Prerogative, *Prærogativa*, x; f. Lex. 99.

To *prescribe*, *Præscribo*, etc.

A *prescription*, *Præscriptio*, onis, f. Lex. 100. A Right averred to have been from the time, whereof the Memory of Man is not to the contrary.

Presbytery, *Præbyteratus*, us, m. Fle. 211.

The chamber of presence in a Prince's Court, *Præsentia Majestatis*, *Solium Majestatis*.

In one's presence, In *Præsentia*.

To *present*, *Præsentio*, etc.

A *present* (or *token*) *Xenium*, ii, n.

Presents given by the suitor when he came to see his Mistress, *Opteria*, orum, n.

A presentation, Præsentatio, onia, f. It is the offering of a Clerk to a Bishop, to be put into a Benefice.

Presently, Statim, confestim.

Things preserved; (as pears, plumbs, &c.) Salgama, orum, n.

To preserve and keep from corruption, Conditio, ire.

Preserved, Conditivus, a, um.

Conditus, a, um.

To preserve (or keep) Præservo, are.

Preserved, Præservatus, a, um.

A president, Prædens, tis, m.

Ra. Entr. 443. Præses, idis, c. 2.

Lord Presidents of the Council, Dominus Prædens priyati concilii Domini Regis. Anno 22 H. 8. cap. 3, & 14.

To press (or squeeze) Premo, ere.

Pressed, Pressus, a, um.

A wine-press, Torculum, i, n.

A press (or case for books) Pluteus, ei, m.

A press where apparel is laid, Vestiarium, ii, n., Pressorium, ii, n., Tabarna, a, f.

A primer's press, Impressorium, ii, n., Præham, i, m.

A presser, he that works at a press, Torcularius, ii, m.

A pressing, Pressura, a, f.

A pressing-board, Calocriticatorium, ii, n.

A pressing-iron, Ferramentum pressorium.

Press-money, Auctoramentum, i, n. Pecunia præparatoria.

To press Soldiers, Auctionor, ari. Conscribere vel Colligere milites.

To presume, Præsumo, ere.

Presumption, Præsumptio, onis, f.

A pretence, Prætextus, us, m.

By pretence of an Attornment, a Licence, &c. Prætextu.

To prevent, Prævenio, ire.

A prevention, Anticipatio, onis, f. Præoccupatio, onis, f.

A prey (or booty) Præda, a, z.

P R L.

Price (or value) Pretium, ii, Valor, oris, m.

To set a price upon, Apprecio, ari.

A Priest, Presbyter, ri, m. cerdos, otis, c. 2.

Priesthood, Sacerdotium, ii, m.

Primacy, Primatus, us, m.

A Primate, Primas, atis, m.

A Prince, Princeps, ipis, c. 2.

taken wish us diversly, some for the King himself, but more properly for the King's eldest Son who is Prince of Wales; as the eldest Son of the French King call'd Dauphin, both being Princes by their Nativity. Mr. Ferri in the *Gloss of Generosity*, pag. 138 for Edward the First to appease the tumultuous Spirits of the Welshmen, who being the Ancient lineage of this Land, could not in long time bear the Yoke of us who they call Strangers; sent his Wife and Queen, being with Child into Wales, where as Carnarvon she was delivered of a Son, there upon called Edward of Carnarvon and afterward asked the Welshmen, seeing they thought much to be governed by Strangers, if they would be quietly rul'd by one of their own Nation? who answering him, Yea. Then (saith he) I will appoint you one of your own Countrymen that cannot speak our word of English, and against whose Life you can take no just exception and so named unto them his son born in Carnarvon not long before from which time it hath continued that the King's eldest Son (wh

is Before called Lord Prince,
awful. Prærog. c. 22. fo. 75.) hath
 en called Prince of Wales, *Stow's*
Annals p. 303. See Anno 27 H. 8.
26. and anno 28 ejusd. c. 3.
Principality, Principality, atis, f.
To print, Imprimis, ere.
Printed, Impressus, a, um.
A printer, Impressor, oris, m.
ypographus, i, m.

Printer's Ink, Atramentum Ty-
graphicum vel Impressorium.
A letter cast to print with, Ty-
ps, i, m.

Printers ink-balls wherewith they
set the letters in the forming up-
on the Press, Tudes, itis, m.

Printing, Impressio, onis, f.
ypographia, x, f.

Priority, Prioritas, atis, f.

Prisage, Prisagium, ii, n. Lex.
 00. It is that custom or share
 hat belongeth to the King, out
 t such Merchandize as are taken
 e Sea by way of lawful Prize.
Anno 31 Eliz. cap. 5.

Prise, Prisa, x, f.

A prison, Prisons, x, f. Every
 assering of a Prisoner to escape
 s a Breach of Prison. If a Man
 Arrest one for Felony, and after
 et him go at large whether he
 will, if he be Arrested for Felony,
 t is Felony; if for Treason, it is
 Treason; if for Trespas, it is a
 Trespas; & sic de Singulis Statutis.
Lib. 1. c. 26. Imprisonment is the
 putting of any Person from his
 own Liberty, into the Custody of
 the Law, to answer to that which
 s objected; and therefore to break
 the Prison is to fly from the Try-
 al of the Law, and is adjudged a
 subick Felony, if he were impris-
 oned for Felony, otherwise not,
 is the *Stat. de frangend. prisonum.*
Lamb. Just. of Peace.

Out of this one fact there grow-
 eth sometime a treble offence and
 felony. viz. 1. In the Prisoner him-
 self, which is most properly called
 the breaking of Prison: 2. Another
 in him that helpeth the Prisoner
 to get away, which is commonly
 termed Rescue. 3. In the Officer
 or Party whatsoever, by whose
 wilful default he is suffered to go,
 and that is termed an Escape. *Id. lb.*

A Man imprisoned by process of
 Law, ought to be kept in *salva &*
arcta custodia, and by the Law
 ought not to go out, tho' it be with
 a Keeper, and with the leave and
 sufferance of the Gaoler; but yet
 Imprisonment must be *custodia non*
pana, for *Cateo ad homines custo-*
diendos, non ad puniendos dari de-
bet. Cook on Lit. 1.3. c.7. Sect. 438.

He which is Imprisoned by
 Judgment of the Law, ought to
 be kept in *salva & arcta custodia*,
Salva because he ought to be in a
 Prison so strong, that he cannot
 escape, and *Arcta* in respect that
 he ought to be kept close without
 conference with others, or intelli-
 gence of things at large. *Cook*
Lechford's Case 8 Rep.

A prisoner, Prisonarius, ii, m.

Private, Privatus, a, um.

Privately, Privatum, adv.

Privy, Scientia, x, f.

Privy, Sciens, tis, adj.

Privy Seal, Privatum sigillum.

Is a Seal that the King useth some-
 time for a Warrant, whereby
 things passed the Privy Signet,
 and brought to it, are sent fur-
 ther to be confirmed by the Great
 Seal of England: Sometime for
 the strength and credit of other
 things written upon occasions
 more transitory, and of less conti-
 nuance

space than those be that pass the Great Seal. *Vid.* Keeper of the Privy Seal, *Sub vote* Keeper.

A privy (or house of Office) Latrina, *z.* f. Forica, *z.* f. Cloaca, *z.* f.

A Cleanser of Privies, Foricarius, *ii.* m. Coprophorus, *i.* m.

Privilege, Privilegium, *ii.* n. It is *fas singulare*, whereby a private Man, or a particular Corporation is exempted from the Rigour of the Common Law, for that which is now called *Proprium*, hath been called of old Writers, *Privum*.

Privilege is either Personal or Real. A Personal Privilege is that which is granted to any Person, either against or beside the Course of the Common Law: as for example, a Person called to be one of the Parliament may not be arrested either himself, or any of his attendance, during the time of the Parliament. A Privilege Real is that which is granted to a Place, as to the Universities, that none of either may be called to *Westminster-Hall*, upon any Contract made within their own Precincts. And one toward the Court of Chancery, cannot originally be called to any Court, but to the Chancery, certain cases excepted. If he be, he will remove it by a Writ of Privilege grounded upon the Statute, *Anno 18 Ed. 3.* See the new Book of Entries, *verbo Privilege*.

P R Q.

Pro indiviso, Is a Possession and Occupation of Lands or Tenements belonging to two or more Persons, whereof none knoweth his several Portion, as Coparceners before Partition, *Brac. lib. 5. Tract. 2. cap. 1. num. 7.*

Pro partibus liberandis, Is a writ

for the partition of Lands between Co-heirs. *Regist. Orig. fol. 316.*

Probable (or like to be true) *Probabilis*, *le.* ad *j.*

Probability (or likelihood) *Probabilitas*, *atis*, *f.*

Probate of Testaments, *Probation Testamentorum*, Is the producing and insinuating of dead Mens Wills before the Ecclesiastical Judge Ordinary of the Place, where the Party dieth. And the Ordinary in this case is known by the quantity of the Goods that the Party deceased hath out of the Diocese where he departed, for if all his Goods be in the same Diocese, then the Bishop of the Diocese, or the Arch-Deacon (according as their composition or prescription is) hath the Probate of the Testament. If the Goods be dispersed in divers Diocesses, so that there be any Sum of Note (as five Pounds ordinarily) out of the Diocese where the Party led his Life: Then is the Archbishop of *Canterbury* the Ordinary in this case by his Prerogative: for whereas in old time the Will was to be proved in every Diocese, wherein the Party deceased had any Goods, it was thought convenient both to the Subject, and to the Archiepiscopal See, to make one Proof for all before him, who was and is of all the general Ordinary of his Province. But there may be antiently some Composition between the Archbishop and an Inferiour Ordinary, whereby the Sum that maketh the Prerogative, is above five Pound.

This Probate is made in two sorts, either in common form, or *per testes*, the Proof in common form,

form, is only by the Oath of the Executor, or Party exhibiting the Will who sweareth upon his credibility, that the Will by him exhibited, is the Last Will and Testament of the Party deceased. The Proof *per testes*, is when over and beside his Oath, he also produceth Witnesses, or maketh other Proof, to confirm the same, and that in the Presence of such as may pretend any Interest in the Goods of the deceased, or at the least in their absence, after they have been lawfully summon'd to see such a Will proved, if they think good; and the latter course is taken most commonly where there is fear of Strife and Contention between the Kindred and Friends of the Party deceased about his Goods. For a Will prov'd only in common Form, may be called into question any time within 30 Years after by common Opinion, before it work Prescription.

Aprobationer, *Probaticus*, Is one that is to be approved and allowed in the College for his Doctrine and Manners before they choose him Fellow, and this in some Colleges is 12 Months proof or tryal; in some 6, and in others more or less, according to their Customs.

A Chirurgion's Probe, Catheter, Iris, m.

To proceed (or go forward) Proceed, ere.

Procedendo, Is a Writ, whereby Plea, or Cause formerly called in a base Court, to the Chancery, King's-Bench, or Common-Laws, by Writ of Privilege, or certiorari is released, and sent down again to the same Court, to be proceeded in there, after it appeareth that the Defendant hath

no cause of Privilege, or that the matter compriz'd in the Bill, is not well proved. *Brook hoc titulo*, and terms of Law, *Cook* vol. 6. fol. 63. a. See anno 21 R. 2. cap. 11. in fine. See in what diversity it is used in the Table of the Orig. Regist. and also of the Judicial.

Processe, *Processus*, us, m. It is called Process, because it proceedeth (or goeth out) upon former matter, either Original or Judicial.

This word Process hath two significations. It is largely taken for all proceeding in all real and personal Actions, and in all criminal and common Pleas, and *Processus derivatur a Procedendo usque ad finem*. 2. For the proceeding after the Originals is Plea before Judgment. See the Table of *Fitz. nat. brev. verbo Process*, and *Brooks abridgment hoc Titulo*. And whereas the writings of our common Lawyers sometime call that the Process, by which a Man is called into the Court, and no more. The reason thereof may be given, because it is the beginning or the Principal part thereof, by which the rest of the Business is directed.

The difference between Process and the Precept or Warrant of the Justices. The Precept or Warrant is only to attach and convent the Party before any Indictment or Conviction, and may be made either in the name of the King, or of the Justice. Process is always in the name of the King, and usually after an Indictment found, or other Conviction; and because the King is a Party, it must also be with a *Non omittas propter aliquam libertatem*. *Cook's 3th Rep. Blackmore's Case*.

Divers kinds of Process upon Indictments before Justices of Peace. See in *Crompt.* Justice of Peace, fol. 133. b. 134, 135. but for Order's sake, I refer you rather to Mr. Lambert in his Treatise of Processes adjoined to his Eirenarchy, who according to his Subject in hand, divideth criminal Process, either into Process touching causes of Treason or Felony, and Process touching inferior Offences. The former is usually a *Capias*, *Capias aliàs*, and *Exigi facias*. The second is either upon Indictment or Presentment, or Information: That upon Indictment or Presentment, is all one, and is either general, and that is a *venire facias*, upon which if the Party be returned sufficient, then is sent out a *Disfringas* infinite untill he come. If he be returned with *Nihil habet*, then issueth out a *Capias*, *Capias aliàs*, *Capias pluries*, and lastly an *Exigi facias*. The special Process is that, which is especially appointed for the Offence by Statute; for the which he referreth his Reader to the 8th Chapter of his 4th Book, being very different.

A *procession*, *Processio*, onis, f.

Processum continuando, Is a writ for continuance of a Process, after the death of the Chief Justice, in the writ of Oyer and Terminer. *Regist. Orig.* fol. 128. a.

To *proclaim* (or make a proclamation) *Proclamo*, are.

A *proclamation*, *Proclamatio*, onis, f. It signifieth a Notice publicly given of any thing, whereof the King thinketh good to advertize his Subjects. So it is used *anno 7 R. 2. cap. 6.*

Proclamation of Rebellion is a publick Notice given by the Officer, that a Man not appearing upon a Subpœna, nor an Attachment in Chancery, shall be reputed a Rebel, except he render himself by a day assigned, *Gray. Jurisdic. fol. 92.*

Proclamation of a fine, *Proclamatio Finis*. It is a Notice open and solemnly given at all the Assizes that shall be holden in the County within one Year after the Ingrossing of the Fine, and not at the four General Quarter Sessions. And these Proclamations be made upon transcripts of the Fine, sent by the Justices of the Common Pleas, to the Justices of Assize, and the Justices of Peace. *West. part. 2. Symb. Tit. Fines, Sect. 132.* where also you may see the form of the Proclamation. I read in *Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 85. C.* that the King's Proclamation is sufficient to stay a Subject from going out of the Realm. See the force of Proclamations. *Anno 31 H. 8. cap. 8.* New Book of Entries, verbo *Proclamation*.

A *Prossor*, *Procurator*, oris, m. *Prossors of the Clergy*, *Procuratores Cleri*.

To *procure*, *Procuero*, are.

To *produce*, *Produco*, ere.

Prosser, *Prossrum*, i, n. It is the time appointed for the Accompts of Sheriffs and other Officers in the Exchequer, which is twice in the Year. *Anno 51 H. 3. Stat. 5.* and it may be gathered also out of the *Regist. fol. 139.* in the writ *de attornato vicecomitis pro prosser faciendo*.

To *profess*, *Proffiteor*, eri.

Profession, *Professio*, onis, f.

A professor, (or a publick Reader
LeBures in open Schools) *Profes-*
r, oris, m.

Profitable, *Utilis*, le, adj.
Profit, *Profectus*, us, m. *Utili-*
s, atis, f.

To profit, *Proficere*, ere.
Profuse (or wastful) *Profusus*, a,
 m.

Profusely, *Profusus*, adv.

A progeny, *Progenies*, ei, f.

The progenitors, *Progenitores*,
 m, pl.

To prognosticate, *Prognostico*, are.

Prognostication, *Prognosticon*,
 i, n. *Præfagium*, ii, n.

A progress, *Progressio*, onis, f.

To prohibit, *Prohibeo*, ere. *Pro-*
hibitio de vasso directæ parti, Is a
 Writ Judicial, directed to the Ten-
 nant, and prohibiting him from
 making wast upon the Land in
 Controversy during the suit. *Regist.*
Judic fol. 21, It is sometime made
 to the Sheriff, the example where-
 of you have there next following.

Prohibition, *Prohibitio*, onis, f.

It is a writ framed for the forbid-
 ing of any Court, either spiritual
 or secular, to proceed in any Cause
 there depending, upon suggestion,
 that the Cognition thereof belong-
 eth not to the said Court. *Fitz.*
nat. brev. fol. 39. but it is most
 usually taken for that Writ which
 lyeth for one which is Impleaded
 in the Court Christian, for a Cause
 belonging to the Temporal Juris-
 diction, or the Cognizance of the
 King's Court, whereby as well the
 Party and his Council, as the
 Judge himself, and the Register,
 are forbidden to proceed any fur-
 ther in that Cause: for that it ap-
 pertaineth to the disinheriting of
 the Crown of such right as belong-

eth to it. In how many Cases this
 lyeth, See *Broke two Trt. and Fitz.*
nat. brev. fol. 39. & seq. Regist.
Orig. See the new Book of Entries
verbo Prohibition and Fitz. nat.
brev. fol. 39.

Prolocutor of the Convocation-
House, *Prolocutor domus Convo-*
cationis, Is an Officer chosen by
 Persons Ecclesiastick, publickly
 assembled by the King's Writ at
 every Parliament, and as there
 are two Houses of Convocation, so
 there are two *Prolocutors*, one of
 the higher House, the other of the
 lower House, who presently upon
 the first assembly, is by the motion
 of the Bill ops, chosen by the low-
 er House, and presented to the
 Bishops for their *Prolocutor*. That
 is the Man by whom they mean
 to deliver their Resolutions to the
 higher House, and to have their
 own House especially ordered and
 governed. His Office is to cause the
 Clerk to call the Names of such
 as are of that House, when he sit-
 eth cause, to cause all things pre-
 pounded to be read by him, to ga-
 ther the Suffrages, and such like.

Promiscuous (one with another)
Promiscuus, a, um.

A promise, *Promissio*, onis, f.
Promissum, i, n.

To promise, *Promitto*, ere.

Promised, *Promissus*, a, um.

A promiser, *Promissor*, aris, m.

A Promontory (or brow of a Hill
 hanging over the Sea) *Premontori-*
um, ii, n.

A promoter, *Inquisitor*, oris, m.

Promoters, *Promotores*, m. pl.

Are those which in popular and
 penal Actions do defer the Names,
 or complain of Offenders, having
 part of the profit for their Reward,

they belong especially to the Ex-
chequer, and the King's Bench.
Smith de Rep. Angl. lib. 2. cap. 12.

A prong (or pitchfork) Merga, 2, f.

*A proof of instruments (before
playing) Incentivum, i, n.*

To prove (or try) Probo, are.

*A proof (or trial) Probatio, o-
mis, f.*

Proper, Proprius, 2, um.

*A property (or propriety) Pro-
prietas, atis, f.*

*To whom the property of a thing
belongs, Proprietarius, 2, um.*

*To proportion, Proportio, are.
Ry. 52.*

Proportion, Propottio, onis, f.

*Proportionable, Proportionabi-
lis, le, adj. Co. Ent. 5.*

*Proportioned, Proportionatus, 2,
um.*

*A proposal (or proposition) Pro-
positio, onis, f.*

To propose, Propono, ere.

To prop, Sustineo, ere. Fulcio, ire.

A prop, Sustentaculum, li, n.

Fulcrumentum, i, n. Fulcrum, i, n.

Admuniculum, li, n.

Propped, Fulcus, 2, um.

*A wine prop (or hop pole) Ridica,
2, f.*

Proprietary, Proprietarius, 2, um.

A prorogation, Prorogatio, onis, f.

Prorogued, Protogatus, 2, um.

A prosecutor, Prosecutor, oris, m.

A prospect, Prospectus, as, m.

*To prosper (or make prosperous)
Prospera, are.*

Prosperity, Prosperitas, atis, f.

To protect, Protego, ere.

*Protection, Protectio, onis, f.
Guardia, 2, f.*

To protest, Protestor, ari.

A protestant, Protestans.

Protestation, Protestatio, onis, f.

A Prothonotary of the Common

*Pleas, Unus Prothonotarius C-
ria Domini Regis de Banco. There*

*are three of them in the Common
Pleas, Anno 5 H. 4. cap. 14. He*

*turned the chief Clerk of the
Court. His Office is to enter and*

*inroll all manner of Declarations,
Pleadings, Assizes, and Judgments*

*and all Actions, the same Term
that the Appearance is made. He*

*also makes out all judicial Writs,
venire facias, etiam issues joined*

*and habeas corpus for the bringing
in of the Jury after it is returned*

*upon the venire facias. He al-
so maketh forth Writs of Execution*

*and of Seisin, Writs of Superfides
for appearance to Exigents, as*

*well as the Exigents, and Writs of
Privileges for removing of Causes*

*from other inferior Courts of Re-
cord, in case where the Party hath*

*cause of Privilege. Also Writs of
Procedendo, or scire facias, in all*

*cases, Writs to enquire of Dam-
ages, and all Process upon Prohibi-*

*tions, and upon Writs of audita
querela and false Judgment. Fi-*

*nally, he inrolls all Recognizances
acknowledged in that Court, and*

*all common Recoveries, and may
make exemplifications of any Re-*

*ords the same Term, before the
Rolls are delivered from them.*

*A Prothonotary of the King's
Bench, Prothonotarius de Banco Re-*

*gis, Is an Officer in the King's
Bench that recordeth all Actions*

*Civil, sued in that Court, as the
Clerk of the Crown-Office doth*

all continual Causes.

*Prebender, Prebenda, 2, f. Lex
37. 49.*

To provide, Provideo, ere.

A province, Provincia, 2, f.

*Provided, Proviso. 1 Co. 109.
Provisio, 2.*

P R.

Provision, *Provisio*, onis, f.

Proviso, Is a condition inserted into any Deed, upon the Observation whereof the validity of the Deed consisteth, which Form of Condition, seemeth to be borrowed from France for (*Pourveu Gallicum*) *semper conditionem inducit*. Or rather from the Lat.

Provisio. Our Common Lawyers say, that it sometime signifieth but a Covenant, whereof you have a large Dispute in the second Book of the Lord Cook's Reports, in the Lord Cromwell's Case. It hath also another signification in matters judicial: as if the Plaintiff or Defendant desire in Prosecuting an Action, by bringing it to a Tryal, the Defendant or Tenant may take out the *venire facias* to the Sheriff, which hath is in these words, *Proviso quod*, &c. to this end; that if the Plaintiff take out any Writ to this purpose, the Sheriff shall summon but one Jury upon them both. See *Old. Nov. Rev. in the Writ Nisi Prius*, fol. 149.

Provocation, *Provocatio*, onis, f.

To provoke, *Provoco*, are.

A provost, *Przpositus*, i, m.

The Provost of a provostship, *Przpositus przpositurae*, 2 H. 5. 9.

A Provost-martial, *Ptzibetus*, i, m.

The prow (or fore-castle, of a Ship), *Prora*, 2, f.

P R U.

Prudence, *Prudentia*, 2, f.

Prudbom or Prudbom (Castle in Northumberland) *Procollitia Procollitia*.

To prune (or lop) trees, *Poto*, are.

Pruned, *Putatus*, 2, um, *Sarpatus*, 2, um,

P U.

To prune young shoots with a pruning-book, *Scalpro putare germina*.
A prune (or plum), *Prunum*, i, n.
A pruning-iron, *Scirpicula*, 2, f.
Of or for pruning, *Putatorius*, 2, um.

P S A.

A psaltery, *Psalterium*, ii, n.
Nabium, ii, n.

P U B.

Publick, *Publicus*, 2, um.
To publish, *Publico*, are. *Promulgo*, are.

Published, *Promulgatus*, 2, um.
A publisher, *Promulgator*, oris, m.
A publishing, *Promulgatio*, onis, f.

P U C.

Pucelage (or maiden-head), *Pucellagium*, ii, n.

P U D.

A pudding, *Partum*, i, n. *Boculus*, i, m.

A dry pudding (or dumpling), *Globulus*, ii, m.

A black pudding (or blooding), *Apexabb*, inia, f. *Palfous*, ei, m.

A bag-pudding, *Fondulum*, li, n. *Farreum*, ei, n.

A basty pudding, *Fugetatio*, onis, f. *Maza*, 2, f. *Maffula*, 2, f.

A pan-pudding, *Minutah*, li, n. *Libum Testalucum*.

A pudding-maker, *Fartor*, oris, m. *Ossarius*, ii, m.

Pudsey (the Family), *De Putaico*.

P U L.

A pullet (or young hen), *Pullastra*, 2, f. *Pulstra*, 2, f. *Gallina minuscula*.

A pulley wherein a cord runneth to draw any thing, *Trochlea*, 2, f. *Orbiculus*, li, m. *Aremon*, onis, m.

A pulvis, *Pulpitum*, i, n. *Subsellium*, ii, n. *Lectrum*, i, n. *Suggestum*, i, n. *Apalogium*, ii, n.

Pulse

P. U.

Pulse (as Beans and Pease) Legumen, inia, n.

The pulse (or beating of the Arteries) Pulsus, ſis, m.

P U M.

A pumice ſtone, Pumex, icis, m.

Smoothed with a pumice ſtone

Pumicatus, a, um.

To pumice (or make ſmooth with a pumice ſtone) Pumico, are.

A pump to draw water with, Arſtia, z, f.

To pump, Exantlo, are.

The pump of a ſhip, Sentina, z, f.

To pump water out of a ſhip, Sentino, are.

A pair of pumps, Endromides, um, pl.

P U N.

To puniſh, Puniſco, ire.

Puniſhed, Punitus, a, um.

A puniſhment, Poena, z, f.

P U R.

Parcels (the Family) De Purcellis.

To purſue, Perquiro, ere.

A purchaſe, Acquiſitum, i, n. per-

quiſitum, i, n. Spel. 22. Adquiſitum, i, n. 2 Mon. 380. Perquiſ-

itio, onis, f. Purchaſa, z, f.

Purchaſed, Perquiſitus, a, um.

A purchaſer, Perquiſitor, oris, m.

Purgation, Purgatio, onis, f.

Purple, Purpura, z, f.

Purple Coloured, Purpureus, a, um.

Purpreſſure, Purpreſtura, z, f.

Ra. Ent. 135. Co. Lit. 277.

A purpriſe, Purpriſa, z, f.

Purpriſum, i, n. Ra. Ent. 533.

A purport, Purporta, z, f.

Purporting, Purportans, Co. Ent. 196. 35. 1 Mon. 754.

A purſe, Burſa, z, f. Crumēna, z, f. Perula, z, f.

A little purſe, Burſella, z, f.

The ſtrings of a purſe, Altrig-

menta Burſæ.

Q U.

A purſe-bearer, Burſarius, ſis,

A purſe maker, Crumenaria,

ii, m. Marſupiarus, ii, m.

A purſeſeant, Apparitor, oris, m.

A purveyour, Proviſor, oris, m.

Q U A.

Quackſalver (or peddling Phyſician) Mediculus circumſtaneus. Circulator, oris, m.

Quackſilver, Medicina arguentaria.

A quadrangle (having four corners) Quadrangulus, ſis, m.

Quadrangular (four ſquare) Quadrangularis, re, adj.

The Quadrant (a Mathematical Inſtrument) Quadrans, tis, m.

Quadrace (or four ſquare) Quadratus, a, um.

A quadrace (or geometrical Inſtrument) whereby the diſtance and height of a place is known &c. off, by looking through a certain little hole therein, Dioptra, z, f.

Quadruplicate (or of four parts) Quadrupartitus, a, um.

To quadruplicate, Quadruplico, are.

Quadruple, (or fourfold) Quadruplus, a, um.

Quæſtione, Is a Writ that lyeth where an Inquiſition hath been made by the Eſcheatour in any County, of ſuch Lands, or Tenements as any man died ſeized of, and all that was in his poſſeſſion be not thought to be found by the Office. The Form whereof ſee in the Regiſt. orig. fol. 293. and in Fitz. Nat. brev. fol. 255. It differeth from the Writ called *Melius Inquirenda*, as Fitz. ſaith there ſaith, becauſe this is granted where the Eſcheatour formerly proceeded

Q U.

Proceeded by vertue of his Office, and the other, where he found the first Office by vertue of the Writ called *Diem clausit extremum*. See the new Book of Entries, *verbo. ut plura*.

Qua servitia, Is a Writ Judicial, Tuing from the Note of a Fine, and lyeth for the Cognizee of a Mannor, Seignory, chief rent or other services, to compel him that is tenant of the Land, at the time of note of the Fine levied, to Attorne unto him. *West. part 2. Symb. Tit. Fines, Sect. 826*. To the same effect speaketh the *Old Nat. brev. fol. 155*. See the new Book of Entries *verbo Per qua servitia*.

Quarens non invenit Plegium, Is a return made by the Sheriff, upon this Condition inserted. *Si A. fecerit B. Secutum de Loquela Sua prosequenda*, &c. *Fitz. Nat. brev. fol. 38. Q.*

Quale Inq. Is a Writ Judicial, that lyeth where a man of Religion hath Judgment to recover Land, before Execution be made of the Judgment, for this Writ must, between Judgment and Execution, go forth to the Escheatour, to enquire whether the Religious Parson hath right to recover, or the Judgment is obtained by Collusion, between the Demandant and the Tenant, to the intent the true Lord be not defrauded. See *Westm. 2. cap. 32. Cum Viri Relig.* &c. The form of this Writ you may have in the *Regist. Judic. fol. 8. 16. 17. & 46.* and in *Old nat. brev. fol. 161*. See the new Book of Entries, *verbo. Quale Inq.*

To qualifie, Qualifico, are.

Qualified, Qualificatus, a, um.

Q U.

Quality, Qualitas, atis, f.

A contrariety of natural qualities, Antipathia, a, f.

A quality or property conceived by nature or exercises, Habitus, us, m.

A quality or degree, Gradus, us, m.

Of what quality, Qualis, le, adj.

A quantity, Quantitas, atis, f.

Of what quantity, Quantus, a, um.

Quantum meruit, An Action brought upon a promise to pay the Plaintiff what he deserves.

Quare Ejecit Infra terminum, Is a Writ that lyeth for a Lessee in case where he is cast out of his Farm, before his term is expired, against the Feoffee of the Lessor that ejecteth him, and it differeth from the *Ejectione Firma*, because this lyeth, where the Lessor after the Lease made, infeoffeth another, which ejecteth the Lessee. And the *Ejectione Firma* lyeth against any other Stranger that ejecteth him. The effect of both is all one: and that is, to recover the residue of the Term. See *Fitz. verb. Nat. Brev. fol. 197*. See the *Reg. Orig. fol. 227*. and the new Book of Entries *verbo. Quare Ejecit infra terminum*.

Quare impedis, Is a Writ that lyeth for him that hath purchased a Mannor, with an Advowson thereunto belonging against him that disturbeth him in the right of his Advowson, by presenting a Clerk thereunto, when the Church is void. And it differeth from the Writ called, *Assisa ultima presentationis*, because that lyeth where a Man or his Ancestors formerly presented, and this

this for him that is the Purchaser himself. See the Expositor of the Terms of Law, and Old. Nat. brev. fol. 27. Bract. Lib. 4. tra8. 2. cap. 6. Brit. cap. 92. and Fitz. Nat. brev. fol. 32. and the Regist. Orig. fol. 30. where it is said that a *Quare impedit* is of a higher nature than *Assisa ultima presentationis*; because it supposeth a Possession and a Right. See at large the new Book of Entries verbo *quare impedit*.

Quare non permittit, Is a Writ that lyeth for one that hath Right to present for a Turn against the Proprietary. *Fleta Lib. 5. cap. 16.*

Quare non admittit, Is a Writ that lyeth against a Bishop refusing to admit his Clerk, that hath recovered in a Plea of Advowson, the further use whereof see in *Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 47.* and *Regist. Orig. fol. 32.* See the new Book of Entries verbo *quare non admittit*.

Quare Obstruxit, Is a Writ that lyeth for him who having a Servitude to pass through his Neighbour's ground, cannot enjoy his Right, for that the Owner hath so straitned it, *Fleta Lib. 4. cap. 26.*

A *Quarentine* (or quantity of Land containing 40 perches) *Quarentena terræ. 1 Mon. 313. 2 Mon. 547. 553.*

A *quarentin*, *Quarentena, x. f. Quarentina Mulieris, Lex 104.*

Brac. 60. Stat. De Merton, Is is a benefit allowed by the Law of England to the Widow of a Landed-Man deceased, whereby she may challenge to continue in his capital Messuage (or chief Mansion-House) by the space of forty days, after his decease. Of this see *Brac. Lib. 2. c. 40.* And if the Heir,

or any other attempt to eject her, she may have the Writ *de Quarentena habenda. Fitz. nat. brev. 161. Regist. Orig. fol. 175. Ann. 9 Hen. 3. cap. 7. and Anno 27. cap. 1. and Brit. cap. 103.* Mr. Skene, *de verb. signif. verbo Quarentina Viduarum*, deriveth the Word from the French, *Quaresme* (i.e.) Lent 40 days, who also have this Custom, called *Le Queresme des vesues*, granted to Widows after the decease of their Husbands, as he proveth out of Papon in his Arrests, *Lib. 15. Tit. Lettres, cap. 7. Lib. 10. Tit. Substitutions, cap. 30.* Of this read *Fleta* also, *Lib. 5. c. 23.*

A *quarrel* or *strife*, *Querela, x. f. Briga, x. f.* This properly concerneth Personal Actions, or mixt at the highest for the Plaintiff in them is called *Querens*, and in most of the Writs it is said *Queritur*. And yet if a Man release all Quarrels (a man's Deed being taken most strongly against himself) It is as beneficial as all Actions, for by it all Actions Real and Personal are released. *Cock on Lit. Lib. 3. cap. 8. Sect. 511. Liti nomen actionem significat five in rem five in Personam.*

To *quarrel*, *Litigo*, are, *Cavillor, ari.*

A *quarreller*, *Cavillator, oris, m. Quarrellous, Litigiosus, a, um.*

A *quarrel of glass*, *Rhombus vitri, vitrum quadratum fenestrix.*

A *quarrel, bolt or dart shot out of an Engine*, *Catapultarium pilum.*

A *quarry of stones*, *Quarera, x. f. Reg. 105. 1 Mon. 707. 811. 2 Mon. 281. 252. Quareria, x. f. Lapidicina, x. f. Latumia, x. f.*

A *quarry of whet-stones*, *Cottaria, x. f.* A

Q U.

A quarry-man (or be that worketh in a quarry) *Lapicida*, z, m.
Atomus, i, m.

A quart measure, *Quarta*, z, f.
et. Intr. 178. *Quartarius*, ii, m.

Quartain, *Quadrinus*, a, um.

A quartain Fever, *Quartana*, z, f. *Febris quartana*.

He that bath such a Fever, *Quartanarius*, a, um.

A quarter (or eight Busbels) *Quarterium*, ii, n.

A quarter or fourth part of any thing, *Quarta*, z, f.

A quarter of Wheat, *Quarterium Tritici*, *Brac.* 35.

Of a quarter, *Quarterialis*, le, adj. *Quarteriatus*, a, um, *Spel.* 51.

Quarterly, *Quarteriatim*, adv.

A Quarter (a piece of Timber four Inches thick) commonly four square, as it were a quarter or fourth Part of a Beam, *Trabs quadrata*. *Tridentalis materia*.

A quarter of a Foot, *Quadrans*, *pedis*.

A quarter of a Tear, *Trimesire Spatium*, *tempestas anni*.

Quarters for Soldiers, *Stativa*, z, f.

Quarters or Rasters cross a Transome, *Transumfaria*.

A double quarter, *Trabs crasfor*.

A quarter-Master, *Metator*, oris, m. *Campometator*, oris, m. *Quartus Magister*.

Quarter Sessions, *Generalis Quarterialis Sessio pacis*. Is a Court held by the Justices of Peace in every County, once every Quarter. The Jurisdiction whereof how far it extendeth, is to be learned out of *Lamb. Eirenar.*

Sir Thomas Smith, de Rep. Angl. lib. 2. cap. 19. But to these you

Q U.

must add the late Statutes of the Realm, for their Power, daily increaseth. Originally it seemeth to have been erected only for Matters touching the Peace. But in these days it extendeth much further. That these Sessions should be held Quarterly was first of all Ordained (so far as I can learn) by the Statute *Anno 25 Ed. 3. Stat. 1. cap. 8.* Of these read *Lamb. Eirenar. Lib. 4.* where he setteth them out, both Learnedly and at large.

To quarter (or *Dismember*) *Deartuo*, are. *Artuo*, *Disseco*, are.

Quartered, *Exartuatus*, a, um. *Excarnificatus*, a, um. *Dissectus*, a, um.

To quash, *Quasso*, are, *Casso*, are. It signifieth in our Common Law to over throw. *Bract. Lib. 5. Tract. 2. cap. 3. num. 4.*

Q U E.

A Queen, *Regina*, z, f. *Domina Regina*. Is either she that holdeth the Crown of this Realm by Right of Blood, or else she that is Married to the King. In the former signification, she is in all Construction the same that the King is, and hath the same Power in all respects. In the other signification she is Inferiour, and a Person exempt from the King, for she may sue and be sued in her own Name: Yet that she hath, is the King's: and look what she loseth, so much departeth from the King. *Stamf. Prærog. cap. 2. fol. 10.* in *fin. Kitchen fol. 1. b. Cook, Lib. 4. Copy-hold Cases, fol. 23. b.*

Quem Reditum reddit. Is a Writ Judicial, that lyeth for him,

Q U.

to whom a Rent Seck, or Rent Charge is granted, by Fine Li-
vied in the King's Court, against
the Tenant of the Land, that
refuseth to atturn unto him.
thereby to cause him to atturn.
See *Old Nat. Brev. fol. 156. and*
West. part. 2. Symbol. Tit. Fines.
Señ. 125. See the New Book of
Entries, verbo, quem redditum
reddidit.

To quench (or Extinguish) Ex-
tinguo, ere.

Quenched (or put out) Extin-
ctus, a, um.

A quenching, Extinctio, onis, f.

A quencher, Extinctor, oris,
m.

Querela coram Rege, & Consi-
lio, discutienda & terminanda, Is
a Writ whereby one is called to
Justifie a Complaint of a Trespass
made to the King and himself,
before the King and his Coun-
cil, Regist. Orig. fol. 124. b.

A querister (or Choirester) Chori-
sta, x, m.

A quern (or Hand-mill) Mole-
trina, x, f. Mola manualis.

A Pepper-quern (or Mustard-
quern) Mola Piperaria, Fraxil-
lus, li, m.

A quarry for the King's Horses,
Stabulum Principis.

A quest (Inquest or Inquisition)
Duodena, x, f. Inquisitio, onis, f.
Duodecimviratus, l, m. There-
of in London, in the Christmas
Holidays, the Citizens in every
Ward hold a Quest, and a Quest-
House, as they call it, to enquire
and be informed, what Misde-
means or Annoyance is made or
done within the Ward.

A quest (or the Office of a Quest-
tor) Questura, x, f.

Q U.

A question (or demand) Questio,
onis, f.

A dark, or subtle question, Enigma,
atis, n.

Questionless (without all question)
Indubius, a, um: Indubita-
tus, a, um. Indubitanter, adv.

To question (or ask a question)
Questionor, ari. Questionem ag-
re. To call one in question. Crimen
vocare.

A Questioner (or Examiner)
Questionarius, ii, m. Quæstus:
Nobis, &c. Is the form of a
Writ of nuisance, which by the
Statute, Anno 13 Ed. 1. cap. 24.
lieth against him, to whom the
House or other thing that breed-
eth the Nuisance, is alienated,
whereas before that Statute, this
Action lay only against him that
first levied the thing, to the
hurt of his Neighbour. See the
Statute.

Q U I.

Quia Improvide, seemeth to be
a Superseas granted, in the be-
half of a Clerk of the Chancery,
sued against the Privilege of
that Court, in the Common-
Pleas, and pursued to the Ex-
pend. See Dyer, fol. 33. m. 18.

Quick-grass, Gramen cani-
num.

Quick (or lively) Vivifcus, a,
um. Agills, le, adj.

Quickness, Celeritas, atis, f.
Agilitas, atis, f.

Quickly, Cito, Celeriter, adv.

Quick-sands, Sabulum vivum,
Insidæ & rapaces arena. Syr-
tes, f.

A quick-set Hedge, Sepes viva,
Sepimentum virgultum.

Quicksilver, Hydrargyrum, i,
n. Argentum vivum.

Quail

Q.U.

Quid pro quo, Is an Artificial Speech in the Common-Law, signifying a mutual Protestation or Performance of both Parties to a Contract: As a Horse and ten Pound between the Buyer and the Seller. *Kitch. fol. 184.* but used in our common Speech one for another, as to render one *quid pro quo*, (i. e.) to give him as good as he brings.

Quid Juris clamat, Is a Writ Judicial, issuing out of the Record of the Fine, which remaineth with the *Custos Brevium* of the Common Pleas, before it be Ingrossed. (for afterward it cannot be had) and it lieth for the Grantee of a Reversion or Remainder, when the particular Tenant will not return. *West. part. 2. Symb. Tit. Fines, Sect. 218.* whom see further. See the *Register Judicial fol. 36, 37.* and the new Book of Entries, *verbo, quid Juris clamat.*

Quies, Quietus, a, um.

A quill, Calamus, i, m.
Calamus pennæ.

A quill (or how to play on the Harp, Rebeck or Dulcimer) *Plectrum*, i, n.

A quilt, (or quilted counterpoint, or covering for a Bed) *Culcitra*, z, f. *Stragulum*, li, n.

A little quilt of many Pieces, *Centunculus*, li, m.

A quilt made of Leather, *Salganum*, i, n.

A quilt-maker for Beds, *Plumarius*, ii, m.

Quilted, *Culcitrat*, a, um.

A quilt-turn, (i. e.) that turns the quills or Spoking-Wheel, *Harpedone*, is, f. *Rota Glomeratoria*, quæ fila rotando conglomerantur.

Q.U.

A quince (a kind of Fruit) *Malum cotoneum*, *Cydonium malum*.

Quinborough (in Kent) *Regis Burgus*.

The Quinsy (a Disease in the Throat) *Angina*, z, f. *Synanche*, is, f.

Quintane, Quintana, z, f. (i. e.) *an Exercise on Horseback, used at Weddings.*

A quintal, (or hundred Weights) *Centupondium*, ii, n.

Quintilian (a man's name) *Quintilianus*, i, m.

Quintus (a man's name) *Quintus*, i, m.

A Quire or Chöre in a Church, *Chorus*, i, m.

The Master of the Quire, *Phonascus*, ci, m. *Magister Chori*.

To quit (or discharge) *Quieto*, are. *Exonero*, are.

A Quir-claim (or Release) *quic-ta clamantia*.

Quittance, Quietantia, z, f.

Quit-Rent, Quietus redditus.

A quiver of Arrows, *Pharetra*, z, f. *Solennarium*, ii, n.

Wearing a quiver, *Pharetratus*, a, um.

Q.U.O.

Quo Jure, Is a Writ that lyeth for him that hath Land, wherein another challengeth common of Pasture, time out of Mind, and it is to compel him to shew by what Title he challengeth this common of Pasture, *Fitz. Nat. brev. fol. 128.* Of this see *Brit.* more at Large, *Cap. 29.* see the *Regist. Orig. fol. 256.* and the new Book of Entries, *verbo, quo Jure.*

A quois, Capital, alis, n.

Quo minus, Is a Writ that lyeth

Q U.

lyeth for him which hath a Grant of House-bote, and Hey-bote, in another Man's Woods, against the Granter making such Waste, as the Grantee cannot enjoy his Grant, *Old. Nat. Brev. fol. 148.* Terms of Law, see *Brook hoc Titulo, Kitchin, fol. 178. b.* This Writ also lyeth for the King's Farmer in the Exchequer, against him to whom he selleth any thing by way of Bargain touching his Farm, *Perkin's Grant* &c. for he supposeth, that by the Breach of the Vendee, he is disabled to pay the King his Rent.

Quo Warranto, Is a Writ that lieth against him, which usurpeth any Franchise or Liberty against the King, as to have Way, Stray, Fair, Market, Court Baron; or such like without good Title, *Old. Nat. Brev. fol. 149.* Or else against him that intrudeth himself as heir into Land, *Bract. Lib. 4. Tra. 1. cap. 2. num. 3.* See *Brook hoc Tit.* read also *Anno 18 Ed. 1. Stat. 2. and 3. and Anno 30 Eiusdem*, and the new Book of Entries, *Quo Warranto*.

Quod Clerici non eligantur in Officio Ballivi, &c. Is a Writ that lieth for a Clerk, which by reason of some Land he hath, is made, or in doubt to be made, either Bayliff, Beedle or Reeve, or some such like Officer. See *Regist. Orig. fol. 187. Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 175.*

Quod Clerici beneficiati de Cellaria, &c. Is a Writ to exempt a Clerk of the Chancery from Contribution, toward the Proctors of the Clergy in

Q U.

Parliament, *Regist. Orig. fol. 261. a.*

Quod ei deserviat, Is a Writ that lyeth for the Tenant of Tail, Tenant in Dower, or Tenant for Term of Life having lost by the default, against him that recovered, or against his Heir, exposition of Terms, see *Brook, hoc Tit. Regist. Orig. fol. 171.* and the new Book of Entries, *verbo, quod ei deserviat*.

Quod permittat, Is a Writ that lyeth for him that is disseized of his common of Pasture, against the Heir of the Disseisor being Dead, Terms of Law, *Bract. cap. 8.* saith, that this Writ lyeth for him, whose Ancestor dyed seized of common of Pasture, or other like thing annexed to his Inheritance, against the Desorcor, see *Crook, hoc Tit. Regist. Orig. fol. 155.* and the new Book of Entries, *verbo, quod permittat*.

Quod persona nec prebendarii, &c. Is a Writ that lieth for spiritual Persons, that are distrained in their Spiritual Possessions, for the payment of the fifteenth with the rest of the Parish, *Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 176.*

A quisit, Discus, ci, m.

A quisit Caster, Discobolus, li, m.

Quotidian (or daily) *Quotidianus*, a, um.

To quote (or Cite) *Allego*, are. *Cito*, are.

A quoting, *Citatio*, onis, f.

Q U U.

Quonster (in Ireland) *Hulton*.

R A .

R A B.

A *Rabbit (or young Coney)* Cuniculus, li, m.

R A C.

A Race, Stock, or Lineage, Propia, x, f. Progenies, ei, f.

A Race (or Course) Curfus, ſs, l.

A Race Place (or Course) Hippodromus, i, m.

Rachel (a Woman's name) Rachel, lis, f.

To Rack, Torqueo, ere.

A rack (or manger) Crates particularia.

A Cheese-rack, Crates casearia.

A Rack or Cobiron, to lay the Broach in at the Fire, Cratentium, ii, n.

A Rack for a Cross-Bow, Harpago, inis, f.

A Rack (or wooden Horse) Equuleus, ei, m.

The Rack or sides of a Chariot, Lorica plauſtri.

A Racker of Wine, Saccellator, oris, m.

A Racking of Wine, Saccellatio, onis, f.

A Racket to play with at Tennis, Reticulum, li, n.

Racine Iſle, one of the Hebrides, the leaſt and next to Ireland, Ricina, Rieluna, Ricnea, Riduna.

R A D.

Radcos Bridge (in Oxfordſhire) Radcoſtanus Pons.

Radigund (a Woman's name) Radigunda, x, f.

Radnor (in Radnorſhire) Radnorioria.

Radnorſhire, Radnorix comitatus.

R A.

Old Radnor, Magz, Magi, Magnz, Magnis.

R A F.

A Raft, Ratis, is, f.

A Raſter, Tigtum, i, n. Trabs, abis, f.

Raſters ſet a croſs, Transverſaria lignea.

A little Raſter, Tigillum, i, n.

The raſtering of an Houſe, Contignatio, onis, f.

The ſpace between the Raſters, Intertignium, ii, n.

A laying of Raſters from one Wall to another, Immiſſum, i, n.

Belonging to a Raſter, Tignarius, a, um.

R A G.

To rage, Furo, ere. Saxio, ire.

A rag, Panniculus, li, m.

A linnen rag, Lintheolum, li, n.

Rags, Panni, orum, m. Fruſta pannorum.

R A I.

A raie or thin leaf of Gold, Silver, or other Metal, Braſtea, x, f. Braſteola, x, f.

To rail, Maledico, ere.

A Railer, Maledicus, a, um. Maledictor, oris, m. Rabula, x, m.

A rail of ſine Linnen, Ralla, x, f. Anabolagium, ii, n. Amictorium, ii, n.

A rail, or ſtake to bear up a Vine, Cantherium, ii, n.

A rail whereupon the Vine runneth, made like an Arbour, Pergula, x, f.

A rail or rails to incloſe any thing, Vacerra, x, f. Tigillum, i, n.

Rails on each ſide of a Gallery, Lorica, x, f.

To ſet with rails, Longuriis circundare.

Rain, Pluvia, x, f.

The

P. U.

Pulse (as Beans and Pease) Legumen, inia, n.

The pulse (or beating of the Arteries) Pulsus, ſis, m.

P U M.

A pumice ſtone, Pumex, icis, m.

Smoothed with a pumice ſtone Pumicatus, a, um.

To pumice (or make ſmooth with a pumice ſtone) Pumico, are.

A pump to draw water with, Aſſia, z, f.

To pump, Exantlo, are.

The pump of a ſhip, Sentina, z, f.

To pump water out of a ſhip, Sentino, are.

A pair of pumps, Endromides, um, pl.

P U N.

To puniſh, Punio, ire.

Puniſhed, Punitus, a, um.

A puniſhment, Poena, z, f.

P U R.

Parcels (the Family) De Purcellis.

To purchaſe, Perquiro, ere.

A purchaſe, Acquiſitum, i, n. Spel. 22. Adquiſitum, i, n. 2 Mon. 380.

Perquiſition, onis, f. *Purchaſa*, z, f.

Purchaſed, Perquiſitus, a, um.

A purchaſer, Perquiſitor, oris, m.

Purgation, Purgatio, onis, f.

Purple, Purpura, z, f.

Purple Coloured, Purpureus, a, um.

Preſſure, Purpreſtura, z, f. Ra. Ent. 135. Co. Lit. 277.

A purpriſe, Purpriſa, z, f. Purpriſum, i, n. Ra. Ent. 533.

A purport, Purporta, z, f.

Porpoſing, Porpoſtans, Co. Ent. 196. 35. 1 Mon. 754.

A purſe, Burſa, z, f. Crumena, z, f. Perula, z, f.

A little purſe, Burſella, z, f.

The ſtrings of a purſe, Aſtrigmenta Burſe.

Q U.

A purſe-bearer, Burſarius, ii, m.

A purſe maker, Crumenarius, ii, m. Marſupiaris, ii, m.

A purveyor, Apparitor, oris, m.

A purveyor, Proviſor, oris, m.

Q U A.

Quackſilver (or pedling Phyſian) Mediculus circumſoraneus. Circulator, oris, m.

Quackſilver, Medicina ugentaria.

A quadrangle (having four corners) Quadrangulus, li, m.

Quadrangular (four ſquare) Quadrangularis, re, adj.

The Quadrate (a Mathematical Inſtrument) Quadrans, tis, m.

Quadrat (or fourſquare) Quadratus, a, um.

A quadrat (or geometrical Inſtrument) whereby the diſtance and height of a place is known inſer off, by looking through a certain little hole ſhorcin, Dioptra, z, f.

Quadruplicate (or of four parts) Quadrupartitus, a, um.

To quadruplicate, Quadruplico, are.

Quadruple, (or fourfold) Quadruplus, a, um.

Quaſi plura, Is a Writ that lyeth where an Inquiſition hath been made by the Eſcheatour in any County, of ſuch Lands, or Tenements as any man died ſeized of, and all that was in his poſſeſſion be not thought to be found by the Office. The Form whereof ſee in the Regiſt. orig. fol. 293. and in Fitz. Nat. brev. fol. 255. It differeth from the Writ called *Melin Inquirenda*, as Fitz. ſaith there ſaith, becauſe this is granted where the Eſcheatour formerly proceeded

Q U.

proceeded by vertue of his Office, and the other, where he found the first Office by vertue of the Writ called *Diem clausit extremum*. See the new Book of Entries, *verbo u. a. plura*.

Qua servitia, Is a Writ Judicial, Tuing from the Note of a Fine, and lyeth for the Cognizee of a Mannor, Seignory, chief rent or other services, to compel him that is tenant of the Land, at the time of note of the Fine levied, to Attorne unto him. *West. part 2. Symb. Tit. Fines, Sect. 826*. To the same effect speaketh the *Old Nat. brev. fol. 155*. See the new Book of Entries *verbo Per qua servitia*.

Quarens non invenit Plegium, Is a return made by the Sheriff, upon this Condition inserted. *Si A. fecerit B. Securum de Loquela Sua prosequenda, &c. Fitz. Nat. brev. fol. 38. Q.*

Quale Inq. Is a Writ Judicial, that lyeth where a man of Religion hath Judgment to recover Land, before Execution be made of the Judgment, for this Writ must, between Judgment and Execution, go forth to the Escheator, to enquire whether the Religious Parson hath right to recover, or the Judgment is obtained by Collusion, between the Demandant and the Tenant, to the intent the true Lord be not defrauded. See *Westm. 2. cap. 32. Cum Viri Relig. &c.* The form of this Writ you may have in the *Regist. Judic. fol. 8. 16. 17. & 46.* and in *Old nat. brev. fol. 161*. See the new Book of Entries, *verbo Quale Inq.*

To qualifie, Qualifico, are.

Qualified, Qualificatus, 2, um.

Q U.

Quality, Qualitas, atis, f.

A contrariety of natural qualities, Antipathia, 2, f.

A quality or property conceived by nature or exercises, Habitus, us, m.

A quality or degree, Gradus, us, m.

Of what quality, Qualis, le, adj.

A quantity, Quantitas, atis, f.

Of what quantity, Quantum, a, um.

Quantum meruit, An Action brought upon a promise to pay the Plaintiff what he deserves.

Quare Ejecit Infra terminum, Is a Writ that lyeth for a Lessee in case where he is cast out of his Farm, before his term is expired, against the Feoffee of the Lessor that ejecteth him, and it differeth from the *Ejectione Firma*, because this lyeth, where the Lessor, after the Lease made, infeoffeth another, which ejecteth the Lessee. And the *Ejectione Firma* lyeth against any other Stranger that ejecteth him. The effect of both is all one: and that is, to recover the residue of the Term. See *Fitz. verb. Nat. Brev. fol. 197*. See the *Reg. Orig. fol. 227*. and the new Book of Entries *verbo Quare Ejecit infra terminum*.

Quare impedis, Is a Writ that lyeth for him that hath purchased a Mannor, with an Advowson thereunto belonging against him that disturbeth him in the right of his Advowson, by presenting a Clerk thereunto, when the Church is void. And it differeth from the Writ called, *Assisa ultima presentationis*, because that lyeth where a Man or his Ancestors formerly presented, and this

R E.

Reattachment, Reattachiamen-
tum, i, n.

Remember-Hitbe, Nauticus finus,

R E B.

Rebecca (a Woman's name) Re-
becca, z, f.

To rebel, Rebello, are.

Rebellion, Rebellio, onis, f.

Rebellio, Breve Rebellionis,
A Writ of Rebellion, to bring a
Person in Contempt into the
Court of Chancery.

Rebutter, Repellere (i. e.) to
Repel or Bar; that is the under-
standing of the Common Law,
the Action of the Heir by the
Warranty of his Ancestor, and
this is called to Rebut or Repel,
Cook on Lis. lib. 3. cap. 12.

A Man giveth Land, which
he hath to him and the Issue of
his Body, to another in Fee with
Warranty: And the Donee lea-
seth out his Land to a third for
Years: The Heir of the Donor
impleadeth the Tenant, alledg-
ing, that the Land was entailed
to him, the Donee cometh in,
and by vertue of the Warranty
made by the Donor repelleth the
Heir, because though the Land
were entailed to him, yet he
is Heir to the Warranty like-
wise: And this is called a *Re-*
butter. See *Brook, Tit. Barre*
Numb. 13.

And again, If I grant to my
Tenant to hold, *Sine impetitione*
vassii, and afterward I implead
him for wast made, he may de-
bar me of this Action, by shew-
ing my Grant, and this is like-
wise a *Rebutter*, *Idem eod. num.*
25. See the new Book of Entries,
verbo Rebutter.

R E.

R E C.

To Recant, Recanto, are. Re-
clamo, are.

A Recantation, Recantatio, -
nis, f.

Recaption, Recaptio, onis,
Recaptio, Breve Recaptio.
A Writ of Recaption which Es-
where a second Distress is tak-
pending a Suit for a former.

To receive, Recepto, are. Wi-
Indict. 81. Recipio, ere.

Received, Receptus, a, um.

A receiving (entertaining
harbouring) Receptamentum, i,
Reg. 80. 2. Infl. 645. Braet. 15
Fle. 57.

A Physician's Receipt, Dosis, is
f.

A Receiver, Receptor, oris, m.
Receptator, oris, m.

A Receptacle (a Place to receive,
a Store-House, or Ware-House,
Receptaculum, li, n.

To recite, Recito, are.

Reciting, Recitando.

To reckon, Supputo, are. Com-
puto, are.

Reckonings (Accounts) Ratioci-
nia, Recensiones, Calculi, Com-
puti.

A shot (or Reckoning) Commis-
sa, z, f.

Reckoned, Recensus, a, um. Nu-
meratus, a, um.

That may be reckoned, Comput-
abilis, le, adj.

A Recognizance, Recognitio,
onis, f. (i. e.) an Obligation ac-
knowledge of Record: Also an
Acknowledgment.

Recognitors, Recognitores, is
a Word used for the Jury impar-
nelled upon an Assize, the reason
why they are so called may be
because

because they acknowledge a Dis-
 cision by their Verdict, see *Bract*.
Lib. 5. Traß. 2. cap. 9. num. 2.
 and *Lib. 3. Traß. 1. cap. 11.*
num. 16.

To recommend, Recommendo,
 are.

To recompense (or require) Re-
compensio, are.

To reconcile, Reconcilio, are.

A Record, Recordum, i, n.

To record, Vide to register, Re-
cordare Facias, or Recordari fac-
ias, Is a Writ directed to the
Sheriff, to remove a Cause de-
pending in an Inferiour Court to
the King's Bench, or Common
Pleas, as out of a Court of An-
cient Demesne, Hundred or
County, Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 71.
b. Out of the County Court,
Idem fol. 46. B. or other Courts
of Record, Idem, fol. 71. C.
and 119 K. But if you would
learn more exactly, where, and
in what Cases this Writ lyeth,
read Brook in his Abridgment,
Titulo Recordare & Ponere. It
seemeth to be called a Record-
are, because the Form is such,
that it comandeth the Sher-
riff to whom it is directed, to
make a Record of the Pro-
ceeding by himself and others,
and then to send up the Cause.
See Regist. verbo, Recordare, in
the Table of the Original
Writs.

A Recorder, Recordator, oris,
m. (i. e.) a Judge of a Town
Court of Record. He is one
whom the Mayor, or other Ma-
gistrate of any City or Town
Corporate, having Jurisdiction,
or a Court of Record within

their Precincts by the King's
 Grant doth associate unto him
 for his better direction in Mat-
 ters of Justice, and Proceedings
 according to Law.

A recorder (or Flute) Tibia
Sarrana, Recordo & processu mitt-
tendis, Is a Writ to call a Re-
cord, together with the whole
Proceeding in the Cause, out
of one Court into the King's
Bench, which see in the Table
of the Regist. Orig. how diversly
it is used.

To recover, Recupero, are.

Recovery, Recuperatio, onis,
f. It signifieth in our Common
Law, an obtaining of any thing
by Judgment or Trial of Law:
But you must observe there
is a true Recovery and a Feign-
ed.

A true Recovery, Is an actu-
al or real Recovery, of any
thing or the value thereof, by
Judgment; as if a Man sued for
any Land, or other thing move-
able or immoveable, and have
a Verdict and Judgment for
him.

A Feigned Recovery is (as
the Civilians call it) Quedam
Assio Juris, a certain Form or
Course set down by Law, to
be observed, for the better as-
suming of Lands or Tenements
to us.

For the better understanding
of this, read West. part 2. Symb.
Tit. Recoveries, Sect. 1. who
saith, that the End and Effect of
a Recovery, is to discontinue and
destroy Estates, Tails, Remain-
ders, and Reversions, and to
bar the former Owners thereof.

and in this formality, there are required three Parties, *viz.* the Demandant, the Tenant, and the Vouchee. The Demandant is he, that bringeth the Writ of Entry, and may be termed the Recoverer. The Tenant is he against whom the Writ is brought, and may be termed the Recveree. The Vouchee is he, whom the Tenant Voucheth or calleth to Warranty, for the Land in demand, *West. ubi supra*, in whom you may read more touching this Matter.

But for Example to explain this Point. A Man that is desirous to cut off an Estate tail in Lands or Tenements, to the end, to sell, give, or bequeath it, as himself seeth good, useth his Friend to bring a Writ against him for this Land. He appearing to the Writ, saith for himself, that the Land in Question came to him or his Ancestors, from such a Man or his Ancestor, who in the Conveyance thereof, bound himself and his Heirs, to make good the Title to him, or to them to whom it was conveyed. And so he is allowed by the Court, to call in his third Man to say what he can for the justifying of his Right to this Land, before he so conveyed it. The third Man cometh not; whereupon the Land is recovered by him that brought the Writ, and the Tenant of the Land is left for his Remedy to the third Man that was called, and came not in to defend the Tenant, and by this means the Entail which was made by the Tenant or his Ancestor, is Cut

off by Judgment hereupon given, for that he is pretended to have no Power to entail the Land, whereunto he had no just Title, as now it appeareth: Because it is evicted or recovered from him. This kind of Recovery, is by good Opinion, but a Snare to deceive the People, *Doct. & Stud. cap. 31. dial. 1. fol. 56.4.*

This feigned Recovery is also called a common Recovery, and the reason of that Epitheton is because it is a beaten and common Path to that end for which it is ordained, *viz.* to cut off the Estates above specified, see the new Book of Entries, *verbo Recovery*.

A true Recovery is as well of the Value, as of the Thing: For the better understanding whereof, know, that (in value) signifieth as much as (*Illud quid Interest*) with the Civilians; for Example, if a Man buy Land of another with Warranty, which Land a third Person afterward by Suit of Law recovereth against me, I have my Remedy against him that sold it me, to recover in value, that is, to recover so much in Money as the Land is worth, or so much of other Land by way of Exchange. *Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 134. K.* To recover a Warranty, *Old. nat. brev. fol. 146.* is to prove by Judgment, that a Man was his Warrant against all Men for such a thing.

To recourſe. (or have recourſe) Recurro, &c.

Reſto, Is a Writ called in *English*, a Writ of Right, which is of so high a Nature, that
whereas

whereas other Writs in real actions, are only to recover the Possession of the Lands or Tenements in Question, which have been lost by our Ancestors or our selves, this aimeth to recover both the Seisin, which some of our Ancestors or we had, and also the Property of the thing, whereof our Ancestors died not seized, as of Fee: And whereby are Pleaded and tried both the Rights together: viz. as well of Possession as Property. Inasmuch, as if a Man once lose his Cause upon this Writ, either by Judgment, by Assize, or Battel, he is without all Remedy, and shall be excluded (*per exceptionem rei Judicatae*) *Bract. Lib. 5. tract. 1. cap. 1. & seq.* where you may read more at large concerning this Writ. It is divided into two Species, *Rectum patens*, a Writ of Right patent, and *Rectum clausum*, a Writ of Right close. This the Civilians call *Judicium petitorium*.

The Writ of right Patent is so called, because it is sent open, and is in Nature the highest Writ of all others, lying always for him that hath Fee-simple in the Lands or Tenements sued for, and not for any other, and when it lyeth for him that Challengeth Fee-simple, or in what Cases, see *Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 1. C.* whom see also *fol. 6.* of a special Writ of Right in *London*, otherwise called, a Writ of Right according to the Custom of *London*. This Writ is also called, *Breve magnum de Recto. Regist. Orig. fol. 9. A. B.* and *Fleta, Lib. 5. cap. 32. Sect. 1.*

A Writ of Right close, is a Writ directed to a Lord of Ancient Demesne, and lyeth for those which hold their Lands and Tenements by Charter in Fee-simple, or in Fee-tail, or for Term of Life, or in Dower, if they be ejected out of such Lands, &c. or disseised. In this case a Man or his heir, may sue out this Writ of Right close directed to the Lord of the Ancient Demesne, commanding him to do him right, &c. in his Court. This is also called a small Writ of Right, *Breve parvum. Regist. Orig. fol. 9. A. B.* and *Brit. cap. 120. in fine.* Of this see *Fitz.* likewise at large, *Nat. brev. fol. 11. & seq.*

Yet note, that the Writ of Right Patent seemeth further to be extended in use, than the Original Invention served, for a Writ of Right of Dower, and only for Term of Life, is patent, as appeareth by *Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 7. E.* The like may be said of divers others that do hereafter follow. Of these see also the Table of the *Regist. Orig. verbo Recto*. This Writ is properly tryed in the Lord's Court, between Kinsmen that claim by one Title from their Ancestor. But how it may be thence removed, and brought either to the County, or the King's Court, see *Fleta, Lib. 6. cap. 3, 4, and 5.* *Glanville* seemeth to make every Writ, whereby a Man sueth for any thing due to him, a Writ of Right, *Lib. 10. cap. 1. Lib. 11. cap. 1. Lib. 12. cap. 1.*

Recto de Dote, Is a Writ of Right of Dower, which lyeth

for a Woman, that hath received part of her Dower, and purposeth to demand the remanent in the same Town, against the Heir, or his Guardian, if he be Ward. Of this see more in *Old. nat. brev. fol. 5. Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 7. E. Regist. Orig. fol. 3.* and the new Book of Entries, *Verbo Droyt.*

Resto de dote, unde nihil habet, Is a Writ of Right which lyeth in case, where the Husband having divers Lands or Tenements, hath assured no Dower to his Wife, and she thereby is drawn to sue for her Thirds, against the Heir or his Guardian, *Old. nat. brev. fol. regist. Orig. fol. 170.*

Resto de rationabili parte, Is a Writ that lyeth always between Privies in Blood, as Brothers in Gavelkind, or Sisters or other Coparceners, as Nephews or Nieces, and for Land in Fee simple. For Example: If a Man lease his Land for Term of Life, and afterwards dieth, the one Sister entring upon all the Land, and so desorcing the other, the Sister so desorced, shall have this Writ to recover her part, *Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 9. Regist. Orig. fol. 3.*

Resto quando Dominus remittit, Is a Writ of Right, which lyeth in case, where Lands or Tenements that be in the Seignery of any Lord, are in demand by a Writ of Right, for if the Lord hold no Court, or otherwise at the Prayer of the Demandant or Tenant shall send to the Court of the King his Writ, to put the Cause thither for that time (saying to him another time the Right of his Seignery) then

this Writ Issueth out for the other Party, and hath this Name from the Words therein comprized, being the true occasion thereof. This Writ is close, and must be returned before the Justices of the Common Bank, *Old. nat. brev. fol. 16. Regist. Orig. fol. 4.*

Resto de Advocacione Ecclesie, Is a Writ of Right lying where a Man hath Right of advowzon, and the Parson of the Church dying, a Stranger presenteth his Clerk to the Church, and he not having moved his Action of *Quare Impedit*, nor *Darrein presentment*, within six Months, but suffered the Stranger to Usurp upon him, and this Writ be only may have, that claimeth the Advowzon to himself, and to his Heirs in Fee, and as it lyeth for the whole Advowzon, so it lyeth also for the half, the third, the fourth part. *Old. nat. brev. fol. 14. Regist. Orig. fol. 29.*

A rector, Rector, oris, m. Rector Ecclesie parochialis.

A rectory, Rectoria, x, f.

A rectory Impropriate, Rectoria Impropriata.

Res in Curia, Is he that standeth at the Bar, and hath no Man to object any Offence against him, *Smith de repub. Angl. lib. 2. Cap. 3. See Anno 6 R. 2. Stat. 1. Cap. 12.*

Reculver (in Kent) Reculsum. Regulbium.

Red, Ruber, bra, brum.

Redbridge, (in Hampshire) Arundinis vadum.

Redburn (in Hertfordshire) Aqua rubra, Durocobrivz.

Redcliff (near London) Ruber clivus.

Red.

R E.

Reddendum, The Clause in a Lease that reserves the Rent.

Reddition, Redditio, onis, f.

Reddisseisin, Reddisseisina, æ, f.

Reddisseisina, Is a Writ lying for Reddisseisin, *Regist. Orig. fol. 106, and 207.*

To redound, Redundo, are.

To redress, Remendo, are. *Reformo*, are.

To reduce, Reduco, ere.

Redvers or Rivers, (the Family) *De Redveris*, *De Ripariis*, *Rigidii*, *De Riperia*.

R E E.

To Reedify, Reedifico, are.

A Reel to wind Tarn or Thread m, *Girgillus*, li, m. *Rhombus* i, m. *Alabrum*, i, n.

To reel Tarn, Alabro, are. *Glo-mero*, are.

A Reeling, Alabratio, onis, f.

A Reeler of Tarn, Alabrator, oris, m.

Reeled (or wound up) Alabratu, a, um.

To re-enter (to take Possession again) Re.entro, are.

A Reeve of a Manner, *Præfatus Manerii*, *Grevius Manerii*.

Re-extent, *Re-extentum*, i, n. It is a second Extent made upon Lands or Tenements, upon complaint made, that the former Extent was partially performed, *Brook Tit. Extent. fol. 313.*

R E F.

To Refer, Refero, ferre.

To put a thing into a third's hand, to refer it to him, *Intertio*, are.

To refine, Fino, are. *Plø. 320.*

A Refiner (or Purifier of Metals), *Aurifex*, icis, m.

Refined (Racked) *Focatus*, a, um.

A Refuge, *Refugium*, ii, n. *Impedum*, ii, n. *Perfugium*, ii, n.

R E.

To Refuse, *Récuso*, are, *Detraho*, are.

The Refuse, *Recrementum*, i, n. *Excrementum*, i, n.

R E G.

Regard, *Regardum*, i, n. *Rewardum*, i, n. 3. *Bul. 91.*

Regardum Foresta, *Ry. 2. 24. 651.* *Rewardum Foresta*, *Ry. 2. 1 Mon. 513. 2 Mon. 631. (i. e.)* the Compass of a Regarders Ground in a Forest.

A Regarder, *Regardator*, oris, m. Is an Officer of the Forest, who is to view it and inquire into Offences.

Regarding, *Regardans*, tis, adj. *West. Indist. 239.*

A Regiment, *Regimentum*.

A Register, *Registrarius*, ii, m. *Lex 108.*

The Register, *Registrum*, i, n. *Lex. 108.*

A Regrater, *Regratarius*, ii, m. *Stat. de Collustrigio. Ry. 248.* One who buys and sells in the same Market or Fair.

Regular, *Regularis*, re, adj.

Regularly, *Regulariter*, adv.

R E I.

To reject (or cast off) *Rejicio*, ere. *Rejeto*, are.

Rejected, *Rejctus*, a, um.

To Reign (or Rule) *Regno*, are,

The Reins, *Renes*, um, m.

To re-infeoffe, *Refoffo*, are. *Co. Entr. 291.*

A Rejoinder, *Rejunctio*, onis, f. It signifieth in our Common-Law, as much as *Duplicatio*, with the Civilians, that is, an Exception to a Replication. For the first Answer of the Defendant to the Plaintiff's Bill, is called an Exception, the Plaintiff's answer to that, is called a Replication, and

R E.

and the Defendant's to that, Duplication in the Civil Law, and a Rejoinder with us, especially in Chancery, *West. part 2. Symb. tit. Chancery, Sect. 56.* where he citeth these words out of *Spigelium. Est autem rejunctio seu duplicatio, allegatio quæ datur reo ad infirmendam replicationem actoris, & confirmandam actionem rei.*

R E L.

A Relapse into Sickness, Recidivatio, onis, f.

A relation (or rehearsing) Relatio, onis, f.

To release, Relaxo, are.

A Release, Relaxatio, onis, f. It is an Instrument whereby Estates, Rights, Titles, Entries, Actions, and other things are sometime extinguish'd, sometime transferred, sometime abridged, and sometime enlarged, *West. part 1 Symb. lib. 2. Sect. 50.*

Release is the giving or discharging of the Right or Action, which any hath or claimeth against another, or his Land. *Laxare* is properly to put Prisoners in Fetters at Liberty, and *relaxare* is to do this often, and *Metaphorice relaxare* is to put at Liberty fettered Estates and Interests, and to make them absolute, *Cook's 10 Rep. Hampet's Case.*

There is a Release in Fact, and a Release in Law, *Perk Grants 71.* A Release in Fact, seemeth to be that which the very words expressly declare. A Release in Law is that which doth acquit by way of consequent or intendment of Law, an Example whereof you have in *Perk ubi supra.* Of these how they be available, and how not, see *Littleton at large,*

R E.

Lib. 3. cap. 8. fol. 94. Of divers sorts of these Releases, see the new Book of Entries, *verbo Release.*

Relief, Relevium, ii, n. (i. e.) a kind of Fine paid by the Heir at a Tenant's Death.

To relieve, Relevo, are, Erige, ere.

Religion, Religio, onis, f.

Religious, Religiosus, a, um.

R E M.

A Remainder, Remanere, is, n. Co. Lit. 49. The Remainder of an Estate.

Remainders, Remaneria.

To remain, Remaneo, ere.

Remarkable, Notabilis, le, adj.

A remedy, Remedium, ii, n.

To remedy, Remedio, are. Reg. 80.

Remedied, Remediatus, a, um. Ra. Entr. 24.

Be it remembered, Memorandum.

A remembrance, Remembrancia, æ, f. Memoranda.

A remembrancer, Rememorator, onis, m.

To remit, Remitto, ere.

Remission, Remissio, onis, f.

Remote (or far distant) Remotus, a, um.

To remove (withdraw or put aside) Removeo, ere.

Removeable, Amotibilis, k, adj. Bract. 12. Szepe.

R E N.

To render (give or pay back) Reddo, ere.

A rendring, Redditio, onis, f.

To renew, Renovo, are.

Renet, Coagulum, li, n.

To renounce, Remuncio, are. Rent, Reditus, us, m. It cometh of the French Rent, (*i. e.*) *Fédigal, pensitatio annua.* And significeth

R E.

eth with us, a sum of Money, or other consideration, issuing Yearly out of Lands or Tenements, *Plowden casu Browning*, fol. 132. b. and fol. 138. a. and 141. b.

There are three sorts of Rents observed by our Common Lawyers, that is Rent-Service, Rent-Charge, and Rent-Seck. Rent-Service is where a Man holdeth his Land of his Lord by Fealty, and certain Rent; or by Fealty, Service, and certain Rent, *Littleton*, Lib. 2. Cap. 12. fol. 44. or that which a Man, making a Lease to another for Term of Years, reserveth Yearly to be paid him for the same. Terms of Law, *verbo* Rents, who giveth this Reason thereof, because it is in his Liberty, whether he will distrain, or bring an Action of Debt.

A Rent Charge is that which a Man making over an Estate of his Lands or Tenements to another, by deed indented either in Fee, or Fee-tail, or for Term of Life, reserveth to himself by the said Indenture, a Sum of Money Yearly to be paid to him with Clause of Distress, or to him and his Heirs, see *Little*. *Ubi supra*.

A Rent seck, otherwise a dry Rent, is that which a Man, making over an Estate of his Land or Tenement, by Deed indented, reserveth Yearly to be paid him without Clause of distress mentioned in the Indenture, *Little*. *ubi supra*, and Terms of the Law, *verbo* Rents. See the new Expositor of Law Terms; see *Plowden casu Browning*, fol. 132. b. See

R E.

the differences between a Rent and an Annuity, *Doct. & Stud. Cap. 30. Dial. 1*. Tenure by Rents is called, *vivi redditus*, because the Lords and the Owners thereof, do live by them, *Cook on Lis*. A Feme sole Lessee for Life rendering Rent, takes a Husband, the Rent Arere, the Wife dieth, though here be no recovery in the Wife's Life-time, yet because the Baron took the profit, he is still chargeable in a Writ of Debt for the Rent, for *qui sentit commodum sentire debet & onus*, Wom. Law.

For Rent payable at a Day, the Party hath all the Day till Night to pay it, but if it be a great Sum, as five hundred or a thousand Pounds, he must be ready as long before the Sun-set, as the Money may be told: For the other is not bound to tell it in the Night, *Cook's fifth Rep. Wade's Case*.

A Penny-rent, *Denarata Reditus*, *Reg. 1*.

A rent payable by and chargeable on the Grantor and his Heirs, and not on Lands, *Annuus redditus*.

Rent paid to the Lord of the Hundred in Silver Coin, *Alba firma*.

Rent is demanded by the Name of *sex libratas*, *decem solidatas*, *sex denariatas*, & *unam obolatam redditus*.

A rent (or Taster) *Scissura*; x, s. *Ruptio*, onis, s.

To rent (or Tear) *Frango*, ere. *Lanio*, are. *Lacero*, are.

A rental (or an account of rents in Writing) *Rentale*, is, n. *Ra. Entr. 209. Co. Entr. 146*.

R E.

A rent-master, (Collector or Bailly) Quæstor ararius. Præfectus ararii.

R E P.

To repair, Reparo, are. Restau- ro, are.

Repassage, Repassagium, ii, n. Re. Entr. 335.

To repeal, Repello, ere.

Repealed, Repellatus, a, um. 2 Mon. 702.

A repealing, Repellatio, onis, f. Co. Entr. 204. Repellum, i, n.

Repleader, (Replacitare) is to Plead again that which was once pleaded before, Rastal, Tit. Repleader, see the New Book of Entries, Verba, Repleador.

Replegiare de averiis, Is a Writ brought by one, whose Cattle are distrained or put in Pound upon any cause by another, upon surety given to the Sheriff to pursue the Action in Law, anno 7 H. 8. cap. 4. Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 68. see the Regist. Orig. of divers sorts of this Writ called Replegiare, in the Table, verbo eodem, see also the Regist. Judic. fol. 58. and 70. see also the New Book of Entries, verbo, Replevin, Dyer fol. 173. num. 14.

A Replevin, Replegiamentum, i, n.

To replevin, Replegio, are. Reg. 180.

To be replevied, Replegiari, ari.

That cannot be replevied, Irreplegiabilis, le, Adj.

A Replication, Replicatio, onis, f. Is an Exception of the second degree made by the Plaintiff upon the first Answer of the Defendant, West. part 2. Symb. Tit. Chancery sect. 55. and Westm. 2. anno 13 Ed. 1. cap. 36. this is

R E.

borrowed from the Civilian De replicationibus, Lib. 4. l. 1. Tit. 14.

To reply, Replico, are.

A report, Reportus, i, m. Co. 226. Dyer 166. It is in our Common Law a relation or repetition of a Case debated or argued which is sometime made to the Court, upon reference from the Court to the Reporter, sometime to the World voluntarily, a Plowden's Reports, the Lord Cook's Reports, &c.

To report, Reporto, are. R. Entr. 14. Ry. 259. Pry. 420.

To reprehend, Reprehendo, ere.

A reprehension, Reprehensio, onis, f.

To repress, Reprimo, ere.

A reprise, Reprisa, æ, f. L. 110.

A reprisal, Reprisale, is, n. Cow. 226. 10. Cow. 133.

Reprises (charges to be detailed) Reprisæ, arum, f.

To reprove, Reprendo, ere.

To reproach, Exprobro, are. Infamo, are. Inculpo, are.

A reproach, Probrum, i, n. Contumelia, æ, f.

Reproachful, Contumeliosus, a, um.

Reproachfully, Contumeliosè, adv.

To reprove, Reprobo, are.

Reptacester, Richberg, Richbrow near Sandwich (in Kent) ad Portum Rutupas, Rhutubi Portus, Rhutupiz Statio, Rhitupus portus, Rutupinus portus, Rutupinum Littus, Rhutupiz, Trutulenſis portus, urbs Rutupina.

Repton (in Darbyshire) Ripadium, Repandum.

A repulse, Repulsa, æ, f. Repulſio, onis, f.

Reputation,

R E.

Reputation, *Reputatio*, onis, f.

R E Q.

To request (or require) *Requiro*,
tre. *Peto*, ere.

A Request, *Requesta*, x, f.

Requisite, *Requisitus*, a, um.

The Rearward of an Army, *Retroguardia*, x, f. *Kit.* 208. *Retaguardia*, x, f. *Tergum exercitus*.

R E S.

Rescise, *Receptio*, onis, f.

Rescise, Is in the Civil Law called, *admissio tertia Persona pro interesse*, In our Law when one

is sued, whose Estate is so weak that he cannot defend full suit, then is another who is better able

admitted upon Prayer: Sometimes *Rescise* is *Sur Rescise*, this is against Rule, as a Wife being

Tenant for Life, is received upon the Default of her Husband,

and after makes Default, he in Reversion shall be received; so

if Baron and Feme be received; and after Baron make Default,

the Feme shall be received, 2 p. of *Instit.* fol. 345. If a Tenant for

Term of Life, or Tenant for Term of Years bring an Action,

he in the Reversion cometh in, and Prayeth to be received to defend the Land, and to plead with

the Demandant, *vid.* Terms of Law; many more you may have in *Brook Tit. Rescise*, fol. 205. see *Terkin's Dower*, 448.

Rescise is also applied to an assistance of Plea, tho' the controversy be but between two only, *brook Estoppel*, in many Places.

Rescous, *Rescussus*, i, m. It is an Ancient French Word, coming from *Rescoursier*, that is, *Recupere* to take from, to rescue or

recover. *Rescous*, is a taking away

R E.

and setting at Liberty against Law, a Distress taken, or a Person Arrested by the Process or Course of the Law, *Cook on Lit. Lib. 2. cap. 12. Sect. 237.* There is a *Rescous* in Deed, and a *Rescous* in Law: Of the first hath been spoken.

A *Rescous* in Law is when a Man hath taken a Distress, and the Cattle distressed, as he is driving of them to the Pound, to go into the House of the Owner, if he that took the distress, demand them of the Owner, and he deliver them not, this is a *Rescous* in Law.

It is also used for a Writ which lyeth for this Act, called, *Breve de Rescussu*, whereof you may see both the Form and Use, in *Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 101.* and the *Regist. Orig. fol. 125.* see the new Book of Entries, *verbo Rescous*. The *Rescous* in some Cases is Treason, and in some Felony, *Crompt. Justice, fol. 54. b.*

To rescue, *Recupeto*, are.

A Rescue, *Rescussus*, i, m. *Lex* 109. *Co. Lit.* 160.

A Rescuer, *Rescussor*, oris, m.

To rescise, *Rescissio*, ire.

Reservation, *Reservatio*, onis, f.

To reserve, *Reservo*, are.

Residence (or Abode) *Residentia*, x, f. *Reliantia*, x, f. *Rescantis*, x, f. *Brass.* 337.

To reside, *Relido*, ere. *Lex* 110. *Cow.* 227.

A Resiant (or Tenant to a Manor) *Relians*, tis, m. *Pl.* 119.

The Residue, *Residuum*, ui, n.

Resignation, *Relignatio*, onis, f.

To resist, *Resisto*, ere.

To resolve, *Resolvo*, ere.

Resolution, *Resolutio*, onis, f.

M m

T o

R E.

To resort, *Resorto*, are. *West. Indi.* 199.

The Right did resort, *Resortebatur Jus. Ra. Entr.* 29. *bu.*

Resort (the Authority of a Court) *Resortum*, i, n.

To respect (or have respect) *Respicio*, ere.

A Respect, *Respectus*, us, m.

Respect of Homage, *Respectus Homagii*.

A Respect (Pause or Stop) *Spacium*, ii, n. *Intervallum*, i, n.

The Rest and Residue, *Remanere & Residuum*.

A resting place, *Quietorium*, ii, n.

Restitution, *Restitutio*, onis, f.

To restore, *Restituo*, ere. *Reddo*, ere.

To restrain, *Restringo*, are. *Coerceo*, ere.

To resume, *Resumo*, ere.

Resummons, *Resummonitio*, onis, f. It is a second Summons, and calling of a Man to Answer an Action, where the first Summons is defeated by any occasion, as the Death of the Party or such like, *Brook, Tit. Resummons*, fol. 214. See of these four sorts, according to the four divers cases in the Table of the *Regist. Judicial*, fol. 1. See also the new Book of Entries *verbo*, re-attachment and re-summons.

Resumption, *Resumptio*, onis, f.

R E T.

Retail, *Retalium*, ii, n. *Retallia*, z, f. *Reg.* 184. *Ry.* 400.

To retail, *Renumero*, are.

A Retailer, *Propola*, z, m.

To retain, *Retineo*, ere.

Retained, *Retentus*, a, um.

A Retaining (or keeping back) *Retenementum*, i, n. *Retentio*, onis, f.

R E.

A Retinue, *Retinentia*, z, f. *Pry.* 309.

To retire, *Retiro*, are. *West. Indi.* 74.

Retraxit, It is so called, because that word is the effectual word in the Entry. It is an Exception against one that formerly commenced an Action, and withdrew it, or was Non-suit before Trial, *Brook, Tit. departure & despatch*, and *Retraxit*. fol. 214. See also the new Book of Entries *verbo* Departure, and *verbo* Retraxit. The difference between a Non-suit and a *Retraxit*; a *Retraxit* is ever when the Demandant or Plaintiff is present in Court. A Non-suit is ever upon a demand made, when the Demandant or Plaintiff should appear, and he makes default. *Cost on Lit.* l. 2, c. 11. *Set.* 288.

A retraxit, Is a Barr of all other Actions, of Like or Inferiour Nature, *Qui semel actionem renunciavit, amplius repetere non potest*. But regularly Non-suit is not so, but that he may commence an Action of like Nature again, for it may be that he hath mistaken somewhat in that Action, or was not provided of his Proofs, or mistook the Day, or the like, *Leigh. Phil. Com.* fol. 205, 206.

To retreat, *Pedem referre*.

To return, *Redeo*, ire.

To return back (or restore) *Refundo*, ere.

Return (as of a Writ) *Retorna*, z, f. *Retornum*, i, n. *Retornum brevis*. In our Common Law it hath two particular Applications, as namely, the return of a Writ by Sheriffs and Bailiffs, which

R E.

nothing but a Certificate made to the Court, whereupon the Writ directeth him of that which he hath done, touching the serving of the same Writ, and his among the Civilians is called *Certificatorium*. Of returns in this signification, speak the Statutes of *West. 2. Cap. 39. Anno 13 Ed. 1.* and *Tract. contra vicecomites & clericos*, with divers other, collected by *Rastal. Tit. return of Sheriffs*, so is the return of an Office, *Stamf. Prerog. fol. 70.* A Certificate into the Court, of that which is done by vertue of his Office, See the Statutes of Days in Bank, *Anno 51 H. 3.* and *Anno 32 H. 8. Cap. 21.* And in this signification *Hilary Term* is said to have four returns, viz. *Ostabis Hilarii, Quindena Hilarii, Crastino Purificationis, Ostabis Purificationis*; and *Easter Term* to have five returns, viz. *Quindena Pasche, Tres Pasche, Mense Pasche, Quinque Pasche*, and *Crastino Ascensionis*; and *Trinity Term* four returns, viz. *Crastino Trinitatis, Ostabis Trinitatis, Quindena Trinitatis, Tres Trinitatis*; and *Michaelmas Term* eight returns, viz. *Ostabis Michaelis, Quindena Michaelis, Tres Michaelis, Mense Michaelis, Crastino Animarum, Crastino Martini, Ostabis Martini, Quindena Martini*.

The other Application of this word is in case of Replevy, for if a Man distrain Cattel for Rent, &c. and afterward justify or avow his Act, that it be found Lawful, the Cattel before delivered to him that was distrained upon security given to follow

R E.

the Action, shall now be returned to him that distrained them, *Brook. Tit. Return d'Avers*, and *Hommes, fol. 218.* You may find this word often used in *Fitz. nat. brev.* as appeareth in the word Return in his Table: But in all those Places, it hath the one or other of these two Significations.

To return, Retorno, are.

A return from a place, *Reditus à loco*.

Returnum Averiorum, Is a Writ Judicial, granted to one impleaded for taking the Cattel of another, and unjustly detaining of them, *contra vadium & Plegios*, and appearing upon Summons is dismissed without Day, by reason that the Plaintiff maketh default, and it lyeth for the return of the Cattel unto the Defendant, whereby he was summoned, or which were taken for the security of his appearance upon the Summons, *Regist. Judic. fol. 4. a.*

Returnum Irreplegiabile, Is a Writ Judicial sent out of the Common Pleas to the Sheriff, for the final Restitution or return of Cattel to the Owner, unjustly taken by another, as damage feisant, and so found by the Jury before Justices of Assize in the County, for which see the *Regist. Judicial, fol. 27. a. b.*

R E V,

Reuben (a man's name) Reuben, Indecl.

Revels, Revells, orum, n. 1. fol. 89. (j. c.) sports of Dancing, Masking, Comedies, Tragedies, &c. used in the King's House, the Inns of Court, or Houses of other Great Personages.

R E.

Reverend, Reverendus, a, um.
To reverse, Everso, ere. Abro-
 go, are.

Reversion, Reversio, onis, f.
To revert, Reverso, ere.

Revived, Redivivus, a, um.

Revocation, Revocatio, onis, f.

To revoke (or call back) Revoco,
 are.

R E W.

A Reward, Præmium, ii, n.

To reward, Præmior, ari.

R E Y.

*A reyn (or drain for the avoid-
 ing of superfluous moisture)* Obex
 Aquarius.

Reynold (a man's name) Rey-
 noldus, i, m.

R H E.

*Rhead River (in Northumber-
 land)* Rheadus.

Rhetorick, Rhetorica, æ, f.

A rhetorician, Rhetor, oris, m.

Rhetorically, Rhetorice, adv.

Of or belonging to Rhetorick,
 Rhetoricus, a, um.

R I B.

A riband, Lemniscus, ci, m.
Vitta, æ, f.

A rib, Costa, æ, f.

*Ribel river (or Ribbel mouth in
 Lancashire)* Bellisama, Bellisama.

Ribblecrafter (in Lancashire)
 Coccium, Gocceum, Ribodunum,
 Rigodunum.

R I C.

Rice (a kind of grain) Olyra,
 æ, f. Oriza, æ, f.

Rice (a man's name) Ricus,
 ii, m.

Ricb (or wealthy) Dives, tis, adj.

Riches, Divitiz, arum, f.

Richberge, Richborough. See
 Reptacester.

Richmond in the North, Rich-
 mundia.

R I.

Richmond (in Surrey) Rich-
 mondia, Richmundia Shenam.

R I D.

A riddle, Ænigma, atis, n.

To ride, Equito, are.

To ride away, Abequito, are.

A rider, Equitator, oris, m.

A rider of a Horse (or Stable-b)
 Equiso, onis, m.

A riding, Equitatio, onis, f.

A riding Cap, Galerica, li, n.

A ridge of Land, Riga, æ, f.

Lex 111. Porta, æ, f.

*The ridge (or top of an Hill, or
 House)* Fastigium, ii, n.

R I E.

Rio river (in Yorkshire) Rhius.

R I F.

Rifling, Riflura, æ, f. *Placita*
Cor. 79. Brac. 144.

R I G.

Right, Jus, juris, n.

*By Colour of a supposed Estate
 or Right (usually taken in the
 worst part)* Colore.

Right (or just) Rectus, a, um.

Right against (or Opposite) Con-
 tra, Adversum.

R I M.

A rime, Rima, æ, f. *Lex 111.*

R I N.

A ring, Annulus, li, m.

A little ring, Anellus, li, m.

A wedding ring, Annulus pro-
 nubus.

A sealing ring, Annulus Sigil-
 laris.

A ring Box, Annularium, ii, n.

*A ring which Women wear on
 their Fore-finger*, Corianus, i, m.

A seller of rings, Annularius,
 ii, m.

A ring with a Sapphire, Annu-
 lus aureus cum Sapphiro in co-
 dem fixo.

R I.

A ring that Smiths tie Horses to, balbatum, i, n.

The Napla-ring or chain that a Sinesh to Yokes, Ampron, onis, n.

A ring of a door (or hammer over which men knock at the door) Cornix, cis, f.

The Iron rings in which the gudgeons of a wheel Spindle turn, Armillæ, arum, f.

An Ear-ring, Inauris, is, f.

Of or belonging to a ring, Annularis, re, adj. Annularius, a, um.

Ringed (wearing rings) as Dogs when they are tyed up, Annulatus, a, um.

A ring-leader, Praefultor, oris, m. Coryphaeus, i, m.

A ring-worm (or tetter) Impetigo, inis, f.

R I O.

A riot, Riottum, i, n. Cow. 230. Pace Regis. 30. Riottum, i, n. Keil. 194. Pace Regis. 26. Riota, z, f. Riot is where three at the least or more do some unlawful act, it comes from the French word *Riotter, id est, Rixari*, to scold or brawl, Cook on Lit. Lib. 3. Sect. 50.

It signifieth in our common Law, the forcible doing of an unlawful act, by three or more Persons assembled together for that purpose, West. part. 2. Symb. Tit. Indictments, Sect. 65. p. The Differences and Agreements between a Riot, a Rout, and unlawful assembly, see in Lamb. Bivenar. lib. 2. cap. 5. &c. see the Statute 1 M. 1. cap. 12. and Kiteb. fol. 19. who giveth these Examples of Riots: The breach of inclosures or banks, or Conduits, Parks, Pounds, Houses, Barns,

R I.

the burning of stacks of Corn, Lamb. ubi supra, useth these Examples, to beat a Man, to enter upon a Possession forcible, see Rout. See also Cromps. Justice of Peace, divers cases of Riots, &c. fol. 53.

Riotously, Riotosè, adv. Pace Regis. 30.

To rip (that which is sewed) Diffuo, ere.

Ripped, Diffutus, a, um. Resultus, a, um.

A ripier (one that carries fish about) Riparius, ii, m.

R I T.

A rite (or Custom) Ritus, us, m.

Rites, Justa, orum, n.

Risen upon Dunsmore (in Warwickshire) Rugnitunia, Rutunia, Ruitonia.

R I V.

To rive in pieces, Discerpo, ere, Proscindo, ere. Latro, aro.

A river, Rivus, vi, m. Fluvius, ii, m. Flumen, inis, n. Amnis, is, m.

The mouth of a river (or the place whereat it runneth into the Sea) Ostium, ii, n. Faucis, is.

The middle of the breadth of the river, Filum aquæ, 2 Mon. 209. Ra. Entr. 666.

The Bank of a river (or the river it self) Riparia, z, f. 2 Inst. 30. 474, 478. 2 H. 4. 8. Pry. 185. bii, 383.

Places before the river banks, Paripia, orum, n.

A little river (or brook) Rivulus, i, m.

The Channel of a river, Affluens, for, istimus, adj. Alveus, ei, m.

A river that floweth over the banks, Expanditor amnis.

The

R O.

The turning of a river another way, Diverticulum fluminis.

Of a river, Fluvialis, le, adj.

Full of rivers, Fluminosus, a, um.

River by river, Rivatim, adv.

To river, Depango, ere.

Riveted, Depactus, a, um. Impetratus, a, um.

A riveting, Depactio, onis, f.

Rivets (or splints in harness) Clavi, orum, m.

R O A.

A road for Ships, Navale, is, n. Statio, onis, f.

Road (or high way) Via Regia.

To roast, Asso, are. Torreo, ere.

Torrefacio, ere.

Roasted, Assatus, a, um. Assus, a, um.

Roasted meat, Assatura, z, f.

Carnes assatz.

Roast beef, Bubula assa.

Thoroughly roasted, Inassatus, a, um.

Roasted under ashes, Subcineritius, a, um.

A roasting, Assatio, onis, f. Adustio, onis, f.

A roaster, Assator, oris, m.

R O B.

A robe, Roba, z, f. Brac. 60.

A robe or kirtle worn by Kings under their Mantles of Estate, Trabea, z, f.

To rob (or spoil) Rapio, ere. Spolio, are. Latrocinor, ari.

He hasb robbed, Robbaverit, Pry: 153. Brac. 102. 112.

A robber, Robator, oris, m. Terms de Ley. Cow. 84.

Robbers, Robbatores, m. Pl. Ry. 178.

A robbery, Roboria, z, f. Roberia, z, f. Reg. 272. Co. Lit. 288. Dyer, 213.

R O.

Robaria, a, f. In our common Law is a Felonious taking away of another Man's goods from his Person or presence, against his will, putting him in fear, and a purpose to steal the same Goods. *West. Part. 2. Symb. Tit. Indictments, sect. 60.* This is sometime called violent Theft, *Idem, ecc.* which is. Felony for two pence. *Kitch. fol. 26. and 22. lib. off. 39.*

Robbery is so called, because Goods are taken as it were *de la robe*, from the Robe, that is from the Person, *Leigh. Phil. Com. fol. 207.* Either because they bereaved the true Man of some of his Robes or Garments, or because his Money or Goods were taken out of some part of his Garment or Robe about his Person, *Sir Edward Cook's third part of Instit. ch. 16.*

A robbery was done in January, after the Sun-setting, during twilight, and it was adjudged that the Hundred should answer for it, because it was convenient time for Men to Travel, or be about their Works or businesses, and with this accords the Book in 3 Ed. 3. *Tit. Coronne 293.* That if one kill another at the hour of the Evening and escape by the common Law the Town shall be amerced, for this is counted in the Law part of the Day, *Cook 7th Rep. Ashpole's case.* A Man in time of Divine Service, upon the Sabbath-day was rob'd. *Montague*, Chief Justice, was of Opinion, that the Hundred should not be charged, but *Doderidge*, *Sir John Crook*, and *Hawtain*, Justices, were

R O.

vere of contrary Opinion, that he Hundred should be charged, and so it was adjudged, *termino Michaelis*. This is altered of late, although the thing so taken, be not to the value but of a penny, yet it is Felony, for which the offender shall suffer Death, and shall not have the benefit of his Clergy, not so much for the value of the goods taken, as for terrifying the party robbed, a putting him in dread and fear of his Life. *Stawford, Dr. & Stud.*

He that robbeth any dwelling House, or Out-house belonging to it in the Day time, of the value of 5 s. whether it be Money, Goods or Cattels, shall not have his Clergy, 39 *Elix.* 15. c.

If a Bailiff of a Mannor, or a Receiver, or a Factor of a Merchant, or the like Accountant be robbed, he shall be discharged thereof upon his account. But otherwise it is of a Carrier, for he hath his hire, and thereby implicitly undertaketh the safe delivery of the Goods delivered to him, and therefore he shall answer the value of them, if he be robbed of them, *Cook, 4th Rep. Southcot's case.* 83. B. and on *Lit. lib.* 2, cap. 5. sect. 123.

So if Goods be delivered to a Man to be safely kept, and after those goods are stolen from him, this shall not excuse him, because by the acceptance, he undertook to keep them safely, and therefore he must keep them at his Peril.

So it is if Goods be delivered to one to be kept: For to be kept, and to be safely kept is all one in Law. But if Goods be delivered

R O.

to him to be kept, as he would keep his own, there if they be stolen from him without his default or negligence, he shall be discharged, *Item Ibid.*

So if Goods be delivered to one as a gage or pledge, and they be stolen he shall be discharged, because he hath a Property in them, and therefore he ought to keep them no otherwise than his own: But if he that gaged them tendered the Money before the stealing, and the other refused to deliver them, then for this default in him he shall be charged.

If *A.* leave a Chest locked, with *B.* to be kept, and taketh away the Key with him, and acquainteth not *B.* what is in the Chest, and the Chest together with the Goods of *A.* are stolen away, *B.* shall not be charged therewith, because *A.* did not trust *B.* with them, as this case is.

R O C.

Roch (the Family) De Rupe and Rupibus, Rupinus.

Rochester (in Northumberland) Bramenium, Bremenium.

Rochester City (in Kent) Darvernum Dorobrevum, Durobrevis, Durobrevum, Durobrius, Durobrovz, Duropronis, Duroprovis, Hrofi vel Rhefi Civitas, Roffa, Roibis, Roffi civitas.

Bishop of Rochester, Episcopus Roffensis.

A rochet, Rochetum, 'i, n.

A rock, Rupes, is, f. Petra, z, f.

R O D.

A Rod, Virga, z, f.

A rod or pearcb of Land, Roda terræ.

Rodney (the Family) De Radeona.

R O E.

R O.

R O E.

A roe or roebuck, Caprea, z, f.
Capreolus, li, m.

R O G.

Roger (a man's Name), Rogerus, i, m.

A rogue, Rogus, i, m. *Lex* 112. Vagrants.

R O L.

To roll, Volvo, ere.

To roll (or wrap about) Circumvolvo, ere. Circumplico, are.

To roll from a place, Evolve, ere.

To roll smooth Lands (or break clods with a Roller) Deocco, are.

To drive a thing on rolls, Phalango, are.

Roll'd, Volutus, a, um. *

A rolling, Volutatio, onis, f.

Rollers on which Ships are run a-shoar, or into the Sea, Phalangæ, arum, f.

One that turns great Weights on Rollers, Phalangarius, ii, m.

A roller of timber to break Clods with, and make the Ground even, Cylindrus, i, m. Volvulus, li, m.

A roll or wreath for a Woman's head to bear Water, or Milk on. Arculus, li, m.

A muster-roll, Censura, z, f.

Master of the rolls, Magister rotulorum Curiz Cancellariz Domini Regis.

To roll (or enroll) Irrotulo, are.

A roll or strickle, to strike any measure even, Hostorium, ii, n.

A rolling Pin, Magis, idis, f.

A roll (or Catalogue) Rotulus, li, m. *Lex* 112. It signifieth with us a Schedule of Paper or Parchment, turned or wound up with the hand, to the Fashion of of a Pipe. So it is used in *Stawns*. Pleas of the Crown, fol. 11. The Chequer Roll of the King's house

R O.

out of the Statute, *Anno 3 H. 7. cap. 13.* which signifieth nothing but the Catalogue wherein the Names of the King's Household Servants are set down, and *Anno 5 R. 2. cap. 14. Stat. 1.* there is mention made of the Great Roll of the Exchequer, which seemeth otherwise to be called the Pipe. The Rolls is also a place destinated by *Edward the Third*, to the keeping of the Rolls or Records of the Chancery, the Master whereof is the second Man in Chancery, and in the absence of the Lord Chancellor or Keeper, sitteth as Judge, being commonly called the Master of the Rolls. See Master of the Rolls, and Chancery.

R O O.

A rood, Roda, z, f.

A rood of Land, Rodata terra. It is ten Perches, the fourth part of an Acre, *Eliz. 5. c. 5.*

A roof (or Covering of a House) Tectum, i, n.

A Vaulted roof of an house, Laquear, aris, n.

A roof (or cieling) boarded, Tabulatum laqueatum.

A roof or cieling fretted, Vermiculatum Laquear.

A bending roof, Testudinatum, i, n.

A roof of tiles, Tectum Tegulaneum.

A room, Romea, z, f.

An inner room, Conclave, is, n. Penetral, alis, n.

A withdrawing room, Poscenium, ii, n.

Dining rooms, Romeæ pranzariz.

A roost (or Hen-roost) Gallinarium, ii, n.

R O.

A root, Radix, icis, f.

R O P.

A rope (or cord) Funis, is, m.
Restis, is, m.

A little rope (or cord) Funiculus, li, m.

A cable rope, Cucurba, z, f.
Rudens, tis, m. vel f. Funis Anchorarius.

A rope like a Chaplet, Sertā, z, f.

A Dancing rope, Cātādrōmus, i, m.

A Walker on a rope, (or rope-dancer) Funambulū, li, m. Pētaurilla, z, m.

A rope, wherewith Ships are tyed to a Post or Stone, Prymnelium, ii, n.

The rope, wherewith the Sail is bound to the Mast, Anquina, z, f.
Axifera, z, f.

The rope of a Pulley, Ductarius funis.

A rope in the fore-deck of a Ship, Saphon, onis, f.

The cable ropes of Ships, Habēnā, arum, f.

An instrument wherewith ropes are made, Medipontus, i, m.

A roper (or rope-maker) Restio, onis, m. Restiarius, ii, m.

A rope-seller, Spartarius, ii, m.

To make ropes, Funes torquere.

Pertaining to ropes, Funalis, le, adj.

R O S.

Rosamund (a Woman's name) Rosamunda, z, f.

Rose (a Woman's name) Rosa, z, f.

Rosemary (a Woman's name) Rosamaria, z, f.

Rosin, Rosinum, i, n. Dyer, 75. Relina, z, f.

Rossland (in Cornwall) and Ross (in Pembroke-shire) Rossia.

R O.

Ross Bishoprick (in Scotland) Rossia.

R O T.

Rotherbridge (in Suffex) Robertinus Pons.

Rother river, Limenus fluvius.

Rothsay an Island in Scotland, which formerly gave the Title of a Duke to the Prince of Scotland, Rothesia.

Rotter river, Lemahus, alias Lelienus.

R O U.

Rough timber, Maeremium impolitum.

Round, Rotundus, a, um.

Around thing, Orbis, is, m.

A rout, Routum, i, n. Keil. 194. Pace Reg. 26. Routa, z, f. It is so called because they do move and proceed in Routs and Numbers. It signifieth in our Common Law, an Assembly of three Persons or more going on about forcibly to commit an unlawful act, but yet do it not, Wests part. 2. Symb. Tit. Indictment; fol. 65. Lamb. thus saith of it. A Rout is the same which the Germans yet call Rot, meaning a Band or great Company of Men gathered together, and going about to execute, or executing indeed any Riot or unlawful act, and saith more, that it is said properly of the multitude that Assembleth themselves in such disorderly sort for their common Quarrels. As if the Inhabitants of a Township, do assemble to pull down a Hedge or Pale, to have their Common, where they ought to have none, or to beat a Man that hath done them some publick offence or displeasure.

But the Statute of 18 Ed. 1.

N n Stat.

Stat. 1. Cap. unico, which giveeth Process of Outlawry against such as bring Routs into the presence of the Justice, or in a fray of the People, and in the Statute of 2 *Rich. 2. cap. 6.* that speaketh of riding in great Routs, to make entry into Lands, and to beat others, and to take their Wives, &c. do seem to understand it more largely.

It is a Rout whether they put their purpose in execution or not: If so be that they do go, ride, or move forward their meeting, *Brook. Tit. Riot. 4.* and 5.

So that a Rout is a special kind of unlawful assembly, and a Riot the disorderly Fact committed generally by any unlawful Assembly. The one that three Persons at the least be gathered together, the other that they being together, do breed disturbance of the Peace, either by signification of Speech, shew of Armour, turbulent gesture, or actual and express violence. So that either the peaceable sort of Men be unquietted and feared by the Fact, or the lighter sort, and busy Bodies emboldened by the Example. Thus far *Lambert* in his *Eirenar. Lib. 2. cap. 5.* where you may read more worth the noting, *Kitchin* giveth the same Definition of a Rout, *fol. 20.* An unlawful Assembly may well be called an Introduction, a Rout, a Persecution, and a Riot, an Execution.

Routously, *Routousè*, adv.

R Q W.

To row, *Remigo*, are,

Rowed, *Remigatus*, a, um.

A rower of a Ship, *Remex*, *igis*, m.

The master rower, *Pausarius*, ii, m.

Seats for the rowers, *Transstrorum*, n.

A rowing, *Remigatio*, onis, f.

A rowel, *Stimulus*, li, m.

Rowland (a Man's name) *Rolandus*, i, m.

A Rowney, *Runcinus*, i, m. (i. e.) a Load-horse, sumpter-Horse or Cart horse.

Rowton (in Shropshire) *Rutunium*.

R O X.

Roxburg in *Teisidale* (in Scotland, *Marchidunum*.

R O Y.

Royal, *Regalis*, le, adj. *Basilicus*, a, um.

Royal Assent, *Regius Assensus*.

Is that Approbation which the King giveth to a thing formerly done by others, as to the Election of a Bishop by Dean and Chapter, which given, then he sendeth the especial Writ to some Person for the taking of his fealty; the form of which Writ you may see in *Fitz. res. brev. fol. 170. chap.* and also to a Bill passed by both the Houses of Parliament, *Crompt. Jurisd. fol. 8.* which Assent being once given, the Bill is indorsed with these Words, *Le Roy veult*, it pleaseth the King. If he refuse to agree unto it, then thus *Le Roy aduversa*, the King will yet think of it.

Royalties, *Regalia*, orum, n. *Re. Ent. 468. Pry. 146.* *Regalitates*, um, f. It is the Rights of the King, *Jura Regis*, or the King's Prerogative, and some of these are such as the King may grant to common Persons, some so high, as may not be separated from

R U.

from his own Crown Privative, as the Civilians term it, though *accumulative* he may; see *Bracton*, lib. 2. cap. 5. These are in some sort expressed in the first of *Samuel*, chap. 8. but these Generalities are specified more at large by those Lawyers that write of this point, of whom I especially commend *Matth. de afflictis* upon the Title of the Feuds, *Quæ sunt Regalia*, being the 33 Title of the third Book as some divide them, but according to others the 56 of the second Book, where are named in the Text 25 specialties of Royalties: See also *Hottoman's Commentaries* in Lib. 2. feudor. cap. 56. see also *Stamf. Prærog.*

The Royal Exchange, Cambium Regale, Bursa, Excambium Regium Peristilium.

Royston (Cambridgeshire) Roisiz oppidum.

R U B.

To rub, Frico, are.

rubbed, Fricus, a, um.

Rubbridge, Rubbosa, x, f. *Pry.* 415. bis.

R U D.

A rudder or stirrer belonging to Brewers, Motaculum, li, n.

A rudder of a Ship, Clavus, i, m. Camax, cis, f.

Rudiment, Rudimentum, i, n.

R U F.

A ruffian (or debauchee) Leccator, oris, m. Meretricarius, ii, m.

R U G.

A rugg, Opimentum, i, n.

A frieze rugg, Gaulapina, x, f.

R U I.

To ruinate, Ruino, are.

Ruine (or fall) Ruina, x, f.

R U.

R U L.

To rule (or govern) Rego, ere.

Rule (or Domination) Dominatio, onis, f.

To rule (or have Sovereign Authority) Regno, are.

A rule to rule by, Regula, x, f. Norma, x, f.

A Carpenter's (or Mason's) Rule Amussis, is, f.

A rule or instrument to measure Land, Gnoma, x, f.

Made even or right by Rule or Square, Normalis, le, adj. Regularis, re, adj.

Rule by rule, Regulatim, adv.

A rule (or direction) Præscriptum, i, n.

R U M.

To ruminate, Rumino, are.

A rumor, Rumor, oris, m.

A rumor-raiser, Coryphæus, i, m. Auctor turbarum.

R U N.

A runaway, Transfuga, x, c. 2.

A running away, Fugitas, atis, f.

To run, Curro, ere.

Runners (or Coursers) Proclastæ.

The runner (or upper Stone in a Mill) Catillus, li, m.

Runnet, Quæstum, i, n.

A runlet, Orcula, x, t. Amphora, x, f.

R U P.

A rupture, Ruptura, x, f.

A Rupture (or Burstennest) Hernia, x, f.

R U S.

Rushden (in Hertfordshire) Vallæ Scirpinæ.

The rust of Iron, Rubigo, inis, f. Ferrugo, inis, f.

To rust, Rubigino, are.

Russet, Russetum, i, n. 2 *Mow.*

337.

S A.

Of Russet Cloth, Ruffetorum paanorum, Mag. Chart. cap. 25. 2 Inst. 45.

Somewhat russet, Ruffulus, a, um, R. U T.

Rusland, Rutlandia.

R. Y E.

Rye, Secale, is, n. Typha Cerealis.

S A B.

Sabin. (a Woman's name) Sabina, x, f.

Sabrina (a Woman's name) Sabrina, x, f.

S A C.

A sack, Saccus, i, m.

A little sack, Sacculus, li, m.

A leather sack, Culeus, ei, m.

The Mouth of a sack, Lura, x, f.

Merchandise of sacks, Saccaria, x, f.

A bearer of sacks, Saccarius, ii, m.

Put in a sack, Saccatus, a, um.

Of a sack, Saccarius, a, um.

A sack-cloth, Cilicium, ii, n.

A sackel, Saccipium, ii, n.

Sack (a Wine that cometh out of Spain) Vinum Hispaniense.

To sack (or waste Countries or Cities) Diripio, ere. Depopulo, ari.

Sacked (or wasted) Direptus, a, um. Populatus, a, um.

A sacker (or waster) Depopulator, oris, m. Direptor, oris, m.

A sacking, Direptio, onis, f.

To strain through a sack, Saccello, are.

Sacred (or holy) Sacer, ra, rum. Consecratus, a, um.

To make sacred, Sacro, are.

Sacrilege (stealing of holy things) Sacrilegium, ii, n.

A sacrilegious Person, Sacrilegus, i, m.

S A.

S A D.

A Saddle, Ephippium, ii, n. Sella Equi. Scordiscus, ci, m.

A pack-saddle, Clitellæ, arum f. Sagina, x, f.

A side-saddle, Sella muliebris.

A saddle-cloth, Inliratum, i, m.

The fore part of the saddle, Attella, x, f.

The saddle bow, Sollæ arcus.

A saddle-tree, Sella lignea f. ma.

To saddle an Horse, Equum sedere, Equo Ephippium imponere.

Saddled, Ephippiatus, a, um. Inliratus Ephippiis.

A saddler, Ephippiarius, ii, m. Sellarius, ii, m. Scordiscarius, ii, m.

S A F.

Safe, Salvus, a, um.

Safety, Salus, utis, f. Sanitas, atis, f.

Saffron-Walden (in Essex) Waldena.

S A L.

Said, Idem, Eadem, Idem, Pron. Rel. usually and most properly Item in Declarations or Pleadings is attributed to Plaintiffs or Demandants, declaring or Pleading; Prædictus, to Defendants or Tenants, Places, Towns or Lands; Præfatus to Persons named not being actors; yet if the same Persons, Lands, &c. come very nearly again to be named or mentioned in Pleadings, usually and most properly Idem is used.

Said is sometimes omitted in Pleadings, and quidem used instead thereof, especially in the beginning of a Sentence; as Quod quidem Finis, for which said first Quam quidem Indentura, which

S A.

uid Indenture, *Quod quidem Recordum*, which said Record, *Quidam locus*, which said place.

To sail, Navigo, are.

To sail beyond, *Præternavigo*, re.

To sail by or before, *Prænavigo*, re.

To sail to, *Adnavigo*, are.

To sail through, *Pernavigo*, are.

To sail forward, *Provehor*, eris.

To sail over, *Trajicio*, ere.

To hoist sail, *Dare vela*, *Pandere*, five *extendere vela*, *velifico*, are.

To strike sail, *velum contrahere*, *vela demittere*.

A Sail of a Ship, *velum*, i, n. *Linteum*, ei, n.

The main sail, *Artemon*, onis, f. *Scatium*, ii, n.

The top-sail, *Thoracium*, ii, n. *Supparus*, i, m.

A sail wherewith the Course of a Ship is holpen, when the Wind is weak, *Acatium*, ii, n.

The sail in the fore-part of a Ship, called the sprit-sail, *Mendicium*, ii, n.

A small sail called a Trinket, *Dolo*, onis, m.

The third sail behind, or the misen-sail, *Epidromus*, i, m.

The sail-yard, *Antenna*, æ, f.

The two ends of the sail-yard, *Ceruchus*, i, m. *Cornua*, n.

The bonnet or enlargement of the sail, *Orthiax*.

The band or cord wherewith the sail of a Ship is tyed to the Mast. *Anquina*, æ, f.

Of a sail, *Velaris*, re, adj.

Sailed, *Navigatus*, a, um.

Sailed through, *Pernavigatus*, a, um.

A sailer, *Navigator*, oris, m.

S A.

A sailing, *Navigatio*, onis, f.

A sailing by, *Prænavigatio*, onis, f.

A sailing beyond, *Præternavigatio*, onis, f.

A sailing through, *Pernavigatio*, onis, f.

A sailing to a place, *Adnavigatio*, onis, f.

A sailing about, *Pæriplois*.

Saint Alban (the Family) *De Sancto Albano*.

St. Albans (in Hertfordshire) *Fanum Sancti Albani*. *Villa Albani*.

St. Andrews (in Scotland) *Andreapolis*, *Fanum Reguli*.

Of St. Asaph (in Flintshire, *Asaphensis*.

St. Barbara, contracted to St. Barb, and corruptly *Simbarb* (the Family) *De Sancta Barbara*.

St. Clare, corruptly *Synclere* (the Family) *De Sancta Clara*.

St. David's (in Wales) *Menevia*, *Oppidum Sti Davidis*.

St. David's Head, (a Promontory in Pembrokeshire) *Octopitarum Promont*.

Of St. David's, *Menevensis*.

St. Edmundsbury in Suffolk, *Curia Edmundi Burgus*. *Villa Faustini*. *Villa Regia*.

St. Faith (the Family) *De Sancta Fide*.

St. Foster (the Family) *De Sancto Vedasto*.

St. Hellen's head, *Boræum Prom*.

St. John's foreland (in Ireland) *Isamnium*, *Isanium*, *Isannium*.

St. John town (in Ireland) *Sti Johannis Fanum*, *Pertha*, *Perthum*.

St. Ives (in Huntingdonshire) *Fanum Ivonis Perfix*. *Slepa*.

St. Llanrwit (in Glamorganshire) *Fanum Sti Illuti*.

St. Land,

S A.

St. Laud, commonly Sentslo (the Family) De Sancto Laudo.

St. Leger or Schenger (the Family) De Sancto Leodogario.

St. Lls (the Family) De Sancto Lizio, & Sylvanectenus.

St. Mark (the Family) De Sancto Marco.

St. Maur or Semour (the Family) De Sancto Mauro.

St. Mawes Castle (in Cornwall) Mauditi Castrum.

St. Michael's Mount (in Cornwall) Mons Michaelis.

St. Morrice (the Family) De Sancto Mauricio.

St. Neoss (in Huntingdonshire) Fanum Neoti.

St. Omer (the Family) De Sancto Audomaro.

St. Owen (the Family) De Sancto Audeno.

St. Patrick's Purgatory (in Ireland) Regia Regalis.

St. Quintin (the Family) De Sancto Quintino.

St. Semarc (the Family) De Sancto Medardo.

St. Sentslow (the Family) De Sancto Lupo.

St. Singlis in Ireland (the Family) De Sancto Gelasio.

St. Alban Woodstreet, St. Albani in vico Ligno Parochia.

St. Albage, St. Alphagii.

St. Andrew Holborn, St. Andrew in Holborn.

St. Andrew Hubbard, St. Andreas Hubbardus.

St. Andrew Underhaft, St. Andrew sub malo cereali.

St. Andrew Wardrobe, St. Andrew ad Vestiarium.

St. Ann Aldersgate, St. Annz intra Portam Alneam.

St. Ann Black-fryars, St. Annz nigrorum Monachorum.

S A.

St. Ann Westminster, St. Annz Westm.

St. Antholin, alias Antonia, St. Anthonii.

St. Austins, St. Augustini.

St. Bartholomew-Exchange, St. Bartholomaeipone Peristylum.

St. Bartholomew the Great, St. Bartholomxi magni.

St. Bartholomew the Less, St. Bartholomxi Parvi.

St. Bennet Fink, St. Benedict Finchus.

St. Bennet Grace Church, St. Benedictus in Graminoso vico.

St. Bennet Paul's-Wharf, St. Benedictus ad Ripam Paulinam.

St. Bennet Shere-beg, St. Benedictus Sherhagus.

St. Botolph Aldersgate, St. Botolphi Alner portæ.

St. Botolph Aldgate, St. Botolphi ad veterem portam.

St. Botolph Billingsgate, St. Botolphi ad Portam Belini.

St. Botolph Bishopsgate, St. Botolphi ad Episcopi portam.

St. Bridget alias Bride, St. Bridgette.

St. Christopher's, St. Christopheri.

St. Clement Danes, St. Clementis Danorum, Dacorum.

St. Clement East-Chap, St. Clementis in foro Orientali.

St. Dionys Back-Church, St. Dionysius Ecclesiz Back-Church.

St. Dunstan East, St. Dunstani in Oriente.

St. Dunstan West, St. Dunstani in Occidente.

St. Edmund Lombard-Street, St. Edmundi in Lombard-Street.

St. Eibelburg, St. Ethelbora virgo.

St. Faith, St. Fidei.

St. Ga-

S A.

St. Gabriel Ben-Chursh, St. Gabriel in vico Palukri.

St. George Botolph Lane, St. Georgius in Botolphi vitulo.

St. George's Southwark, St. Georgii in Australi opere.

St. Giles Cripplegate, St. Egilii ad Portam membris captorum.

St. Giles in the Fields, St. Egidii in Campis.

St. Gregory's by Paul's, St. Gregorii juxta Templum Paulinum.

St. James Clerkenwell, St. Jacobus ad Clericorum fontem.

St. James Duke's place, St. Jacobus ad Ducis hospitium.

St. James Garlickhyth, St. Jacobi ad Montem alii.

St. John Baptist Walbrook, St. Johannes Baptista prope Galli torrentem.

St. John Evangelist, St. Johannis Evangelistæ.

St. John Zachary, St. Johannis Zacharii.

St. John at Hackney, St. Johannis de Hackney in Com. Middlesex.

St. John Wapping, St. Johannis apud Wapping.

St. Katherine Coleman Street, St. Catharina Colmanni.

St. Catherine Cree-Church, St. Catharina Christi Ecclesiæ.

St. Katherine's Tower, St. Catharina juxta Turrim.

St. Lawrence Jury, St. Laurentius in Judaismo.

St. Lawrence Pountney, St. Laurentii Pountneius.

St. Leonard East-Cheap, St. Leonardi East-cheap.

St. Leonard Foster-lane, St. Leonardi Foster-Lane.

St. Magdalen Bermondsey, St.

S A.

Magdalena de Beemundi insule.

St. Magnus, St. Magnetiæ.

St. Margaret Lothbury, St. Margaritæ in Lothbury.

St. Margaret Moses's, St. Margaritæ Mosæ.

St. Margaret New-fish-street, St. Margaritæ in Novo toropiskario.

St. Margaret's Pastons, St. Margaritæ à Gallicarum venditione.

St. Margaret's Westminster, St. Margaritæ Westmonasteriensis.

St. Martin Ironmonger-lane, St. Martini in Ferrariorum vitulo.

St. Martin Ludgate, St. Martini ad Luddi portam.

St. Martin Orgars, St. Martini Orgari.

St. Martin Outwich, St. Martini Outwichi.

St. Martin Vintry, St. Martini in Vinariis.

St. Martin in the Fields, St. Martini in Campis.

St. Mary Abchurch Parish, Parochia St. Mariæ abbatis Ecclesiæ.

St. Mary Aldermansbury (St. Mariz in Aldermannorum burgo.

St. Mary Aldermay, St. Mariz senioris Mariæ.

St. Mary Le-Bow, St. Mariz de Arcubus.

St. Mary Botham, St. Mariz à lintris Statione.

St. Mary Cole-Church, St. Mariz Cole-Church.

St. Mary Hill, St. Mariæ in Collem.

St. Mary Islington, St. Mariz Islington ad villam insularem.

St. Mary Minster, St. Mariz de Monte alto.

St. Mary Newington, St. Mariæ ad villam novam.

St. Mary

S A.

St. Mary Savoy, St. Mariz de Sabaudià.

St. Mary Somerset, St. Mariz Sômerseti.

St. Mary Staining, St. Mariz Staining.

St. Mary White-Chappel, St. Mariz de alba Capella.

St. Mary Woolchurch, St. Mariz ad lanz trutinam.

St. Mary Woolnoth, St. Mariz Woolnothi.

St. Matthew Friday-street, St. Matthæi in Friday-Street.

St. Maudlins Milk-street, St. Magdalenz in vico lacteo.

St. Maudlins Old-fish Street, St. Magdalenz in veteri piscario foro.

St. Michael Bassishaw, St. Michaelis Bassishaw.

St. Michael's Cornhill, St. Michaelis in hordeaceum collem.

St. Michael's Crooked-Lane, St. Michaelis in curvo viculo.

St. Michael Queen-byth, St. Mariz ad Ripam Reginalem.

St. Michael Quern, St. Mariz ad Pladum.

St. Michael Royal, St. Mariz in Riola.

St. Mildred Poultry, St. Mildredz in Foro Gallinario.

St. Nicholas Acornz, St. Nicholai de Achona.

St. Nicholas Coleabby, St. Nicholai aurez abbatiz.

St. Nicholas Olaves, St. Nicholai Olavi.

St. Olaves Hart street, St. Olavi in Cervina platea.

St. Olave Jury, St. Olavi in Le Jewry.

St. Olave Southwark, St. Olavi in Australi opere.

St. Olave Silver-street, St. Olavi in argenteo vico.

S A.

St. Paul Shadwel, St. Paul Shadwel.

St. Pancras Soper Lane, St. Pancrasii in vico Smegmatico.

St. Paul's Covent-Garden, St. Pauli in Coventuali horto.

St. Peter's Cheap, St. Petrii foro.

St. Peter's Cornhill, St. Petrii Cornhill.

St. Peter Paul's Wharf, St. Petri prope Paul's Wharf.

St. Peter's Poor, St. Petri pauperis.

St. Saviour's Southwark, St. Mariz Salvatoris in Australi opere.

St. Sepulchres Parish, St. Sepulchrorum Parochia.

St. Stephen's Coleman-street, St. Stephani in vico Colmanni.

St. Swithin, St. Swithini.

St. Thomas the Apostle, St. Thomæ Apostoli.

St. Thomas Southwark, St. Thomæ in Australi opere.

St. Vedast, alias Foster, St. Vedasti.

S A K.

Cause or sake, Saca vel Sacha, z, f (i. e.) a Plea in a Court, also a forfeiture or amerciamment.

A saker (or a piece of Ordnance called a saker) Hierax.

S A L.

A salary, Salarium, ii, n.

A sale (or selling) Venditio, onis, f.

To stand or be set out to sale or hire, Prosto, are.

Any thing that is set to sale, Promercialis, le.

Salcable, or that may be sold, Edibilis, le, adj.

Sale Clothes, Vestes promerciales.

S A.

Salisbury City (in Wiltshire)
Salesbaria, Salisburia, Saresber-
ria, Sarisburia, Severia.

Old Sarum (or Salisbury) Sorbio-
lunum, Sorviodunum, Sorurodu-
num.

Bishop of Salisbury, Episcopus
Salisburienfis.

A sallet of herbs, Acetaria, o-
rum, n.

To Sally out, Erumpo, ere. Ex-
turto, ere.

Sallies, Excursionēs.

Salt, Sal, alis, m. & n.

To salt or season with salt, Salio,
ire.

Bay-salt, Sal popularis, Sal
communis.

The Sea-salt, Salum, i, n.

A Corn of salt, Grutum salis,
Mica salis, Granum salis.

Salt digged out of the Ground,
Sal fossilis, Sal fossiliticus.

White salt, Salis flous, Sal purus.

Salt making, Salsaria, z, f.

Salt-petre, Sal petræ.

A salt pit, Salina, z, f.

Salt-water, Aqua Salva.

Any thing that is salt, either Fish
Flesh, Salsamentum, i, n.

A Garner, or Room to keep salt
n, Salis repositorium.

Salt Meass, Salsuscula, orum, n.

Saltnefs, Salsitudo, inis, f.

Salt Liqueur (or Brine) Salsila-
p, inis, f.

Salt springs, Salsulæ, arum, f.

Full of salt, Salsuginosus, a, um.

A salting (or seasoning) Salsura,
f, Salitura, z, f.

Salt, Salsus, a, um.

Salted, Salltus, a, um.

A salter (or seller of salt) Salsa-
mentarius, ii, m. Salitor, oris, n.

A salt seller, Salinum, i, n. Sal-
arium, ii, n. 2 Mon. 666.

S A.

A little-salt seller, Salillum, li, n.
A salting Tub, Vas Salsamen-
tarium.

Belonging to salt, Salinarius,
a, um.

Of or for salting, Salsamentaria-
us, a, um.

Saltmatsh (the Family) De Sal-
so Marisco.

Salvage, Salvagium, ii, n. (i. e.)
Money allowed for rescuing a
Ship from Enemies.

Salva guardia, Is a security gi-
ven by the King to a stranger,
fearing the violence of some of
his Subjects, for seeking his Right
by course of Law. The form
whereof see Reg. Orig. fol. 26. a. b.

A salve (or Ointment) Un-
guentum, i, n.

A salve (or Plaster) Empla-
strum, i, n. Cerotum, i, n. Lini-
mentum, i, n.

A salve for the Eyes, Collitium,
ii, n.

Salmev Isle (near Milford-haven,
Sylimtos.

Salney (in Bedfordshire) Salenz,
Salinz.

*Salwarp River (in Worcesters-
shire)* Salwarpus.

S A N.

Sand, Arena, z, f.

Sandwich (the Family) De Sand-
wico.

Sandwich (in Kent) Portus Am-
monis, Sabulovicum Sandicum,
Sandovicus, Sanwicum.

Sandon (in Hertfordshire) Mons
Arenosus, Caer Severus.

A sand-Box, Pyxidula Arenaria.

A Sand-pit, Sabuletum, i, n.
Arenifodina, z, f.

S A P.

Sapp, Sappum, i, n. Fle. 163.
Succus, ci, m. Alburnum, i, n.

o o

S A R.

S A.

S A R.

Sarah (a Woman's Name) Sara, z, f.

A Sarplar, Sarplora lance (i. e.)
a Pocket of Wool, being half a sack, 40 Tods.

S A T.

A satchel (or snap-sack) Sacculus, li, m. Saccellus, li, m. Pera, z, f.

Satin, Tramofericum, ci, n.

Figured satin, Tramofericum
Palmatum.

A satisfaction, Satisfactio, onis, f.

To satisfy, Satisfacio, ere.

Saturday, Dies Sabbati.

S A U.

Savage (the Family) Salvagius.

A sausage, made of Pork, &c.
Tucetum, i, n. Lucanica, z, f.
Salsicla, z, f. Farcimen, inis, n.

A maker of sausages, Tucera-
rius, ii, m. Botularius, ii, m.

Sause, Condimentum, i, n.

All kind of sharp sauces, Em-
bamma, atis, n.

A dish full of sauce, Usta Pa-
tella.

To sauce, Condio, ire.

To dip in the sause, Intingo, ere.

A seller of sharp sause, Oxypö-
röpol, z, m.

Saused, Conditus, a, um.

A sauser, Scutella, z, f. Trybli-

um, ii, n. Acetabulum, i, n.

Saul (a Man's Name) Saulus,

i, m.

Savoy (the Family) De Sabau-

dia.

The Savoy (in London) Sabaudia.

S A W.

To saw, Serro, are. Serra secare.

To saw asunder, Serra difficere.

A saw, Serra, z, f.

A little saw (or band saw): Ser-
rula, z, f.

S C.

A whip-saw, Ruscina, z, f.
Sawed, Serratus, a, um. Runci-

natus, a, um.

Saw-dust, Serrago, inis, f.

A sawyer, Serrarius, ii, m.

A sawing, Serratura, z, f.

Sawtre, (in Huntingdonshire)

Saltria.

S A Y.

Say (the Family) De Saio.

Of Say-Abbey, Sagienfis.

Sayne Isle near Brest in Britany,
Sena, Sonnos.

S C A.

A scab, Scabies, ei, f.

A scabbard of a sword, Vagina,
z, f.

A little scabbard, Vaginula,
z, f.

A scaffold, Fala, z, f. Catasta,
z, f. Fori visorium.

To scald, Glabro, are.

To scale Walls, Scando, ere.

The scale of a Fish or Beast, Squa-
ma, z, f.

Scales (the Family) de Scularis.

A scalping Iron for a Surgeon,
Scalprum, i, n. Ruscina, z, f.

Scandalum Magnatum, Is the
especial name of a wrong done
to any high Personage of the
Land, as Prelates, Dukes, Earls,
Barons, and other Nobles, and
also of the Chancellor, Treasurer,
the Privy Seal, Stewards of the
King's House, Justice of the one
Bench, or of the other, and other
Great Officers of the Realm by
false News, or horrible or false
Messages, whereby Debates and
Discords betwixt them and the
Commons, or any scandals to
their Persons might arise, *Ann.*
2 Rich. 1. cap. 5.

A scandal, Scandalum, li, n.

A scar, Cicatrix, icis, f.

A scarf, Mitella, z, f.

Scarlet, Scarletum, i, n. *Pry*.

25. *Cocum*, i, n.

Scavage, Scavagium, ii, n. *Cow*.

234. Money paid for offering or shewing Merchandize for sale.

A scavenger, Purgator Luti de viis.

S C E.

A Scepter, Sceptum, i, n.

S C H.

A schism, Schisma, atis, n.

Schismatical, Schismaticus, a, um.

A School, Schola, z, f.

A school-master, Ludimagister, tri, m.

A school-fellow, Condiscipulus, ii, m.

A school-fellowship, Condiscipulatus, us, m.

Of a school, Scholaris, re, adj.

A scholar, Discipulus, ii, m. Scholaris, is, m.

Scholar-like, Scholasticè, adv.

Scholar's commons, Victulus, li, m.

S C I.

The sciatica (or Gout in the hip) Ischias, adis, f. Ischiadicus dolor.

Science, Scientia, z, f.

Scire facias, Is a Writ Judicial most commonly to call a Man to shew cause unto the Court, whence it is sent, why Execution of a Judgment passed, should not be made. This Writ is not granted before a Year and a Day be passed, after the Judgment given, *Old. nat. brev. fol. 151.*

Scire facias, Upon a Fine, lieth after a Year and a Day from the Fine levied, otherwise it is all one with the Writ *Habere facias Seisnam*, *West. part 2. Symb. Titulo Fines, Sect. 137. See Anno 25 Ed. 3. Stat. 5. cap. 1. Anno 39 Eliz. cap. 7. the Register Origin-*

nal and Judicial, also in the Table sheweth many other diversities of this Writ, which read. See also the new Book of Entries, *verbo Scire facias.*

Scituated, Situatus, a, um.

A scite, Situs, i, m. *Lex 117.*

S C O.

A Scoffer, Scurra, z, m.

To sconce, Multare pecunia.

Scones (in Scotland) Scona.

A scoop for Corn, or such like, Rutellum, i, n.

The scoop wherewith they draw up water to wet the sails, Haustrum, i, n. Hauritorium, ii, n.

A Scot, Scota, z, m. 1 *Mon.* 413. 1006.

A scot, custom or tollage, Scotum vel Scottum, i, n.

A scot or reckoning, Symbolum, li, n.

Scotch, Scoticus, a, um.

Scotland, Albania, Caledonia, Scotia, z, f.

Scottish Sea, Caledonius Oceanus.

Scots, Scoti.

To scour or cleanse, Escure, are. Mundo, are. Pollo, tre.

Scoured, Detersus, a, um.

New scoured (or polished) Interpolus, a, um.

A scourer (or Polisher) Interpolator, oris, m.

An barnes's scourer, Armarius, ii, m.

He that scoureth Rust, Ruginator, oris, m.

A scouring, Depurgatio, onis, f.

A scouring or polishing of things, Interpolatio, onis, f.

To scourge, Flagello, are.

A scourge, Flagellum, i, n.

A scourge made with Leather thongs, Scutica, z, f.

S C.

A scourge made of Neat's Leather,
Tauroea, z, f.

Scourged, Flagellatus, a, um.

A scout, Explorator, oris, m.
Emissarius, ii, m. Antecursor,
oris, m.

Snout-watches, Excubiarum, f.

S C R.

To scrape, Scalpo, ere, Rado,
ere.

*To scrape off, as with a Horse-
Comb,* Distringo, ere.

Scraped, Rasus, a, um.

Scraped out, Obliteratus, a, um.

A scraper, Rasor, oris, m.

A scraping, Rasura, z, f.

A scraping out, Obliteratio,
onis, f.

Scraps (or Reliques of Vittuals)
Fragmenta, orum, n.

A screen, Umbraculum, li, n.

*A screw (or vice to wind up and
down)* Coclea, z, f.

A scripp, Scirpus, i, m.

A Scrivener, Scriba, z, m.
Scriptor, oris, m. Librarius, ii,
m. Bibliographus, i, m.

A Scrivener's shop, Trapeza,
z, f.

A scroll (or Bill) Scheda, z, f.

A scruple (or doubt) Scrupulus,
li, m.

*A scruple the third part of a
drum,* scrupulus, li, m.

A scrutiny (or search) Scrutini-
um, ii, n. Rumor, oris, m.

S C U.

The skull of the Head, Cranium,
ii, n. Calvaria, z, f.

A sculler (or boat so called) Lin-
ter, tris, m.

*A sculler (or he that driveth such
a Boat)* Navicularius, ii, m. Re-
mix singularis.

A little scull so row with,
Toniz, arum, f.

S C.

*The scullery (or place where the
Vessel is laid)* Scutellarium, ii, n.

A scullion, Lixa, z, m. Furna-
rius, ii, m.

Scullions, Focarii servi.

A scullion Wench, Furnaria, z, f.

The scullery, Lavatrina, z, f.

Scumm, Spuma, z, f. Excre-
mentum, i, n.

*To scumm, or take away the
scumm,* Despumo, arc, Desizo,
arc.

A scummer, Despumatorium.
ii, n. Spatha, z, f.

Scurf in the head, Porrigo, inis, f.

The scurf (or scab of a wound,
Crusta, z, f.

The scurvy, Scorbutus, i, m.

*A scutcheon in the midst of a
Timber Wall, where the Posts do
rest,* Tholus, i, m.

*A scutcheon, Coat of Arms, or
shield,* Scutum, i, n. Scutulum,
i, n. Stemma, z, f.

A scuttle, Sportula, z, f. Scu-
tula, z, f. Corbis, is, f.

The scuttles (or Hatches of a Ship)
Pergula, z, f.

The scuttle of the Mast of a ship,
Carchesium, ii, n.

S E.

Se Defendendo, Is a Plea for him,
that is charged with the Death
of another, saying that he was
driven unto that which he did, in
his own defence: The other so
assaulting, that if he had not done
as he did, he must have been in
peril of his own Life: Which
danger ought to be so great, as it
appears inevitable, *Stansf.* Pleas
of the Crown, *Lib. 1. cap. 7.* and
if he do Justify it to be done in
his own defence, yet he is forced
to procure his Pardon of Court
from the Lord Chapcellor, and
for.

S E.

Forfeiteth his Goods to the King,
as the Author saith in the same
Place.

S E A.

The sea, Mare, is, n. Salum, i,
n. Fretum, i, n. Pontus, i, m.
pl. caret.

The main sea, Altum, i, n.

A Bosom (or Gulf of the sea)
Hadria, z, f.

*The sea which encompasseth the
Earth*, Oceanus, i, m.

The deep sea, Profundum pe-
lagus.

The deep Channel of the sea,
Vectes, is, m.

An arm of the sea, Aestuarium,
ii, n.

The sea-bank, coast, shoar or side,
Littus, oris, n. Ora maritima.

The sea-coast, Acta, z, f.

A sea-bank, Aegialus, li, m.

A narrow sea, Fretum, i, n.

*A dangerous sea, in which
wrecks often happen*, Naufragum
Mare.

To sail over the sea, Transfreto,
arc. Perfreto, arc.

The first day of putting to sea,
Navigationis natalia.

A passing over the sea, Perfro-
tatio, onis, f.

Sea sickness, Nausea, z, f.

One apt to be sick at sea, Nau-
seator, oris, m.

Which belongeth to the sea, Ma-
rinus, a, um.

Of or belonging to the sea-bank,
Littorosus, a, um.

On the sea side or Coast, Mariti-
mus, a, um.

*Partly belonging to the sea, and
partly to the Land*, Semimarinus,
a, um.

That cometh from beyond sea,
Transmarinus, a, um,

S E.

Between two seas, Bimaris, re,
adj.

Sea charts, Chartæ marinæ.

*Seamen (or Mariners) that look
to the Ports or Havens*, Buscarli-
orum, m.

Sea-coals (or Pit-coals) Carbo-
nes fossiles.

A seal, Sigillum, i, n.

To seal or sign, Sigillo, arc.

To seal (or set to his sign or seal)
Subsigno, arc. Subscribo, ere.

The print of a seal, Signaculum,
li, n.

Sealed, Sigillatus, a, um. Sig-
natus, a, um.

A sealer, Sigillator, oris, m. Is
an Officer in Chancery, whose
duty is to seal the Writs and In-
struments there made.

A seal-ring, Annulus signatorius.

A sealing, Sigillatio, onis, f.

Seam-rents (or ripped) Vestis
diffuta.

A seam, Sutura, z, f. Sarcimen,
inis, n.

Seamed (or that hath seams)
Sutus, a, um. Consutilis, le, adj.

Without seam, Inconsutilis, le,
adj.

To seam-rent or rip, Resuo, ere.

A seam (or closure of any thing)
Commisura, z, f.

A seam of coals, Cursus Car-
bonum.

A seamster, Sutrix, icis, f. Fila-
trix, icis, f.

A seamster's shop, Suterium, i, n.

To search, Scrutor, ari. Explo-
ro, arc.

To search (or examine diligently)
Excutio, ere.

A search (or searching) Scruti-
nium, ii, n.

A searcher, Scrutator, oris, m.

To sear, Sicco, arc,

To

S E.

To sear with a searing Candle,
Cero, are. Incero, are.
A searing-iron, Cauterium,
ii, n.

A searing, Ustio, onis, f.
Seared, Cauteriatum, a, um.

A searcloth, Cerotum, i, n.

An embalming searcloth, Cerotum funerarium.

To line a Coffin with searcloth,
Linire loculum cum ceroto.

A sarge (or sieve to sift withal)
Cribrum, i, n.

Sarge (or sarge) a kind of Cloth,
Rasulus pannus.

To season: (as to season meat)
Conditio, ire.

Seasoned, Conditus, a, um. Sap-
poratus, a, um.

A seasoar, Conditio, oris, m.

A seasoning, Conditura, a, f.
Conditamentum, i, n.

Season (or time convenient) Op-
portunitas, atis, f.

Season (in Devonshire) Mori-
dunum, Ridunum.

A seat, Sedes, ia, f.

A seat of a King, Solium, ii, n.
Sella eburnea.

A seat or seats whereon one only
may sit, Sella, a, f.

A seat (or bench) of Marble,
Abacus, ci, m.

A seat in a Porch or other such
like place, Præstega, a, f.

A seat or the seat in a Barge,
Boat or ship, whereon the Mariners
do sit, Transstrum, i, n.

Seasonable time, Tempus sea-
sonabile, Ra. Entr. 667.

Seven, Septem, adj. Indecl.

The seventh, Septimus, a, um.

Seventeen, Septendecim, adj.
Indecl.

Seventy, Septuaginta, adj. indecl.

Seventieth, Septuagesimus, a, um.

S E.

S E B.

Sebastian (a man's name) Se-
bastianus, i, m.

S E C.

Seckington (in Warwickshire) Se-
cundum.

Secluded, Seclusus, a, um.

The second, Secundus, a, um.

Second deliverance, Secunda de-
liberatione, Is a Writ that lyeth
for him, that after a Return of
Cattel replevied, adjudged to
him that distrained them, by rea-
son of a default in the Party that
replevied, for the replevying of
the same Cattel again, upon se-
curity put in for the redelivery of
them, if in case the distress be
justified. New Book of Entries
verbo Replevis, in second delive-
rance, fol. 322. col. 2. V. Dier. fol.
41. n. 4, 5.

The secondine or after-birth, the
three skins whereon an Infant lyeth,
while it is in the Womb, or when it
cometh into the World, Secundæ
arum, f.

Secret, Secretus, a, um. Ar-
canus, a, um.

A secret, Arcanum, i, n. Se-
cretum, i, n.

A Publisher of secrets, Vulga-
tor, oris, m.

Secretly, Secretè, Arcanè, ad-
ditè, adv.

A Secretary, Secretarius, ii, n.
A chief secretary, Primarius
secretarius Domini Regis.

A principal secretary, Unus
principis secretariorum Do-
mini Regis.

A sect, Secta, a, f.

A scolar, Sclarius, ii, m. Mo-
tarius, ii, m.

Secta ad Gariam, Is a Writ that
lyeth against him, who resisteth

S E.

to perform his suit, either to the County or Court Baron, *Fitz. nat. rev. fol. 148.*

Seſſa facienda per illum qui habet enciciam partem, Is a Writ to compel him, the Heir that hath the Elder's part of the Co-heirs, to perform service for all the Co-arceners, *Regist. Orig. fol. 77. a.*

Seſſa molendini, Is a Writ lying against him that hath used to grind at the Mill of A. and after goeth to another Mill with his Corn, *Regist. Orig. fol. 153. Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 122.* but it seemeth by him that this Writ lyeth especially for the Lord against his frank Tenant, who holds of him by making sute to his Mill, *eodem. Vid.* the new Book of Entries, *verbo, Seſſa ad molendinum.*

Secular, *Secularis*, re, adj.

A Secondary, *Secundarius*, ii, m. Is the Name of an Officer next unto the Chief Officer, as the secondary of the Fine Office, the secondary of the Compter, which is (as I take it) next to the Sheriff of London, in each of the two Compters. Secondary of the Office of the Privy Seal. *Anno Ed. 4. cap. 1.* Secondaries of the Pipe two, Secondaries to the Remembrancers two, which be Officers in the Exchequer, *Cambd. Brit.*

Secure, *Securus*, a, um.

To secure, *Securo*, are. *Cq. Ent. 30.*

A securing, *Securantia*, z, f.

To give faith and security to a thing, *Affido*, are, *Affidusio*, are.

S E D.

A sedan, *Carpentum*, i, n. *Sella Gestatoria.*

S. E.

Sedge (or *ſhear-graſs*) *Carex*, ieis, f.

A sedge-buſh, *Carectum*, i, n.

Seditiſm, *Seditio*, onis, f.

To ſeduc, *Seduco*, ere.

S E E.

To ſee, *Video*, ere.

Seed, *Semen*, inis, n.

A ſeed-plot, *Seminarium*, ii, n.

To bring forth ſeed, *Semento*, are.

A bringing forth ſeed, *Sementatio*, onis, f.

Seed ſown (or *ſeed-time*) *Sementis*, is, f.

To ſeel, *Camero*, are. *Laqueo*, are.

Seeled, *Cameratus*, a, um. *Laqueatus*, a, um.

A ſeeling, *Concameratio*, onis, f.

The ſeeling of a Parlor or other like place, *Laquearium*, ii, n.

S E G.

Seg-hill (in *Northumberland*) *Segedunum*.

S E I.

Sejanus (a *Man's Name*) *Sejanus*, i, m.

Seignior, *Dominus*, i, m. It ſignifieth in the general ſignification, as much as Lord : But particularly, it is uſed for the Lord of the Fee, or of a mannor, even as *Dominus* or (Senior) among the Feudists, is he who granteth a Fee or Benefit, out of his Land to another, and the reaſon is (as *Hotman* ſaith) becauſe having granted the uſe and profit of the Land to another, yet the property (*i. e.*) *Dominium*, he ſtill retaineth in himſelf, ſee *Hotman* in *verbis feudal. verb. Dominus* & Senior. Seignior in groſs, ſeemeth to be he that is Lord, but of

S E.

no manner, and therefore can keep no Court, *Fitz. nat. breu. fol. 3. 6.*

Seignory, Dominum, ti, n. It signifieth peculiarly with us a Mannor or Lordship. *Seignory de Soke-man's, Kitch. fol. 80.* Seignory in Grofs seemeth to be, the Title of him that is not Lord by means of any Mannor, but immediately in his own Person, &c.

To seise (take bold on, or take into Possession, *Seiso, ire.*

To be seised of Lands, &c. Seisor, iria.

Seised or Possessed of Lands, &c. Seisitus, a, um.

Seisin, *Seisina*, z, f. *Seisin* or *Seison*, is common as well to the English or French, as signifieth in the Common-Law Possession, *Cook on Lit. Lib. 3. cap. 12. sect. 233.* *Seisina* is derived of *Sedendo*, for until he have *seisin*, all is labour and grief, but when he hath *seisin*, he may *sedere* & *acquiescere*, *Cook's 6th. Rep. Brediman's case.*

S E L.

Selbury Hill (in Wiltshire) *Selburgi Tumulus.*

Seldom, *Rarus*, a, um. *Infolens*, tis, adj.

Seldomness, *Infolentia*, z, f.

A selion of Land, *Selio*, onis, f. Sometime it containeth an Acre of Land, sometime half an Acre, sometime more, sometime less, *West. part. 2. Symb. Tit. Recovery, sect. 3.* There *Crompton* in his Jurisdiction, *fol. 221.* saith, that a *Selion* of Land cannot be in demand, because it is a thing uncertain.

To sell, *Vendo*, ere. *Venundo*, ere.

S E.

To sell at an outcry, *Subhasta*, are. *Auctionor*, ari.

To sell Wine and other Victuals, *Cauponor*, ari.

To buy at first hand, to sell again by retail, *Promercor*, ari.

A seller, *Venditor*, oris, m.

A turning back upon the seller, *Redhibitorius*, a, um.

A selling, *Venundatio*, onis, f.

The selling of old things, *Scrutaria*, z, f.

Seisey (in Suffex or Kent) *Seolesia*. *Vituli Insula.*

S E M.

A seme of corn, *Summa*, z, f. (i. e.) *Eight Bushels*, an *Horse-load*.

A seme of Fish, *Sema Piscium*. *Ra. Ent. 256.*

Semiramis (a Woman's Name) *Semiramis*, is, f.

A semitar, or *short Persian sword*, *Acinacis*, is, f.

Sempiternal, *Sempiternus*, a, um.

S E N.

The Senate, *Senatus*, tis, m.

A senator, *Senator*, oris, m.

To send, *Mando*, are. *Mitto*, ere.

A seneschal (or *steward*) *Seneschallus*, i, m. *Seneshallus*, i, m.

Seneca (a Man's Name) *Seneca*, z, f.

Senseless, *Insensatus*, a, um.

To sentence, *Sententio*, are. *Ra. Entr. 413.*

A sentence (or *judgment*) *Sententia*, z, f.

S E O.

Seolfey (in Suffex) a *Bishop's See*, *Silefia*.

S E P.

To separate, *Separo*, are.

September, *September*, bris, m.

A sepulchre, *Sepulcrum*, i, n.

S E Q.

S. E.

S. E. Q.

A sequel, Sequela, 2, f.

To sequester, Sequestro, arc.

A sequestration, Sequestratio, onis, f. Sequeltrum, i, n. 2 *Inst.* 624.

S. E. R.

A Serjeant at Law, Serviens ad Legem.

The King's Serjeant at Law, U-nus Servientium Domini Regis ad Legem. This word Serjeant is diversly used in our common Law, and applied to sundry Offices and Callings. First, a Serjeant at Law, or of the Coite, is the highest degree taken in that Profession next to the Judges, as a Doctor in Divinity, or the Civil Law, &c. and to these as Men best learned, and best experience of others, there is one Court severd to plead by themselves, viz. the Common Pleas, where the Common Law of England is most strictly observed. These are made by the King's Mandate or Writ directed unto them, commanding them upon a great Penalty, to take upon them that degree, by a day certain therein assigned, *Dyer fol. 72. Num. 1.*

And of these one or two, are the King's Serjeants, being commonly chosen by the King out of the Rest, in respect of their great Learning, to plead for him in all his Causes, as namely in Causes of Treason, *Stamf. Pl. Cor. Lib. 3. cap. 1.* and of these there may be more, if it please the King.

Concerning the Antiquity of Serjeants at Law, the Lord Cook in the Preface to one of his Reports, saith thus. It is evident by the Book of the Mirror of Ju-

S. E.

stices, *Lib. 2. cap. des loiers*, which treateth of the Laws of this Realm, and the Ministers thereof, long before the Conquest, that Serjeants at Law, were of Ancient times called, Narratores, Countors or Counteurs, because the Count or Declaration comprehended the substance of the Original Writs, and the very Foundation of the suit, of which part, as of the worthiest, they took their Denomination, and is all one in effect with that which in the Civil Law is called *Libellus*, and they lost not that Name in the Reign of King Edward the First, as it appeareth by the Statute of *W. 1. c. 29. Anno 3 Ed. 1.* for there he is called Serjeant Counter, *Serviens narrator*: And by the Statute of *Articuli super chartas, cap. 11. Anno 28 Ed. 1.* they are called Counters, that is Serjeants at Law, and until this day, when any proceedeth Serjeant, he doth Count in some real Action at the Bar of the Court of Common Pleas. But since the Reign of *Ed. 1.* they have always been called *Servientes ad Legem*, for their good service to the Common Wealth, by their sound advice in Law.

A serjeant at Arms, Seryiens ad Arma. Whose Office is to attend the Person of the King, *Anno 7 H. 7. cap. 3.* to arrest Traytors, or great Men that do, or are like to contemn Messengers of ordinary condition for other causes, and to attend the Lord High Steward of England, sitting in Judgment upon any Traitor and such like, *Stamf. Pl. Cor.*

lib. 3. cap. 1. of these by the Statute, *Anno 13. R. 2. cap. 6.* there may not be above 30. in the Realm.

There are also two of these Serjeants of the Parliament, one of the upper, and another of the lower House, whose Office seemeth to be for the Execution of such Commandments, especially touching the apprehension of any Offender, as either House shall think good to enjoin them. See *Crompt. Jurisdic. fol. 9* See also *Vowel's alias Hooker's Book of the Order of the Parliament.*

There is one Serjeant at Arms that belongeth to the Chancery who is called *Serviens ad Clavam*, Serjeant of the Mace, as the rest may be, because they carry Maces by their Office. He of the Chancery attendeth the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper in that Court, for the means to call all Men into that Court, is either by that Officer or by *Sub-paena*, *West. part. 2. Symb. Tit. Chancery. Sect. 17.*

Then there are Serjeants that be the Chief Officers in their several Functions, within the King's Household, which are chief in their places, of which sort you may read many named in the Statute, *Anno 33 H. 8. cap. 12.*

In War also there are Serjeants of every Band or Company.

There is also an Inferior Serjeant of the Mace, whereof there is a Troop in the City of London (and other Towns Corporate) that serve the Lord Mayor or other head Officer, both for Menial attendance and matters of Justice, *Kitch. fol. 143.* and

these are called, *Servientes ad Clavam*, Serjeants of the Club or Mace. New Book of Entries, *verbo scire facias in Mainperners, fol. 528. cap. 3.* and may rightly be called in all the Tongues, first in this word mentioned Serjeant, *quasi ferrer les gens*, to Lock or shut up such as they meet with.

A serjeant that arrests Persons. Rabbuchus, i. m. Apparitor, oris, m.

Serjeanty. Serjantia, x, f. (i. e. a kind of Tenure, br doing some service to the King.

A sermon. Concio, onis, f.

A servant. Servus, i. m. Famulus, li, m.

A Woman servant. Serva, x, f.

An under servants. Subminister, oris, m.

Servants that wait at Table. Pantheſta, arum, m.

A servant in Ordinary. Ordinarius Serviens—*Per nomen Thomae Twiss de Elsbam, in Com. Cantuarinus, Ordinarius Serviens Serenissima Dominae Reginae Elizabethae, &c. W. Tit. Dower Inter Twiss & Cotton.*

To serve. Servio, ire.

Service. Servitium, il, n.

Servientibus, are certain Writs, touching Servants and their Masters, violating the Statutes made against their abuses, which see in the *Regist. Orig. fol. 189, and 190. and 191.*

S E. S.

Sessions. Sessiones, significeth in our Common Law, a sitting of Justices in Court upon their Commission: As the Sessions of *Oyer* and *Termine* Quarter Sessions, otherwise called General Sessions, *Anno 5 Eliz. cap. 4.* or Open Sessions, *ibidem.* Oppo-

S E.

Opposite thereunto are especial, otherwise called Privy Sessions, which are procured upon some special occasion, for the more speedy Expedition of Justice in some Causes. *Crompt.* Justice of Peace, fol. 110. What things be inquirable at General Sessions, see *Crompt.* fol. 109. *Petit Sessions* or Statute Sessions, are kept by the High Constable of every Hundred, for the placing of Servants, *Anno 5 Eliz. cap. 2. 4. in fine.*

S E V.

A sewer, drain or Gutter to convey Water in Fen-lands, Severa vel Sewera, z, f.

Sevenshale (in Northumberland) Hunnum.

Severn River, Sabriana, Sabri-na, Saverna.

Severn sea, Mare Sahrinianum.

To sever (or set apart) Severo, are.

Severel, Separalis, le, adj.

A severer, Discretor, oris, m.

Severe, Severus, a, um.

Severity, Severitas, atis, f.

S E W.

*A sewer, Sewera, z, f. Cow. 242. 10. Co. 143. Lex 115. Suera, z, f. Lex. 116. 10. Co. 141. It hath two significations with us: One applied to him that Issueth or cometh in before the Meat of the King, or other great Personage, and placeth it upon the Table; the other to such passages, or gutters, as carry Water into the Sea or River, *Anno 6 H. 6. cap. 5.* which is also used in Common speech for Commissioners Authorized under the Great Seal, to see Drains and Ditches well kept and maintained in the Marsh and*

S H.

Fen Countries, for the better conveyance of the Water into the Sea, and the preserving of the grass for food of Cattle, Stat. Anno 6 H. 6. cap. 5.

To sew (or stitch) as Cloth or Leather, Suo, ere. Consuo, ere.

To sew up again, Resuo, ere.

Sued, Sutus, a, um. Consutus, a, um.

Sewed unto (or together) Affutus, a, um.

A sewing, Sutura, z, f.

Sewet, Sevum, i, n.

S E X.

A Sexton of a Church, Aedituus, i, m. Sacrifia, z, m.

The sextry (or Vestry in the Church, Sacrarium, ii, n. Sacrifia, z, f.

S H A.

A shale, Siliqua, z, f.

A shallop, Paro, onis, f.

A shallow place, Vadum, i, n.

The Shambles, (or place where Flesh meat is sold) Carnarium, ii, n. Macellum, i, n. Lanarium, ii, n.

Of the shambles, Macellarius, a, um.

Shame (or dishonesty) Ignominia, z, f.

Pass shame, Expudoratus, a, um.

The shank (or the Leg from knee to Ankle) Tibia, z, f.

The shank, shaft or Body of a Candlestick or Pillar between the Chapter and the Base, the spindle that winding stairs go about, Scapus, i, m.

Shanon River (in Ireland) Sacana, Sena, Senus, Siambis, Sineus, Socinos.

A shape, Species, ei, f.

To set the shape of a thing before one, Praefiguro, are.

S H.

To share (or divide into shares) Partio, ire.

Shared, Partitus, a, um.

A sharer, Partitor, oris, m.

A share (or portion) Portio, onis, f.

Sharp creets, imbrices lapidei.

To sharpen, Acuo, ere.

To shave (or scrape) Rado, ere.

A Foyners Plane (or instrument to shave with a Razor) Detondere Novacula.

To shave thin (or close) Rasio, are.

Shaven, Rasus, a, um. Radulanus, a, um. Tonsus, a, um.

A shaver, Raser, oris, m.

A shaving, Rasura, z, f.

A shaving cloth, Linteum tonsorium.

The shaving of any thing, Rasamen, inis, n.

A shaving Instrument, Radula, z, f.

A shaving Knife, Scalprum, i, n.

Any thing that is shaved off, Ramentum, i, n.

Belonging to shaving, Rasorius, a, um.

S H E.

A sheaf, Garba, z, f.

A sheaf of arrows, Pharetra, z, f.

He that carrieth a sheaf of arrows, Pharetratus, a, um.

To shear (or clip) Tondeo, ere.

A shearer, Tonsor, oris, m.

A shearmen, Pennitor, oris, m.

A pair of shears, Forfex, icis, f.

A little pair of shears, Forficula, z, f.

A shearing, Tonsura, z, f.

A sheath (or scabbard) Vagina, z, f.

A little sheath, Vaginula, z, f.

S H.

To sheath (or put into a sheath) Vagino, are. Recondere in Vaginum.

A sheath-maker, Vaginarium, ii, m.

Sheathed, Vagina tectus, vel elausus.

S H E.

A shed, Casale, lis, n.

A little shed, Castitum, ii, n.

She, Illa, z, f.

A sheep, Ovis, is, f.

A little sheep, Ovicula, z, f.

A flock of sheep, Collecta Ovium, Reg. 120.

A sheep coat, also a sheep walk, Ovile, is, n.

A sheep-hook, Pedum, i, n.

A shepherd, Pastor, oris, m. Opilio, onis, m.

Of, or belonging to sheep, Ovinus, a, um.

Sheep shearing, Oviconfura, z, f.

A fleece, Lodox Linca, Linteamen, inis, n.

A sheet of Paper, vid. Paper.

A sheet of Lead, Lamina plumbi.

A shell, Testa, z, f.

A shelf, Abacus, ci, m. Repositorium, ii, n.

Shelney (in Hertfordshire), Sulloniaca, Sullonica.

Shene (or Richmond in Surrey) Shenium.

Sheppey Island (in Kent) Cuncos, Insula Ovinum, Ovinia insula, Toliapis, Toliatia.

A sheriff, Viccomes, itis, m.

Sheriff or Shrieve, is derived of two Saxon Words, viz. Shire, *conventus*, which cometh of the Saxon verb, *shiran*, id est, *partiri*, because the whole Realm is parted, and divided into Shires, and Bays, *profatus*, or *propofum*, so

as Sheriff is *praefectus provincia*, or *Comitatus*, keeper of the Shire or County. The words of his Patent be, *Commisimus vobis custodiam comitatus nostri*, and he hath *triplicem custodiam*, a threefold Custody.

1. *Vita Justitia*, for no suit begins, and no Process is served but by the Sheriff.

2. *Vita Legis*, he is after long suits, and chargeable, to make Execution, which is the Life and Fruit of the Law.

3. *Vita Republica*, he is *Principis conservator pacis* within the County, which is the Life of the Common-Wealth, He is called in Latin *Vice-comes*, *id est*, *Vice-comes*, that is in stead of the Earl of the County, who in Ancient times had the Regiment of the County under the King. Sheriffs were great Officers, and Ministers of Justice long before the Conquest, and Justices of Peace had not their being until almost 300 Years after, viz. in the first Year of Edward the Third, *Cook on Lit. Lib. 3. cap. 1. sect. 248.* *Cook's Preface to third Rep.*

When the King makes a Sheriff, *Durante bene placita*, although he may determine his Office at his pleasure, yet he cannot determine this in part, nor abridge the Sheriff of any thing incident or appertenant to his Office, for the Office is intire, and it ought to continue so without any fraction or diminution, unless it be by Act of Parliament, *Cook fourth Rep. Mitton's Case.*

The Sheriff's surname, *Turnum vicecomitis*.

A Sheriffwick, *Vicecomitatus*,

us, m. Henricus, &c. Archiepiscopus, &c. Sciatis nos concessisse & presenti Charta nostra confirmasse civibus London: Vicecomitatum London, & Middlesexie, cum omnibus rebus, & consuetudinibus quæ pertinent ad prædictum Vicecomitatum infra Civitatem & Extra, &c. *Charta concess. Civibus London. Anno 11 H. 3.*

Sherburn (in Dorsetshire) Clarafontanus, Clarus fons, Schirburnia.

Sherwood Forest (in Nottinghamshire) Limpida Sylva.

Shetland Isles, Thule.

To shew, Monstro, are. Ostendo, etc.

S H I.

A Shield, Soutum, i, n.

The handle of a Shield (or Buckler) Ochanus, i, m.

Service of the Shield (or Knight's Service) Scutagium, ii, n.

Shifts, Machina, x, f. Versutia, x, f.

Shifted, Versutus, a, um. Excamblatus, a, um.

A Shilling, Solidus, i, m.

A shingle (or Tise of cleft wood) Scandula, x, f.

Covered with shingles, Scindularis, re, adj.

The shingles (a Disease) Herpes, etis.

The shin-bone, Tibia, x, f.

The shin, Crea, x, f.

A Ship, Navis, is, f.

A little ship, Navicula, x, f.

A ship of Burden, Navis Oneraria.

A Pinace (or swift ship) Legia, x, f.

A little Shear-ship, Aetula, x, f.

A Smack (or small ship) Halias, ados, f.

The Admiral's ship, Navarchis, dis, f.

A ship to transport Soldiers, Navis Militaris.

A great ship, Cyserum, i, n.

A great ship slow to sail, Corbita, z, f. Gaulus, i, m.

A ship of War, Prædidiaria Navis.

A little ship called a Galeos, Phæchus, li, d. g.

A little ship called a Foiss, Liburna, z, f.

A ship (or Barge) that Noblemen use for Pleasure, with Gorgeous Chambers, and other Ornaments, Navithalamus, i, m.

A ship (or Vessel) for Passage, that goeth with Oars and Sails together, Navis actuaria.

An open or uncovered ship, a ship without a Deck, Aphractus, i, m. Navis aperta.

A covered ship, a ship with a Deck, Navis contrata.

A ship stemm'd, beaked, or pointed with brass, or having an Iron Nose, Navis rostrata.

A Pirat's ship, Myopara, z, f. Navis prædatoria vel Piratica.

A spyal ship, Catafcoptium, ii, n. Navis speculatoria.

A well rigged ship, Decentrix, icis, f.

A ship having two ranges of Oars, Biremis, is, f.

A ship having three Oars on a side, Quadriremis, is, f.

A ship-boat, Scapha, z, f.

To ship, Shippo, are, 2. R. 3. 11. Ekippo, are. R. Extr. 409.

A ship Laden, Navis cartata.

A ship unloden, Navis discatta. R. 251. 184.

A ship calked, Serilla, z, f.

A Ship-Master, Navigator, oris, m, Navarchus, i, m. Nauclerus, i, m.

He that draweth a ship or Barge by a Rope, or that draweth Pacts into a ship, Helciaricus, ii, m.

He that holdeth the Stern (a Master or Governor of the ship) Gubernator, oris, m.

A Ship-wright (or he that maketh ships) Naupegus, i, m. Barcarius, ii, m.

The art of governing a ship, Navicularia, z, f.

To be Pilot (or go out Master of a ship) Naviculariam facere.

A Ship-Boy, Drudge or slave in a ship, Mesomauta, z, m.

The hind-deck, tail or steerage of a ship, Pappis, is, f.

The fore-deck of a ship, Prora, z, f.

The upper deck of a ship, Cataströma, actis, n.

The Hatches of a ship, Agea, z, f. Pergula, z, f.

The Rowers seats in ships, Transira, orum, n.

The stern of a ship, Clavus, i, m. Serraculum, li, n. Gubernaculum, i, n.

The stem of a ship, Rostrum, in, n. Corymbus, i, m.

A ship's Company, Navis conventus.

The keel of a ship, Carina, z, f. Ceola-fregatina, Spel. 156. Tropis, is, or, ios, f.

A Parser of a ship, Quæstio oris, m. Receptor generalis.

A Navy of ships, Classis, is, f.

A ship Rope, Curcuba, z, f.

A stool, wont to stand in the fore part of a ship, Selis, is, f.

The Helm of a ship, Servaculum, li, n.

The

S. H.

S. H.

The Helm-stick, Ansa gubernaculi.

The ship's Rudder, Adminicula gubernandi.

A ship Victualled, Tacked and apparelled, Cibata, Velata & Parata, 1 Fo. 136.

The Sail-yard belonging to a ship, Antenna, z, f.

The shrouds of a ship, Funes, ium, m. pl.

To slack the shrouds, Funes-laxare.

To set the shrouds to rights (or aright), Funes intendere.

The Pump of a ship, Sarcina, z, f.

All the Tackling of ships; Armamenta navis, herneha ad Navem spectantia, Ry. 188.

The Grapple of a ship, Harpago, onis, m.

A Pole belonging to a ship, Contus, i, m.

A Pulley belonging to a ship, Trochlea, z, f.

The Sail of a ship, Velum, i, n.

Sail-cloths, Vela, orum, m. pl.

To set sail, Vela dare.

The Mast of a ship, Maltus, i, m. Mamilla; z, f.

The mizzen-mast sail, Dalut, i, n.

The main ends of the sail-yard, Cornua antennarum.

Bands fastning the sail-yard to the mast; Anchoræ.

The utmost part of the ship that lies upon the Water, Cuba, z, f.

The Foot Oaks of ships, Statumina navium.

The Holes in the Tops of the masts, to receive the ropes, Litz, t. Pl.

The tryal of a ship after launching, Tyrocinium navium.

The Galleries or other adornments of ships, also the Beaks of fore-decks, Acrostolia, orum, n.

A fleet of ships, Classis; is, f. A Haven for ships, Naustibulum, li, n.

A ship Cook, Focarius, ii, m. The Transformes to a ship whereon the Heiber are made, Camoia, orum, n.

The laying of a ship in the Dock to be repaired, Cullagium, ii, n.

The pitch coming out of the ship's Pump, Nautea, z, f.

The sounding-line of a ship, Bolla, is, f.

The Lading of a ship, Mercatura, z, f.

To ballast a ship, Sâburro, are. The ballast of a ship, Sâburro, z, f.

To careen ships; Rates inchoare. To navigate a ship (sail, cruise under) Naviculor, ari.

To go a ship-board, Navem agiscendere; are.

To join ships together in a Navy, also to call together, Concilio, are.

Ship-wreck, Naufragium, li, n. Ship-wrecked, Naufragus, z, m.

Goods, ship wrecked, Bona wreckata, s, Co. 106.

To make ship-wreck, Naufragor, ari.

One escaped out of ship-wreck, Naufragus, i, m.

To sink a ship, Deprimere navem, Belonging to a ship (or mariner) Nauticus, z, um. Naval; le, adj.

A Shore (or County) Shira, z, f. Lex 116.

A shirt, Camisia, z, f. Subucula, z, f. Surcariuin, ii, n. Supparum, i, n. Indusium, ii, n.

A half shirt, Curtum indusium. S. H. O.

A shock of Corn, Acervus, i, m. A Shoe, Calceus, i, m.

A Shoe-sole, Solea, z, f. Fulmenta, z, f.

The

The upper Leather of a shoe, *Obstrigillum*, i, n.

A single soled shoe, *Endromidea*, is, f.

A high shoe, *Pedon*, quis, f.

One wearing a high shoe, *Rezonatus*, a, um.

A wooden shoe, *Calopodium*, ii, n. *Crepida*, x, f.

A Horse-shoe, *Solus ferrea*, *Calceus equinus*.

To put off (or pull off) the shoes, *Discalceo*, are.

To put on a shoe (or shoes) *Calceo*, are.

To force a Horse, *Patris solcis Equum equire*.

A shoe-buckle, *Ligula calceorum*.

A shoe-string (or Latchet) *Corrigia*, x, f.

A Country shoe with one sole, *Carbatina*, x, f.

A shoe-Last, *Multicula*, x, f.

A Patch that is set on a shoe, *Rictatjuncula*, x, f. *Suppagamentum*, i, n.

A Shoe-maker (or Cordwainer) *Sutor*, oris, m. *Calcearius*, ii, m.

Crepidarius, ii, m. *Calceolanus*, ii, m.

A maker of shoes, either Horse-shoes or pattens, *Scolarius*, ii, m.

The King's shoe-maker, *Zangarius*, ii, m.

A shoe-maker's thread with a Bristle at the end, *Chelcuma*, x, f.

To bristle a shoe-maker's thread, *Inflecto*, are.

Shoe-maker's Wax, *Corotum Sutorium*.

A shoe-maker's Paring-knife, *Senilium*, ii, n. *Scalprum Sutorium*.

A shoe-maker's round cutting Knife, *Arbella*, x, f.

A shoeing-born, *Cornu calcearium*, *Calceipes*, is, f. *Calceatorium*, ii, n.

To underlay shoes, *Refarcire calceamenta*.

To shoot an arrow, *Sagitta*, are. *Jaculor*, ari.

A shoot (or young twig) *Succulus*, i, m.

A shooter (or Archer) *Sagittarius*, ii, m.

The shooter of a Lock, *Pessulus*, li, m.

A Shop, *Shops*, x, f. 19. Ca. 133. *Lex* 116. *Officina*, x, f.

A shop, stall, shed or standing Sella, x, f. *Lex* 124. *Shops* live selds, *Re. Enpr.* 558. *Solda*, x, f.

The Shore about Kent, *Totone sum*.

A Shore, *Litus*, oris, n. *Adia*, x, f.

Short, *Curtus*, a, um. *Brevis*, x, adj.

A cutting short, *Abbreviatio*, oris, f.

A shot or reckoning, *Symbolum*, i, n.

Shots or shoots with, *Glans*, dis, i, n.

A shovel (or spade) *Pala*, x, f. *Rutrum*, i, n.

A Fire-shovel, *Batillus*, li, m.

A little shovel, *Rutellum*, li, m.

A shoulder, *Humerus*, i, m.

The shoulder-blade, *Scapula*, x, f. *Mantles* so throw about the shoulders, *Vestes Scapulares*.

Shore river (in Ireland at Waterford) *Suirius*.

S. H. R.

A shred (any thing cut or part away) *Relegmen*, inis, n.

Shrewsbury (in Shropshire) *Pugnum*, *Salopesbiria*, *Salop*.

Scrobberia, *Scrobberia*, *Scrobberia*.

S H.

Shropshire, Salopie Comitatus.
Shrove-tide, Carnisprivium, ii, n.
Carnivale, is, n.

A shrub, Arbuscula, z, f.
A shute belonging to a Mill, Canalis, is, c. g.

Shute, Seclusoria Claustra.
A Weaver's shuttle, Ligiatorium, ii, n. Radius textoris.

A small shuttle, Radiolus, li, m.
 S I B.

Sibyl (a Woman's Name) Sibylla, z, f.

Sick, Egrotus, z, um. Morbidus, a, um. Infirmus, a, um.

One that looks to sick People, Infirmary, ii, m.

To be sick, Egrotare, are.
Sickness, Egrotatio, onis, f.

Morbus, i, m.

Sickly, Egrotus, adv.
A sickle (or syke) Falx, eis, f. Saturni dens.

A little sickle (or hook) Falcula, z, f. Falcicula, z, f.

Sicut alias, Is a Writ sent out in the second place, whereas the first sped not, Cook Lib. 4. fol. 55.

B. It is so called of these words expressed in it, as for example.

Gulielmum Dei Gratia, &c. Vicecomiti Kanc. salutem, Precepimus tibi (sicut alias precepimus) quod non omittas propter aliquam libertatem in Balliva tua, quin etiam ingrediaris & capias A. B. &c. de C. in Comitatu tuo Labourer, &c. as in the first Capias.

Lamb. in his Tractate of Process in the end of his *Serenarbia*.

S I D.

A side, Latus, eris, n. Costa, z, f.

A side of a leaf in a Book, Pagina, z, f.

A sidesman, Gardianis Ecclesie

S i.

assessors, or Questmen, be those that are yearly chosen according to the Custom of every Parish, to assist the Church-Wardens in the Inquiry, and presenting such Offenders to the Ordinary, as are punishable in the Court Christian.

He that is on both sides, Ambidexter, tri, m.

Sider (drink made of Apples) Siccera, z, f. Pomatium, ii, m.

S I E.

A sieve, Cribrum, i, n.

A meal sieve, Subcerniculum, li, n.

A ranging sieve, Sifaceta, z, f. Ruderarium, ii, n.

An hair sieve, Cribrum Setaceum.

A sieve to winnow Vetch, Cribrum vicarium.

A sieve to winnow Darnel, Cribrum Lolliarium.

A very fine sieve, Nebula lincea.

A boulding sieve, Cribrum fariarium.

A little sieve, Cribellum, i, n.

A sieve maker, Cribrarius, ii, m.

Of a sieve, Cribrarius, a, um.

S I G.

A signal that the Master gives the Mariners to do any thing, Chirembolum, li, n.

A signature, Signatura, z, f. (i. e.) a signing, subscribing, a sign Manual, ones hand or mark set unto a writing, a signing of a Notary, and among Printers the Signature is the Mark or Letters that they set at the bottom of every Sheet printed, as A, B, C, &c. to tell their Quires by, and thereby to know whether their Books be perfect when they are fully Printed.

A sign or token, Signum, i, n.
To sign, or subscribe a Letter,
Writing or Bill, to set his Mark,
Stamp, or hand unto, Signo, arc.

The King's Signet, Signetum
 Regis, Ra. Entr. 443. 2 An. 120.
Signetum Regis, Pry. 36.

Significavit, Is a Certificate
 made by the Bishop into the
 Chancery Court, that a Person
 stands Excommunicate, which is
 thence transmitted into the
 King's Bench; and thereon an Ex-
 communicatio cap. issues.

Sigismund (a Man's Name) Si-
 gismundus, i, m.

*Silceaster or Silcester (in Hamp-
 shire)* Murimintum, Murivindum,
 Seguntium, Vindonum, Vindo-
 nus.

Silence, Silentium, ii, n.

To keep silence, Sileo, etc.

Silent, Silens, tis, adj.

Silently, Tacite, adv.

Silk, Sericum, ci, n.

Course silk, Plocum, ci, n.

A Garment of silk, Vestis Serica.

A silk-weaver (or silk-Merchant)
 Sericarius textor.

A silk-man, Sericarius, ii, m.

A silk woman, Sericaria, x, f.

Clothed in silk, Sericatus, a, um.

Silken or of silk, Sericus, a, um.

*One that worketh in silk twisted
 with Gold*, Polymetarius, ii, m.

A syllabub, Oxygala, &, f.

Silvanus (a Man's Name) Sil-
 vanus, i, m.

Silver, Argentum, i, n.

Pure silver, Metum argentum.

Quick silver, Argentum vivum,
 Hydrargyrum, i, n.

A silver smith, Argentarius, i,
 m.

Argentifex, iis, m.

A silver-mine, Argentiflamma,
 x, f.

*Silver Foam (or spuma) Argi-
 ritis*, idis, f.

To cover (or overlay with silver)
 Argentio, arc.

Covered with silver, Argenta-
 tus, a, um.

Vessels of silver, Vasa Argentea.

Silver spoons, Cochlearia Ar-
 gentea.

Silvester (a Man's Name) Sil-
 vester, tri, m.

S-I-M.

A Simbal, Cymbalum, li, n.

A simnel (bun or Goshel) Col-
 lura, x, f. Simila, x, f. Crustu-
 lum, li, n. Simnelus, i, m.

Simeon (a Man's Name) Simeon
 onis, m.

Simon (a Man's Name) Simon
 onis, m.

St. Simon and Jude's day, Fe-
 stum Sanctorum Simonis & Jude
 Apostolorum.

Simonj, Simonia, x, f.

S-I-N.

Since, Post, prep.

Since that, Siquidem.

Not long since, Paulo ante, no-
 ita pridem.

A sinew, Nervus, i, m.

A finger of merry songs, Hil-
 ludus, i, m.

*A Woman that sings Ballads
 (how any Sybbs) Circulatori-
 cis*, f.

A sink, Sentina, x, f. Latrin-
 a, f.

The sink of a Kitchin, Lav-
 trina, x, f.

The sink or Gutter of a Town
 Cloaca, x, f. Colluvium, i,
 n.

A sink-hole, Fusorium, ii, f.
 Os latrine.

*Sinodun-hill, near Walling-
 (in Berkshire) Sinodunum.*

S I.

S Y R.

A Sirrop, Syrupus, i, m.

A Siringe, (or *Squirr*) Syrin-
gā, z, f.

S I S.

A Siffer, Soror, oris, f.

A Sister in Law, Glos, otis, f.

A Sister's son (or *Cousin German*
by the Mother) Consobrinus, i, m.

A Sister's Daughter or Cousin-
German by the Mother) Consobri-
na, z, f.

S I T.

Sisilt (or *Cecil the Family*) Sit-
ilus, alias Cecilius.

A sibe, Falx spenaria; Pœniseca.

A sibe to cut Bushes, Runco,
onis, m.

A sibe-maker, Faber falcarius.

To sit, Sedeo, ere.

Six (in number) Sex, adj. In-
decl.

Six times, Sexies, adv.

Sixth, Sextus, a, um.

Sixteen, Sexdecim, Indect.

Sixty, Sexaginta.

Sixtieth, Sexagesimus, a, um.

S K I.

Skie Island, one of the Hebrides,
Ebuda, Hebuda, Hebuda prima,

Hebuda Orientalior.

A skiller, Ollula, z, f. Catabus
m.

A skin (or *hide*) Pelle, is, f.

The skin of a Man or Woman,
Cutis, is, f.

The skin of a Beast, Corium,
n.

A skinner, Pello, onis, m.

A skinner's Trade, Corlaria, z, f.

A little skin, Pellicula, z, f.

Of a skin, Pemicus, a, um.

A skirt, Plimbria, z, f.

A skreen, Umbraculum, ll, n.

A hand-skreen, Antifera, z, f.

S M.

S L A.

To slander, Scandalizo, are.

Slander, Scandalum, ll, n.

A slanderer, Fomicida, z, m.

Obtreator, oris, m.

A slate (or *shingle*) Scandula, z, f.

He that slates Houses, Scandu-
larius, ii, m.

A slaughter-house, Lantena, z, f.

Carnificina, z, f.

S L E.

Sleep, Somnus, ni, m.

A sleeve, Manica, z, f.

Sléagh-bay (in Ireland) Libo-
cus.

Slight of hand, Astutia, z, f.

S L T.

A slice, Rudicula, z, f.

A slice (or *spread*) Segmentum,
i, n.

A sling, Funda, z, f. Balistrum,
i, n.

To sling, Balistro, are.

A slinger, Panditor, oris, m.

A slipper (or *Pantoffel*) Crepi-
da, z, f. Sandaliurn, ii, n.

A slipper-maker, Crepidarius,
ii, m.

A slit, Fissura, z, f. Rima, z, f.

A slokster, Plagiarius, li, m.

Mango, onis, m. (i. e.) One that
enticeeth Men's Servants away.

S L U.

A sluice to let in or out Water,
Exclusa, z, f. Re. Barr. q Reg.

98. 115. Extrusagia molendini, 1.

Mbn. 587. 720. 780. 2 Mon. 8.

Emissarium, ii, n.

S M E.

A sweet smell, Fragrantia, z, f.

S M F.

A skin-smith, Ferrarius Faber.

A skin-smith that works on the An-
vil, Incudo, onis, m.

A Copper-smith, Atrachus, ii,
m.

S M.

A Lock-smith, Serarius, ii, m.
Faber Clavicularius.

A smith's buttress to pare Horse Hoofs, Scaber, ri, m.

A smith's shop, Shopa Ferraria.

S M O.

To smook (or dry in the smook)
Infumo, are.

A smoker, Fumator, oris, m.

Smoked, Fumatus, a, um.

A smock, Subucula muliebris,
Camisia seu Indusium mulieris.

S N A.

A snaffle (that part of the bridle which the horse chomps), Salivare, is, n.

A snafack, Saccipium, ii, n.

A snare, Laqueus, ei, m, Pe-
dicta, z, f. Decipula, z, f.

S N O.

A snout, Rostrum, tri, n.

Snowden hills (in Caernarvonshire) Niyigollini.

Snowden Forest (in Caernarvonshire) Snaudonia.

S N U.

To snuff a Candle, Emungo, are.

Snuffers, Emunctorium, ii, n.

S O.

So, Ita, adv.

So as, so that, Ita quod.

So much, so far, In tantum,
Reg. 94. 97. Szpe, 106. In
tantum. Reg. 92, 94.

so often as, Toties quoties.

So that they could not, or might
the less, Quominus potuerunt,
Reg. 106,

S O C.

Socage, Socagium, ii, n. *Lex*
117. Soccagium, ii, n. a Tenure
 of Lands for some small Services
 of Husbandry performed to the
 Lord.

Society, Societas, atis, f.

S O.

Society and Company, Societas
 & Communitas.

A Woollen sock, Soccus, ei, m.

Sculponea, z, f. *Udo Sfficus*

A Linnen sock, Linipidium,
 ii, m.

*A sock-man (or Tenant in s.c-
 cage)* Socmannus, i, m.

S O D.

Sod (or sodden) Coctus, a, um.

Sodomy (or buggery) Sodomiz,
 z, f.

A sodomite (or buggerer) sodo-
 mita, z, m. *Padegates*.

S O K.

A sote, Soca, z, f.

S O L.

A solar (Garret, or upper Room)
Solarium, ii, n. *Lex 117. Solia-*
rium, ii, n. *Co. 123. Co. Emr.*
377.

Solder, Ferrumen, inis, n.

To solder, Ferrumino, are. So-
 lido, are.

A folderer, Ferruminator, o-
 ris, m.

A soldering, Ferruminatio, onis, f.

Sold, Venditus, a, um.

A thing set out to be sold, Pro-
 mergium, ii, n.

To solemnize, Solempnizo, are.

A solemnization, Solempniza-
 tio, onis, f.

To sollicite, Solicito, are.

A solicitor, Solicitator, oris, m.
Lex 117.

The Solicitor General, Solicitator
 Domini Regis Generalis.

Solway fryth (in Scotland) Sol-
 yathianum ætharium.

S O M.

Summer, Æstas, atis, f.

Somersetshire, Somersata, Somer-
 seta, Somersetania, Somersetensis
 comitatus, Somertunensis comita-
 tus, *Somerita*

S O.

Somerton (in Lincolnshire) Soma-
dunum.

S O N.

A son, Filius, ii, m.

A son-in-law, Gener, ri, m.

*A son-in-law (or son by a former
ed) Privigenes,* is, m.

S O O.

A soothsayer, Auspex, icis, m.
A liar, Iariolator, oris, m.

S O P.

A little sop (or sippet) Osella, a, f.
Sope, Sapo, onis, m. Smegma,
itis, n.

Sope-balls, Mattiacz pilz.
To sope, smegmate obluere.
Washed with sope, smegmate
Oblitus.

A sope-boiler, Saponarius, ii, m.
Of or belonging to sope, Smeg-
maticus, a, um.

Sophia (a Woman's Name) So-
phia, x, f.

A sophister, Sophista, x, m.

S O R.

A sorcerer, Veneficus, i, m.

Sorcery, Veneficium, ii, n.

A sore, Ulcus, eris, n.

S O U.

Sovereign, Supremus, a, um.

Soveraignty, Primatus, us, m.
Principatus, us, m.

Souldier, Soldarius, ii, m. *Ra.*
Entr. 493. Co. Entr. 436.

A souldier under a Captain, Sol-
darius sub conductu Capitanei.

*A Company of souldiers under one
Standard,* Vexillatio, onis, f.

A Band of souldiers, Banda, x, f.
& Bandus, i, m. Turma, x, f.

An host of souldiers, Exercitus,
us, m. Acies, ei, m.

An Old or Weather-beaten souldier, Miles Veteranus.

A heartiest souldier, Socors Miles.
Souldiers postures, Armatura go-
stus.

S O.

To make a souldier, Quiritor, asis.
To Lift souldiers, Scribere milites.
*The discharging of a souldier from
service,* Emeritio, onis, f.

*The place where Common souldiers
are Mustered and Paid,* Deribito-
rium, ii, n.

*An Engine made of boards and
covered with raw Hides to defend
the Souldiers at a siege,* Testudo
Militaris.

*The Watch word (a Private token
among souldiers)* Tessera Milita-
ria.

*A Bringer or Giver of the Watch-
word to souldiers,* Tesserarius, ii, m.

South, Auster, tri, m.

South part, Pars Australis, Me-
ridionalis.

South-East part, Pars Euronota-
lia.

South-West part, Pars Notozo-
phyralia.

South Western, Africius.

*Southampton Town (in Hamp-
shire)* Avondunum, Clausentum,
Hamptuna, Southamptonia, Tri-
stanton, Trisantonis portus.

Of Southampton, Southantunen-
sis.

Southerland (in Scotland) Sou-
therlandia.

South Este River (in Scotland)
Tavus.

Southmark (in Surrey) Suder-
verca.

S O W.

A Sow, Sus, suis, c. g.

A sow great with pig, Sus prae-
gnans.

*A sow that never farrowed but
once,* Ponctra, x, f.

*A sow that hath had Pigs more
than once,* Serofa, x, f.

A little sow, Porcula, x, f. Pot-
cella, x, f.

S. O.

A sow pig, Suilla, z, f. Sricula,
z, f.

Of or belonging to a sow, Sullus,
a, um.

To sow (as to sow Corn, &c.)
Semino, are.

To sow (as to sow seeds) Sero, ere.
To sow (or set in Beds) Consero,
ere.

Sown (Planted) Satus, a, um.
A sower, Sator, oris, m. Semi-
nator, oris, m.

A sowing (or planting) Satus,
us, m. Satio, onis, f.

Of or belonging to sowing, Senti-
nalis, le, adj.

Of or belonging to a sower, Sa-
torius, a, um.

Sowse, Omasum, i, n. Succedia,
z, f.

A sowse-seller, Oxyporopola, z,
m. Omarius, ii, m.

S P A.

A space, Spatium, ii, n.
A spade, Ligo, onis, f. Pala, z, f.
Bella, z, f. Sappa, z, f.

A spangle, Bractea, z, f.
A span, from the Thumb to the
fore Finger's end stretched out, Spi-

thama, z, f. Palmus, i, m.

A spaniel, Hispaniolus, ii, m.
A Water-spaniel, Canis Anati-
nas.

To spar (or shut) Obdo, deret
Opposulo, are.

A spar (or bar of wood) Vestis,
is, m.

The spar or bolt of a door, Obex,
cis, dag. Rapagolum, ii, n. Pes-

sulum, ii, n.

To spare (or forbear) Parco, ere.
A spark, Scintilla, z, f.

A sparrow Hawk, Elpharalus,
ii, m.

S P E.

To speak, Loquor, oris,
n.

S P.

A speaker, Loquutor, oris,
Locutor, oris, m.

A spear, Hasta, z, f. Lancea, z,
A little spear, Hastula, z, f.

A long spear, Sarissa, z, f.
A board-spear, Excipulum, i,
Venabulum, ii, n.

A spear with a barbed head
Tragula, a, f.

A French spear, Materis, is,
A Thow or Eel-spear, Fucus,
z, f. Tridens, tis, m.

A spear (or long Pole to Go
water) Contus, i, m.

A spear-staff, Hastile, lis, r.
A spear with an iron head, Ha-
sta præsertata.

The Point (or head) of a spear,
Cuspis, idis, f.

A spear-man, Lancearius, ii, m.
Hastarius, ii, m.

Special, Specialis, le, adj.
A specialty (or writing under
seal) Specialitas, atis, f.

To specify, Specifico, are.
A spectacle, Spectaculum, li, n.
A Pair of spectacles, Specular,
li, n. Ocularium Specillum.

A spectacle-maker, Specularia,
ii, m. Faber ocularius.

Speculation, Speculatio, onis,
A speech, Sermo, onis, m.
To spell, Syllabico, are.

Spenser or Dispenser (the Fa-
mily) De Despencer & Dispensi-

tor.

To spend, Dispendo, ere.
Spey River (in Scotland) Spea.

S P I.
Spice, Aroma, atis, n.
Spiced sauce or Pickle, Conditu-
ra, z, f.

A spice, Aromatopola, z, m.
A spicery (box or place to keep
spice in) Narthectum, ii, n.

A spie, Specularis, oris, m.
Cata.

Catafopos, i, m. Emphatius, ii, m.
A Siphon, Siphon, onis, f. Epistomium, ii, n.

A Spike, Clavus trabalis.

A spindle, Fustus, ii, m.

A little spindle, Fustulus, ii, m.

A spindle to wind yarn on, Alabrum, i, n.

A spindle full, Pensum, i, n.

A spindle-maker, Fusarius, ii, m.

Spine (the Family) De Spinetō.

To spin, Neo, ere. Filo; are.

A spinner, Banlicia, x; f. Phallica, x; f. Lanipendia, x; f.

A spinning of Wool, Lanificium, ii, n.

Spinning and Carding, Lana & Tela.

A spinning Wheel, Rhombus, i, m.

A spire (or steeple), Pyramis, idis, f.

A spit, Veru, n. Obelus, ii, m.

A spinning Box, Salvarium, ii, n.

A spittle for sick Folks, Hospitalium, ii, n. Abso; onis, m.

S P L.

The spleen (or milst) Lien, Enis, m. Splen; Enis, m.

Spills (or splents) of wood, Asfult; arum, f. Schidia, orum, n.

S P O.

To spoil, Spolio; are.

Spoil, Spolium, ii, n.

Spoiled, Spoliatus, a, um. Depulatus, a, um.

A spoiling, Spoliatio, onis, f.

Depopulation, onis, f.

A spoke of a Wheel, Radius, ii, m.

A Weaver's spole, spola, x; f.

Pannus, i, m.

Spoliation, Spoliatio, onis, f. Is a writ that hath for an Incumbent against another Incumbent, in case where the Right of the Patronage cometh not in debate. As if a Bishop be made a Bishop, and hath a Dispensation to keep

his Benefice still; and afterward the Patron present another to the Church, which is Instituted and Inducted, the Bishop shall have against this Incumbent a Writ of Spoliation in Court Christian. Fitz. Nat. brev. fol. 36. See more in New Terms of Law.

A sponge, Spungia, x; f.

A spoon, Cochlear, aris, n.

A spoon-maker, Cochlearius, ii, m.

A spot, Labex, is, f.

A spouse (or bedchamber, or new married Man), Sponsus, i, m.

A spouse or Bride, Sponsa, x; f.

A spout or Cock in a Conduit, Epistomium, ii, n.

Spouts (or Outlets) by which water cometh down from Houses, Colliquiz, vel Colliciz, arum, f.

The mouth of spouts in buildings like Anticks or Leopards faces, Personæ, arum, f.

S P R.

A spring or fountain head, Fontis, m. Scatebra, x; f.

A little spring, Fonticulus, ii, m.

A spring-tide where the water riseth, Eluvio; onis, f.

The spring, Ver; veris, n. plur. caret.

S P U.

Spain, Netus, a, um.

A Spur, Calcar, aris, n. Stimulus, ii, m.

Spurs set on a fighting Cock that wanted spurs, Plectrum, tri, n.

An Ice-spur, or shoe with Iron Nails, to walk upon the Ice withal, Ecentris, is, f.

To spur, Estimulare cum Calcaribus.

S Q U.

A Squaſſum, Agmen quadratum.

To make square, Quadra, are.
Asquare, Quadra, z, f. Morsus,
z, f.

A square Court, Impluvium, li, n.

A square at the bottom of a Pil-
lar, Abacus, ci, m.

Thin squares of Marble, Crusta
Marmoris.

Square (or squared) Quadratus,
z, um.

A squaring, Quadratura, z, f.

A squirrel, Sciurus, i, m.

S T A.

To stab with a Dagger or such like,
Pungo, etc. Confodere pugione.

Stabbed, Confossus, z, um. Sita
confossus.

A stable, Stabulum, li, n.

To stable (or house Cattel in a
stable) Stabulo, are.

To be set up in a stable, Stabulor,
ari.

Agroom of a stable, Equiso, onis,
m.

A group in stables, Minthorium,
ii, n.

A stack, Acervus, i, m.

A stack of Hay, Striga vel meta
fani.

A staff, Baculum, li, n.

A little staff, Bacillum, li, n.

A walking staff, Scipio, onis, f.
Manutentum, i, n.

A Hunting-staff, Venabulum,
li, n.

A staff to drive Cattel with,
Agolum, li, n.

A bearing staff, Gattatorium,
ii, n.

A Bishop's staff (or Crozier) Li-
tus, ui, m.

A staff to beat Flax with, Scutu-
la, z, f.

A Plough-man's staff to cleanse
the Couster, Rulla, z, f.

Stafford Town, Staffordia.

Staffordshire, Staffordiz comi-
tatuz.

A stage, Theatrum, tri, n. Sco-
na, z, f. Proscenium, ii, n.

The Box near the stage, Podi-
um, ii, n.

A stage whereon Pigeons sit
set, Pegma, atis, n.

A stage-Player, Histrionis, m.

Belonging to the stage, Scenalis

le, adj.

A stair, Scala, z, f. Gradus, m, m.

A winding stair, Scala Anu-
laria, Cochleum, ci, n.

A pair of stairs, Pax Scalarum

Half paced stairs, Scala Dimi-
nata.

The top of stairs, Culmen sca-
larum.

The back stairs, Postica par-
Palatii.

A stair-case, Forum scalarum.

A stake, Palus, i, m. Sudex, is, f.

Stake-hate, Ectoverium Surorum.

A stake or post whereunto they bind
Cattel in stables, Vacetra, z, f.

A stake or fork for the handles of

a Fold, Cervus, vi, m.

Staked, Palatus, z, um.

A stall, Stalla, z, f. Re. Entr.

667. Lex. 119. Scallum, i, z. 2

mon. 657. (i. e.) a stall in a Fair
or Market.

Stallage, Stallagium, ii, n. Lex

118. Cow. 24. s. Is money paid
for Pitching of Stalls in Fairs &

Markets.

An Ox-stall, Bovile, li, n. So-

ginarium, ii, n.

A Butcher's stall, Macera, z, f.

A stalling of Cattel, Scabulatio

onis, f.

To stamp (or beat small) Contu-

do, etc.

Stamped (or Poundd) Cam-

fus, z, um.

S. T.

A Standard, Standarda, x, f.
Ry. 555, 568, 569. Standardum,
i, n. Spch. 71. Phy. 24. Fle. 71.
Vexillum, li, n.

A standard-bearer, Vexillarius,
ii, m.

He that goes before the Standard
to defend it. Antesignanus, i, m.

A stand for Ale or Beer, Talca, x,
f. Fukrum, i, n. Sessibulum, li, n.

A little standing out, Prominulus, a, um.

A standish, Atramentarium, ii, n.
Standrope or Staintorpe (in the
Bishoprick of Durham) Vitus Sax-
cus.

Stanford (in Lincolnshire) Stan-
fordia.

A staple for Wares, Scapula, x, f.
Cm. 245. Lex. 118. Statutum
Stapulz, Reg. 151, 152.

Starboard (or right side of the
Ship) Dextra Navigii, Latus dex-
trum Navigii quod Naucerus oc-
cupat, locus Nauceri.

Starch, Amylum, li, n.

A stationer, Bibliopola, x, m.
Librarius, ii, m.

A Statuary (a carver or maker of
Statues or Images) Statuarius, ii, m.

A statue (or standing Image)
Statua, x, f.

A statue without hands, Her-
mula, x.

A Statute, Statutum, i, n. Sta-
tuto Stapula and Statuto Mercat-
torio, are Writs for the Impri-
soning of them that have forfeit-
ed Statute Staples, or Statute
Merchant.

S T E.

A dish of steakes, Cremium, ii, n.
To steal, Furor, ari.

A stealer, Furator, oris, m.

A stealing, Furatio, onis, f.
Furtum, i, n.

S T.

A steed or great horse for service
in Wars or other ways, Equus Bel-
lator.

Steel, Chalybs, ybis, m.

A steel to strike fire with, Igni-
tabulum, li, n. Fugillus, i, m.

The steel-yard in London, Guid-
halda Teutonicorum.

To sleep, Stipo, are.

A steeple (or spire) Campanile,
lis, n. Turris Campanaria.

A steer, Juvenus, i, m.

A stem or stalk of any Herb,
Caulis, is, m.

Stene (in Northamptonshire) Ste-
num.

A step-father, Vitricus, ei, m.

A step-mother, Noverca, x, f.

A step-son, Privignus, i, m.

A step-daughter, Privigna, x, f.

Stephen (a man's Name) Ste-
phanus, i, m.

St. Stephen's day, Festum sancti
Stephani Protomartyris.

Sterling (in Scotland) Strivillina.

Sterling Money, fine silver Mo-
ney. Sterlingum, i, n.

The Stern of a ship, Gubernacu-
lum, i, n.

A Stern-man (or Steer-man)
Gubernator, oris, m.

A Steward, Dispensator, oris,
m. Oeconomus, i, m. Vicedomi-
nus, i, m. Massarius, ii, m.

A Steward or Bailiff, Ballivus, i, m.

Lord Steward of the King's House-
hold, Dominus Seneschallus Hof-
piti, Domini Regis. See Anno 1
Mar. 2. Parlam. cap. 4. where
you may at large read divers
things touching his Office, as
also in Fitz. Nar. Brev. fol. 241. B.
Of this Officer's ancient Power read
Fleta, lib. 2. cap. 3.

The Stewardship or Governance of
a House, Oeconomia, x, f.

S T.

To stew (or boil to pieces) Macero, arc.

Stewed in Broath, Jurulentus, a, um.

A stew (hot-house or bath) Caldarium, ii, n. Vaporarium, ii, n.

S T I.

A stick, Bacillus, li, m.

A stick for setting, Pastinum, i, n.

A stick (or bow) to play upon a Viol with, Dadala, x, f.

Small sticks or any dry brush to kindle the Fire quickly, Cremia, orum, n. Cocula, orum, n.

A stick of Eeles, Stica anguillarum. 1 Mon. 137, 329. Sticcus, 2 Mon. 815.

A stile, or swine stile, Hara, x, f.

A stile to go over, Agrestis Scala, Climax, acis, f.

A stile (the Pin of a pair of writing Tables) Stylus, i, m.

Stile-bote, Estoverium Climacum.

A still, Clibanus, i, m. Stillatorium, ii, n.

A Lembeck still, Alembicus, ci, m.

Stilts to go upon, Grallæ, arum, f.

A stilt-man (or goer on stilts) Grallator, oris, m.

A stipend (or Wages) Stipendium, ii, n. Salarium, ii, n.

A stipendiary (he to whom a stipend is paid) Stipendiarius, ii, m. Salararius, ii, m. Pensionarius, ii, m.

Stipulation, Stipulatio, onis, f.

A stirrop, Stapes, edis, f. Pedestella, x, f. Strapia, x, f. Strepa, x, f.

An Iron stirrop, Encentris, is, f. Stapes ferreus.

The Yeoman of the stirrop, Strator, oris, m.

A stock, Instaurum, ri, n.

A stocking, Instauramentum, i,

S T.

n. Fle. 157, 159. 1. Mon. 548, 924, 112, 604.

To stock, Instaurum, arc. Fle. 164.

A stock of a Tree, Truncus, ci, m.

A pair of stocks, Cippus, i, m.

A pair of stocks with a Whipping-Poll, Bitus, i, m.

A stocking, (or pair of stockings) Caliga, x, f. Par Caligarum.

Linnen stockings, Caligæ lineæ.

A pair of silk stockings, Par caligarum byssinarum.

A pair of Thread stockings, Par Caligarum de filo.

Stollen, Furatus, a, um.

The stomach, Stomachus, i, m.

A stomacher, Pectorale, lis, n.

Thorax, acis, m. Strophium, ii, n. Cingillus, li, m.

A stomacher (or Bib) Fascia pectoralis.

A stone, Lapis, idis, m.

A stone (weight) Petra, x, f. Fle. 73.

A quarry of stone, Lapidum fodina.

An old stone put into a new building, Lapis Redivivus.

A pumice stone, Lapis bibulus.

A sleek Bone, Lapis Lavigatorius.

Hard and rough brown Bones, Jantilia, orum, n.

Free-stone, Saxum quadratum.

Wrought stone, Saxa dedolata.

Stone dust, Pulvis Lapideus.

A stone that serveth to work withal, Lapis Operarius.

Made of square stones, Tessellarius, a, um.

A stone-cutter, Lapidicætor, oris, m.

The stone or Gravel in the Reins, Calculus, li, m.

Stony stratford (in Buckinghamshire) Lactodorum, Lactodunum,

Lactur

S T.

Lactorodum, Lactorudum, Stratfordia Stenica.

Stoneham (in Hampshire) ad Lapidem.

Stonor (in the Isle of Thanet in Kent) Lapis Tituli.

A stool, Sella, α , f. Sedile, lis, n. Tripodium, ii, n.

A close-stool, Scaphium, ii, n. Sella Familiaris.

A cucking stool, Terbichetum, i, n. A foot-stool, Scabellum, li, n.

A folding-stool (or Chair) Sella plicatilis.

A place where stools are kept for Men to sit upon, Sellaria, α , f.

A cover of a stool, Episcellum, ii, n. Joined stools, Juncta Sedilia.

To stop (or shut up) Oppilo, are. A stopping (or shutting up) Oppilatio, onis, f.

A stoppel, Obthurementum, i, n. Obstruitorium, ii, n.

A store (or stock) Staurus, i, m. 2 Cro. 567. 1 Mon. 944.

To have in store, Habere repositum. 1 Mon. fol. 116.

A store-house, Promptuarium mercium, Repositorium, ii, n.

A store-house for Tackling of Ships, Casteria, α , f.

A store-house for Armour and Ordinance, Armamentarium, ii, n.

Two stories, Distega, orum, n. Three stories, Trilega, orum, n.

A stove (or hot house) Thermæ, arum, f. Hypocaustum, i, n. Stuba, α , f.

The place where smook comes forth in an hot-house, Vaporarium, ii, n.

Stoven (or dry withered stump of a Tree) Zuchus & Zuchus, ei, m.

Stour River (in Darbyshire) Sturus. Stour River (in Dorsetshire)

Durus, Starus. Stouremouth (in Kent) Ostium

Sturz.

S T.

Stourton or Sturminster (in Dorsetshire) Sturrodunum.

S T R.

To strain Liquor, Colō, are. To strain through a Cloth, Sacco, are.

A strainer, Colum, i, n. A strake or hoop of a Cart-Wheel wherein the spokes be set, Abbis, is, f. Canthus, i, m. Vietus, i, m.

A strand or high shoar, Acta, α , f. A stranger, Peregrinus, i, m.

Alienigena, α , f. It signifieth in our Common Law a Man born out of the Land, or unknown; But in the Law it hath an especial signification for him that is not privy or party to an Act, as a Stranger to a Judgment, Old. nat. brev. fol. 128. is he to whom a Judgment doth not belong, and in this signification it is directly contrary to Party or privy.

L'Estrange (the Family) Extraneus.

To strangle, Strangulo, are. The strangury (a Disease) Stranguria, α , f.

A stratagem, Stratagema, atis, n. Strat-flower or strat-fleur (in Cardiganshire) Stata florida.

Stratton (the Family) De Stratone.

Stratonice (a Woman's Name) Stratonice, es, f.

Straw, Stramen, inis, n. Stramentum, i, n.

To be covered with straw, Straminor, ari. Fle. 164.

A straw (or Chaffe) house, Palearium, ii, n.

A straw-bed, Stratum Stramineum.

A stack of straw, Meta Straminis.

Strays (Estrays) Extrahuræ, arum, f.

S T.

A streak, Traetus, us, m. Lineamentum, i, n.

A Streamer in a ship, Supparum, i, n. Aplustre, is, n.

A Street (or paved way) Strata, x, f. Reg. 98. Platea, x, f. 2 Inst. 38. Vicus, ci, m.

A little Street, Viculus, li, m. 1 Mon. 138.

The Streights of Calais, Fretum Britannicum, Fregum Gallicum, Fretum Morinorum.

The Streights of Gibraltar, Fretum de Gibraltar.

Stress of Weather, Tempestas Naufraga.

To strike (or smite) ferio, ire. Verbero, are.

To strike or pluck down sails, Vela contrahere, destringere carbasa.

A Strickle or Strichel, wherewith the measure of Corn or Grain being filled, is striked and made even, Hollorium, ii, n. Radius, ii, m.

A string of a Harp (or other Instrument) Chorda, x, f. Nervus, vi, m.

The string of a Dart, Amentum, i, n.

A Leather string, Corrēgia, x, f. Strophā, x, f. Lorum, i, n.

To strip or make naked, Nudo, are.

Stript or Stripped, Nudatus, a, um.

A stroak, Verber, eris, n. Plaga, x, f. Ictus, us, & i, m.

The mark or print of a stroak, Vibex, icis, f.

Strong, fortis, ior, issimus. Robustus, a, um.

A Structure, fabrick, frame, or building, Structura, x, f.

S T U.

Stubble, Stubula, x, f. Fle. 162. 166. Stipula, x, f.

A Stud in girdles, or such like, Bulla, x, f.

S U.

A little Stud, Bullula, x, f.

A Stud for a Robe, Clavus, i, n.

Studded, or garnished with Studs

Clavatus, a, um, Bullatus, a, um.

A Stud maker, Bullarius, ii, m.

The Studs of a Buckler, Militares Claviculæ.

Studs driven into Souldiers Buckins, Clavi Caligares.

A Stud or breed of Horses, Equariz, arum, f.

A Student (or Scholar) Studiosus, a, um, Scholaster, tri, m. Scholasticus, a, um.

Study, Studium, ii, n.

To study, Studeo, ere. Studium adhibere.

A Study, Musæum, i, n.

Studios, Studiosus, a, um.

To stuff, Farcio, ire.

A stuffing, Stuffura, x, f. Vet. Intr. 228.

S U B.

A Sub-Deacon, Subdiaconus, m.

Sub-Deaconship, Subdiaconatus, us, m.

A Subject, Subjectus, a, um. Subditus, a, um.

A Liege Subject, Ligius, ii, x.

Subjection, Subjectio, onis, f.

A Sub-Marshal, Submarescallus, i, m. Is an Officer in the Marshal-sea, that is Deputy to the Chief or Lord Marshal of the King's house, commonly call'd the Knight Marshal, and hath the Custody of the Prisoners there. *Crompt. Jurisd. fol. 104.* He is otherwise call'd Under-Marshal.

Submission, Submissio, onis, f.

To submit, Submitto, ere.

To Suborn (or bring in false Witnesses) Suborno, are.

Suborned, Subornatus, a, um.

A Suborner (or he that Suborneth)

S U.

5) Subornator, oris, m. Prævaricator, oris, m.

A Suborning, Prævaricatio, onis, *A Writ of Subpæna*, Breve de Subpæna Doct. & Stud. 48. It is a writ to call a Man into the Chancery, upon such Case only as the Common Law faileth in, and hath not provided for: so as the Party who hath wrong, can have no ordinary remedy by the Rules and Course of the Common Law, *West. 2. Symbol. Titulo* Proceedings in Chancery, *Seft. 18.* where you may read many Examples of such Cases as *Subpæna* lyeth in.

There is also a *Subpæna ad Testificandum*, which lyeth for the calling in of Witnesses to testify in a Cause, as well in Chancery as in other Courts. And the name of both these proceed from Words in the Writ; which charge the Party call'd to appear at the Day and Place assign'd, *Subpæna canonum librarum*, &c.

There is mention of a Common *Subpæna* in *Crompton's Jurisd.* fol. 13. which signifieth nothing else but such a *Subpæna* as every Common Person is call'd by into the Chancery: Whereas any Lord of Parliament is called by the Lord Chancellor's Letters, giving him notice of the Suit intended against him, and requiring him to appear. *Crompton eodem.*

The service of a Subpæna or other Writ, Executio, onis, f. Servitus.

To subscribe, Subscribo, ere.

Subsidy, Subsidium, ii, n.

Substance, Substantia, z, f.

To substitute, Substituto, ere.

To subtract, Subtraho, ere. De-duco, ere.

To subvert, Subverto, ere.

S U.

The Suburbs of a City, Suburbia, orum, n.

S U C.

To succeed, Succedo, ere.

Success (or event of a thing)

Successus, ūs, m. Eventus, ūs, m.

A Successor, Successor, oris, m.

Succour, Succursus, ūs, m.

To succour, Succurro, ere.

S U D.

Sudbury (the Family) de Sud-buria.

S U E.

To sue (in Law) Secſto, are.

Suerby (in Yorkshire) Eilimon-nom, Gabrantonicorum, Gabrantorucorum, Salutaris portus, Sinus Portuosus & Salutaris.

Suet, Sevum, i, n.

Mixed suet, Liquamen, inis, n.

S U F.

To suffer (or bear) Suffero, ferre.

To suffer (or permit) Permitto, ere.

To suffice, Sufficio, ere.

Sufficient, Sufficiens, tis, adj.

To suffocate (or Choke) Suffoco, are.

Suffolk, Suffokia, Suffolicta, Sudovolca.

A suffragan, Suffraganeus, ei, m.

A suffrage, Suffragium, ii, n.

S U G.

Sugar, Saccharum, ri, n.

A sugar-loaf, Collyra Sacchari, Albanus Pileus, — Dedit & deliberasset eidem J. J. filio unam Saccharum Collyram (anglice a sugar-loaf.)

A sugar-sop (or Honey-sop) Ulla Saporata.

To suggest, Suggero, ere.

S U I.

A Suit of Apparel, Vestimentum, i, n.

A Suit at Law, *Seſſe, a. f.* It cometh

S U.

cometh of the French *Suit* (2. c.) following, and so it is taken in our Common Law, but in divers senses. The first is a *Suit* in Law, and is divided into *Suit Real* and *Personal*, which is all one with *Action Real* and *Personal*.

Then there is *Suit of Court*, or *Suit Service*, that is, an attendance which a *Tenant* oweth at the Court of the Lord.

The New Expofitor of the Law Terms, maketh mention of Four sorts of Suits, viz. *Suit Covenant*, *Suit Custom*, *Suit Real*, and *Suit Service*. *Suit Covenant* he defineth to be when your Ancestor hath Covenanted with my Ancestor to Sue to the Court of my Ancestors. *Suit Custom*, when I and my Ancestors have been seised of your own Suit and your Ancestors, time out of mind, &c. *Suit Real*, when Men come to the Sheriff's Turn or Leet, to which Court all Men are compell'd to come to know the Laws, so that they may not be ignorant of things declared there, how they ought to be Govern'd, and it is called *Real*, because of their Allegiance, and this appeareth by Common Experience. When one is sworn; his Oath is, that he shall be a *Loyal Subject* to the King. And this *Suit* is not for the Land that he holdeth within the County, but by Reason of his Person and his abode there, and ought to be done twice a Year; for default thereof he shall be *Amerced* and not *Distrained*. *Suit Service*, is to sue to the Sheriff's Turn or Leet, or to the Lord's Court from three Weeks to three Weeks, by the whole Year, and for default there-

S U.

of a Man shall be *Distraint'd*, and not *Amerced*. And this *Suit Service* is by reason of the *Tenure* of a Man's Land. Moreover, *Suit* signifieth, the following of one in Chase, as *fresh Suit*. Lastly, it signifieth a *Petition* made to the Prince or great Personage.

A Wife is disabled to Sue without her husband, as much as a Monk is without his Sovereign. But by the Common Law, the Wife of the King of England is an Exempt Person from the King, and is capable of Lands or Tenements of the Gift of the King, as no other Feme covert is, and may sue, and be su'd without the King, as a Feme Sole by the Common Law, but where the Husband is Banish'd, the Wife may sue and be sued. *Cook on Lit. Lib. 2. cap. 11. Sect. 200. Cook Ib. fol. 132, 133.*

Suit of the King's Peace, Secus Pacis Regis. It is the pursuing of a Man for breach of the King's Peace, by Treasons, Insurrections, Rebellions, Trespasses, *Ann. 6 R. 2. Stat. 2. cap. 1. & Ann. 21 ejusdem cap. 15. & Ann. 5 H. 4. cap. 15.*

S U L.

Salwath, see *Solwey*.

S U M.

A Summary (or Abridgment) Summarium, ii, n.

A Sum of Money, Summa, x, f. *Tb sum*, Summo, arc.

Tb summon to appear (to Cite) Cito, arc.

A Summoner, Summonitor, oris, m.

A Sumpter Horse, Equus Onerarius, Equus Sarcinarius, Equus Sagmarius.

Sumptuous, Sumptuosus, a, um.

S U N.

S U.

S U N.

The Sun, Sol, solis, m.

Sun-rising, Exortus, ſis, m.

Sun-ſetting, Occaſus, ſis, m.

To ſun (or dry in the Sun) Inſolo, are.

A Sun-dial, Solarium, ii, n.

S U P.

Superfluity, Superfluitas, atis, f.
Superfluons, Ex abundanti, Smith
and Peaſes Caſe. Leon Hughes *grand*
Abridgment, 484. Tit. *Covenants*.
Superfluus, a, um.

Superiority, Superioritas, atis, f.

Superiors, Superiores.

A Superſcription, Superſcriptio,
 onis, f.

Superſedeas, Is a Writ commanding
 ing to forbear the doing a thing,
 or to diſcharge a Perſon.

A Supper, Cæna, æ, f.

A Funeral Supper, Pöllinctum,
 i, n.

To ſupplant; Supplanto, are.

A Supplement, Supplementum,
 i, n.

A Suppliant, Supplex, icis, adj.

A Supplication, Supplicatio, o-
 nis, f.

To make a Supplication, Suppli-
 co, are.

Supplicavit, Is a Writ iſſuing out
 of the Chancery for taking the Se-
 curity of the Peace againſt a Man.
 It is directed to the Juſtices of the
 Peace of the County and the She-
 riff, and is grounded upon the Sta-
 tute *An. 1 Ed. 3. cap. 16.* which
 ordaineth that certain Perſons in
 Chancery ſhall be aſſign'd to take
 care of the Peace, *Fitz. nat. brev.*
fol. This Writ was of Old call'd,
Breve de minis, a Writ of Threat-
 nings, as Mr. *Lambert*, in his *Eire-*
narch. noteth out of the Register
 Original, fol. 88.

S U.

To ſupply, Supplico, ere.

To ſupport (or uphold) Supporto,
 are.

A Suppoſitory, Suppoſitorium, ii, n.

To ſuppreſs, Supprimo, ere.

Supremacy, Suprematus, ſis, m.

S U R.

Sur cui invita, Is a Writ that
 lyeth for the Heir of that Woman
 whoſe Husband having alienated
 her Land in Fee, She bringeth not
 the Writ *Cuius vita* for the Reco-
 very of her own Land, for in this
 Caſe her Heir may take this Writ
 againſt the Tenant after her de-
 ceaſe, *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 193. b.

Suretyſhip, Plegiagium, ii, n.
Plegiatio, onis, f. *Lex* 97. Ra. Entr.
 467. Reg. 158. 180. *Vadium*, ii,
 n. Reg. 93. Ra. Entr. 59. Ry. 247.

A Surety (or Pledge) *Plegius*, ii,
 m. *Vadius*, ii, m. Ra. Ent. 561.
 4. Co. 6.

Entred into Suretyſhip, *Vadia-*
tus, a, um.

A Surfeit, Crapula, æ, f.

A Surgeon (or Chirurgeon) Chi-
 rurgus, i, m.

Surgery, Chirurgia, æ, f.

A Surname, Cognomen, inis, n.

A Surplice, Superpellicium, ii, n.
Camifola, æ, f. *Vestis Linea Reli-*
gioſa.

A Surpluſage, Surpluſagium, ii, n.

To ſurprize; Deprehendo, ere.

A Surrejoinder, Surrejunctio,
 onis, f.

To Surrender, Religno, are.

A Surrender of an Eſtate, Sur-
 ſumredditiō, onis, f.

Surteyes (the Family) Super-
 Teſtium, m.

To ſurvey (or overſee) Inſpicio
 ere. Luſtro, are, Curo, are.

A Survey, Superviſus, ſis, m.

A Surveyor, Superuiſor, oris, m.

Sur-

S W.

Surveyors to go before the Camp,
Antecessores.

A Surveyor (or Master of Works)
Fabricensis, is, m. Curator, oris, m.

A Surveyor of the High-ways,
Viaculus, li, m. Viocurus, ri, m.

To survive, Supervivo, ere.

Surviving, Superstes, itia, adj.

Surrey County, Southoria, Southriona, Southria, Sudria, Sudurhoia, Surria, Suthria, Suthriona.

Of Surrey, Southorionensis, Sudriensis.

S U S.

Susan (a Woman's name) Susanna, z, f.

To suspect (or mistrust) Suspicio, ere. Suspecto, are.

Suspected (accused) Arrestatus, a, um. Rectatus, a, um. Spel. 53.

Suspension, Suspendio, onis, f.

Suspicion, Suspicio, onis, f.

Suffex County, Suffexia, Southsexena, Southsexia.

The Wild of Suffex, Wilda Suffexiz, Hob. 266. Walda.

S U T.

A Suture (or Seam) Sutura, z, f.

Sinbley or Sudley (the Family)
de Sushleia, & Sutleia.

S W A.

To swaddle (or swathe) Fascio, are.

Swaddled, Fasciatus, a, um.

Swaddling (or swathing) Cloths,
Fasciz, arum, f. Spargana, arum, n.

A Swainmote, Swainmotus, i, m.
Swainmotum, i, n. *a Court kept thrice a Year for matters of the Forest.*

A swarm of Bees, Examen, inia, n.

Swale River (in Richmondshire)
Cataracta, Suavia, Swala.

A swallow-tail, or Dove-tail to join Timber together, Subcus, udis, f.

A Swan, Cygnum, i, n.

S W.

A Swan mark, Cygninota, z, f.
7. Co. 17.

A Swath, Fascia, z, f.

A little swath, Fasciola, z, f.

A swath of Grass, &c. in Mowing, Andena, z, f. Per nomen sex andenarum prati. Wi. Tit. Acti on Sur le Cafe.

To swath, Sparganizo, are.

S W E.

To Swear, Juro, are.

To sweep, Scopo, are.

A sweeper of the House, Scoparius, ii, m.

She that sweeps the House, Scoparia, z, f.

Sweet-meats, Bellaria, orum, a. Tragemata, tum, n.

S W I.

Swift River (in Leicestershire)
Swittus.

Swilley lake (in Ireland) Argita.

To swim, No, nare. Nato, are.

A Swimmer, Natator, oris, m.

A swimming, Natatio, onis, f.

A swimming-place, Natatoria, z, f.

A Swine, Sus, suis, c. g. Porcus, i, m.

A breed or stock of Swine, Haratium, ii, n.

A Swine herd (or keeper of Swine)
Sutbulcus, ci, m. Suarius, ii, m.

A Swine-fly, Porcisteturm, i, n.

A swingle-staff (or bat to beat Flax) Scutula, z, f.

A swingle foot, Excudipes.

A swingle-head, Excudia, z, f.
Excufforium, ii, n.

A swingle-tree, Projestorium, ii, n. Excudides, dis, f.

Switthin (a Man's name) Switthinus, i, m.

S W O.

A sword, Gladius, ii, m. Ens, is, m.

A little sword, Gladiolus, li, m.

T A.

A short sword, Sica, x, f. Semi-
spatium, ii, n.

An Executioner's sword, Clunabulum, li, n.

A sword banger, Scalmsus, i, m.

An arming sword, Bellatorius
Ensis.

A two edged sword, Gladius an-
eps.

A sword-maker, Faber gladiatus.

The Pommel of a sword, Milum,
li, n.

A riding sword, Parazonium,
li, n.

A sword player, Gladiator, oris, m.

*A Master which teacheth to play
a sword*, Lanista, x, m.

A sword bearer, Enlifer, ti, m.

*The art or feat of fighting with a
sword*, Gladiatura, x, f.

*Pertaining to fighting or sword-
plays*, Gladiatorius, a, um.

S Y R.

A Syringe for the Ears, Oren-
thites, x, m.

A Syrup, Syrupus, i, m.

T A B.

A Taber or Tabret, Tympani-
num, i, n.

To play on the taber, Tympani-
o, are. Tympanum pulsare.

*A taberer (or he that plays on
the taber)* Tympanista, x, m.

A tabernacle, Tabernaculum, li, n.

Tabitha (a Woman's name) Ta-
itha, x, f.

A table, Tabula, x, f. Mensa, x, f.

A little table, Mensula, x, f.

A round table, Cibilla, x, f.

*A table to set drinking Glasses
on*, Hialotheca, x, f.

A table with one Foot, Monopo-
um, ii, n.

A three footed, or round table,
mensa delphica, mensa tripedanea.

T A.

*A folding table with divers
leaves*, Caudex, icis, f.

A wainscot table, Mensa undu-
lata, Mensa undatim crispa.

*The setting of little pieces of pain-
ted Horn or Ivory into Tables*, Ce-
roscrotum, i, n.

*A table whereon Bankers tell their
Money*, Trapeza, x, f.

A poor man's table, Tenabula, x, f.

A table Book, Pugillares, uni,
m. pl.

To lay (or cover) the table, Steta-
here mensam.

To wait at the table, Præmini-
stro, are.

A table-cloth, Mappa, x, f.
Mantile, lis, n.

A little table-cloth, Mapella,
x, f.

A Table (or Index) in a Book,
Index, icis, c. g. Elenchus, i, m.

A pair of Tables to play, Tabulari-
um, ii, n. Tabula lusoria, alveus
lusorius.

To play at tables, Latrunculis
vel scrupis ludere.

A table-Man, Latrunculus, li, m.

*A tablet or Jewel which bang-
eth about the Neck*, Monile, lis, n.
Bulla aurea.

A little tablet, Bullula, x, f.

Garnish'd with Tablets, Bullas-
tus, a, um.

T A C.

A Tack (Hook or Clasp) Uncus,
ci, m.

T A D.

Tadcaster (in Yorkshire) Caca-
ria, Calatum, Calcaria, Galatum,
Tadecastrum.

T A F.

Taffier in Glamorganshire Ræ-
tostatibus, Rhatostatibus, Taffus.

Taffety, Taffeta, x, f. Multitia,
orum, n. pl.

T A.

Thick-saffery, Villosa mukitia.

Striped saffery, Scutulata, z, f.

T A I.

Taiesborough (in Norfolk) Ad
Taum.

A tail, Cauda, z, f.

A fee tail, Taliatum feudum,
an *Estate entail'd* (i. e.) *curtail'd*
and limited to conditions.

The Plough tail, Bura, z, f.

T A K.

To take, Capio, ere.

To take away, Abripio, ere. Eri-
pio, ere.

*A taking away by violence or
force*, Direptio, onis, f.

T A L.

Tallage, Tallagium, ii, n. Cow.
253. Ry. 254. Lex 122. (i. e.)
any kind of toll or tax.

A talley (or cleft piece of Wood
to nick up an account on) Tallia,
z, f. Cow. 258. Ry. 450. Pry.
7. Lex 122. 133.

Tallow, Sevum, i, n. Sebum, i, n.

Talshide, Taliatura, z, f. (i. e.)

*Talwood or fire-wood cleft and cut
into Billets of a certain size.*

T A M.

Tam River (in Oxfordshire) an-
other in Staffordshire, Tama.

Tame town (in Oxfordshire) Ta-
ma Oppidum.

Tamar river (in Cornwall) Ta-
mara, Tamarus, Tambra.

Tamerton (in Cornwall) Tamarus.

Tamworth (in Staffordshire) Ta-
mawordina, Tamworthia.

T A N.

Tanet, see Thanet.

Tanfield (in Yorkshire) Tanfelda,

A tankard, Cantharus, i, m.

Amphora, z, f.

A Water-tankard, Anclatorium,
ii, n. Passacriatum, ii, n.

A tankard bearer, Canthara-

T A.

rius, ii, m. Amphorarius, ii, m.

A tanner or tawer of Leather.

Tannarius, ii, m. Ra. Entr. 62.

Coriarius, ii, m.

A tan-house (or house to tan
Bark in) Barkaria, z, f.

A tanner's Craft, Tannaria, z, f.

To tan, Tanno, arc. Reg. 62.
Ry. 27.

A tann vat, Labrum coriarii.

Tanned Leather, Corium Tan-
natum.

T A P.

*A tap or Faucet whereout Li-
quor runneth*, Epistomium, ii, m.
Fistula, z, f. Tappa, z, f. 2 Moc.
746. Lex 20.

To tap a Vessel, Relinere dolium.

The spigot of a tap, Syphoc-
obstruculum.

The Cock in a brazen tap, Ver-
tibilum, ii, n.

A tap-house, Caupona, z, f.

A tapher, Promus, i, m. Cau-
po, onis, m.

A tape to bind the apron about,
Ligatorium, ii, n. Fascia, z, f.

A taper (or Wax-candle) Ceres,
ei, m.

A taper-bearer, Cerocerarius,
ii, m. Cerophorarius, ii, m.

*A Candlestick whereupon tapers
are set*, Cerocerarium, ii, n.

Tapestry (or Hangings) Plaz-
arum, f. Aulzum, xi, n. Peristru-

ma, atis, n. Peripetasma, atis, z.

*Tapestry or Cloth in which are
Pictures wrought with divers Co-*

lours, Tapes, etis, m. Tapetum,
i, n.

*Tapestry wrought with Pictures
of Beasts*, Belluata tapetia.

Thick tapestry, Attalica Peripet-
asmata.

A tapestry-maker, Phrygio, o-
nis, m.

T A R.

T A.

T A R.

Tares, Zizania, z, f. Lolium, ii, n.

A target (or shield) Scutum, i, n.

Parma, z, f.

A target like an half Moon, Pel-
ta, z, f.

He that useth such a target, Pel-
tatus, a, um. Pelasta, z, m.

A short target, Ancyle, lis, n.

A little round target, Parmula,
z, f. Scutulum, li, n.

*A target made of Leather thongs
without wood*, Scetra, z, f.

A target made of a Bull's hide,
Taurea, z, f.

Armed with a target (or shield)
Scutatus, a, um.

A target-maker, Scutarius, ii, m.

A target-maker's shop, Shopa
vel fabrica Scutaria.

*Of or belonging to targets (or
shields)* Scutarius, a, um.

A Tass, Sariblitica vel Streblita,
z, f. Chanona, z, f.

A tass-maker, Scriblitarius, ii, m.

T A S.

*A Task (or charge) that one is en-
joynd to do*, Pensum, i, n.

A tassel, Apex, icis, f.

*A taster to a Prince, or great
Person*, Prægustator, oris, m.

A little cup or taster, Cupillum,
li, n. Gustatorium, ii, n.

A Wine taster, Meraria, z, f.

T A U.

A Tavern, Oenopolium, ii, n.
Caupona, z, f.

A Wine tavern, Taberna vi-
naria.

A taverner, Tabernarius, ii, m.
Caupo, oris, m.

A little tavern, Tabernula, z, f.

A tavern haunter, Attabernio,
oris, m. Ocistrio, oris, m.

Tavestock (in Devonshire) Ta-
visstokia.

T E.

Taunton (in Somersetshire) Tho-
nodunum.

T A W.

Taw River (in Devonshire)
Tawus.

*Soft tawed Leather wherewith
they make Gloves and Purfes*, Alu-
ta, z, f.

Any thing made of tawed leather,
Alutamen, & Alutamentum, i, n.

A tawing, Alutatio, oris, f.

A tawer, Alutarius, ii, m. Co-
riarius, ii, m.

T A X.

To Tax, Taxo, ars.

A tax, Taxa, z, f.

A taxing, Taxatio, oris, f. Lex
122. 1 Mon. 976.

A tax by Plough-land, Caruca-
gium, ii, n.

Taxers, Taxatores, Ry. 250.

A Land tax, Terragium, ii, n.

*A service of Plowing, Reaping,
&c. which some Tenants perform
to the Lord.*

T A Y.

A Taylor, Sartor, oris, m. Ve-
stiarius, ii, m. Sutor Vestiarius.

*A taylor of Rich Cloaths (a Wo-
man's taylor)* Patagarius, ii, m.

Merchant taylors of London, Ar-
mirarii Linearum Armiturarum,
Mon. 576.

T E A.

A Teasel (or shear-man's Bur)
Hippophas.

T E E.

*A Team (or Team) of Oxen to
draw the Plough*, Temo, oris, f.
Protelum, li, n.

*Tees river (in the Bishoprick of
Durham)* Athelus, Telsa, Teilus,
Telsis, Teisa.

A row or set of teeth, Sepes den-
tium.

The fore-teeth, Primores vel in-
ciores dentes. S 2 The

T E.

The upper or overteeth, Superiores dentes.

The Jaw or Cheek teeth, Gemini dentes, Dentes maxillares vel molares.

The sharp or Eye teeth, Dentes Canini.

Tusks or tuskes of teeth, Dentes exerti.

A Growing or breeding of teeth, Densitio, onis, f.

T E M.

Temperance (a Woman's name) Temperantia, æ, f.

A tempest (or great storm) Tempestas, atis, f.

The temple within temple Bar, Templum pacis, seu concordie, so call'd from the Knights Templars.

A temple, Templum, i, n.

The temples of the Head, Tempora, rum, n.

Temporal (or that lasteth but for a time) Temporalis, le, adj.

The temporalities, Temporalia, rum, n. (i. e.) Lay Fees that belong to Bishopricks.

To tempt or intice, Tento, are.

A tempter, Tentator, oris, m.

T E N.

A Tenancy, Tenentia, æ, f. Ry. 219. 376.

A tenant, Tenens.

Tenant in free socage, Coleberti.

A tenement, Tenementum, i, n.

Tenatable, or fit to be inhabited, Tenentabilis, le, adj. Tenent aptus.

Ten, Decem. Indecl.

Tennis-play, Sphæromachia, æ, f. Pila historice certamen.

A tennis Court, Sphæristerium, ii, n.

A tongue to put into a Morsie, Impages, is, f. Lingula edolata, cardo, inis, m. & f.

T E.

That bath a' s'con, Lingulatus, æ, um.

A tent or Pavilion, Tentorium, ii, n.

A little tent, Temoriolum, li, n.

A Souldier's tent, Castra, orum, n.

Merchants tents, Tentoria mercatoria. 1 Mon. 987.

A tent in a Fair or Market, Velabrum, i, n.

A tent-maker, Stenofactorius, ii, m.

Of or belonging to a tent, Tentorius, æ, um.

To pitch their tents one against another, Castra castris conferre.

To make tents, Stenofacio, ere.

A tent for a Wound, Turunda, æ, f. Penicillus, li, m.

A long tent for a Wound, Lemniscus, ei, m.

A tenture or tentier for Cloth, Pannitendium, ii, n.

The tenth or number of ten, Decimus, æ, um.

Tenths; Decime; arum, f.

A tenure, Tenura, æ, f.

T E R.

Term, Terminus, i, m. Signifieth with us commonly the bounds and Limits of time, as a Lease for term of Life, or term of Years. Also it is us'd for the time wherein the Tribunals or Places of Judgment are open to all that have cause of Complaints of Wrongs, to seek their Right by course of Law or Action. The rest of the Year is called Vacation. Of these Terms there be four in the Year; during which, matters of Justice, (for the most part) are dispatched.

Termor, a Lessee, Terminarius, ii, m.

T E.

A terrace or terras, Agger, oris, m. Vallum Terracum.

A terrace of hard and even'd earth, as in a Bowling-alley, Pavimentum, i, n.

To make a terrace or Floor, Pavimento, ate.

Terna river (in Shropshire) Terna.

A terrar, Terrarium, ii, n. (i.e.) *a Writing describing Lands.*

Terretenant, Terra tenens.

Terrions, Terraria, orum; Co. Ent. 146.

A territory, Territorium, ii, n. 1 Mon. 500. 594. 2 Mon. 99, 132.

T E S.

A testament, Testamentum, i, n.

A testator, Testator, oris, m.

Teste is a Word used for the last part of every Writ, as *teste me ipse*; &c. if it be an Original Writ; or if Judicial, *teste Edwardo Cook*, or *Henrico Hobart*, according to the Court from whence it cometh.

Testification, Testificatio, oris, f.

To testify, Testificor, ari.

Testified, Testificatus, a, um.

A testimonial, or Certificate, Testificatio, oris, f. *littera testimoniales.*

A testimony, or Witness, Testimonium, ii, n.

T E T.

Tetbury (in Gloucestershire) Teocuria.

A tetter (or Ring-worm) Impetigo, inis, f. *Lichen*, enis, m.

T E W.

Tewksbury (in Gloucestershire) Theocuria, Theokesboria.

T H A.

Thames River, Jemelæ, Jamellæ, Tameis, Tamenis, Thameis.

Thames Mouth, Æluarium Tameisæ vel Tameisæ.

A thane, Thann, i, m. Thingus,

T H.

i, m. (i. e.) a Noble Man, the Son of an Earl, also an Officer or Minister of the King.

A part of the King's lands where of the Governour was called Thana, Thanagium; ii, n.

Thanes (or Tanet Isle, in Kent) Athanatos, Tanathos, Teno, Thanatos, Thanaton, Toliapia.

To thatch, Intego, ere.

Thatched, Intectus, a, um.

Thatched house, Cannitinarum, f. Stramineum tectum, Tectum culinis constatum.

A thatching, Tectura, a, f.

A Thatcher, Tector, oris; m. Calamarius, ii, m.

Thatch, Culmen, inis, a; Stipula, a, f.

T H E.

A Theater, Theatrum, tri, n.

Theft, Furtum, i, n. Latrocinium, ii, n.

Then next ensuing, Tunc proxime sequens.

Then and so often, Tunc & toties.

Theobalds or Tibbalds (in Hertfordshire) Theobaldensis, xdes.

Theobald (a man's name) Theobaldus, i, m.

Theodora (a Woman's Name) Theodora, a, f.

Theodore (a Man's Name) Theodorus, i, m.

Theodosia (a Woman's Name) Theodosia, a, f.

Theophilus (a Man's name) Theophilus, m, m.

Theory, Contemplation or Speculation, Theoria, a, f.

Theorie or theorique, Speculation of an Art without Practice, Theorica.

Thetford (in Norfolk) Simomagus, Simomagus, Stromagus, Ted-

fordia, Theodfordum.

T H.

Of Thetford, Tetsfordensis, Thetfordensis.

T H I.

A thicket, Silva, a, f. Fruticetum, i, n. Dumetum, i, n.

A thief, Fur, Furis, c. 2. Latro, onis, m.

Thief-boat, Rachetum, i, n. (i.e.) the Ransom of a thief.

The thigh, Femur, oris, n. Femmen, inis, n. Coxendix, icis, f.

A thiller, or still-harst, Veredus, i, m.

A thimble, Digitale, lis, n. Digitabulum, li, n. Tramellum, li, n.

The third, Tertius, a, um.

Thirteen, Tredecim.

The thirteenth, Decimus tertius.

Thirty, Triginta.

The thirtieth, Tricesimus, a, um.

T H R.

A thrave of Corn, Trava, z, f. It contains 12 Sheaves, in some places 24.

Thread, Filum, i, n.

Thread spun or Loom made ready to stuff in the Loom, Stamen, inis, n.

Silk thread, which Silk-worms do Weave in Lintles or Stools, Licium, ii, n.

A skain of thread, Schenon, i, m. Globus fili.

Waxed thread, Filum paratum.

To spin or make thread, Filare, are.

To thread a Needle, Acum filo trahere.

To wind thread in a Bosom, Glomero, are.

A Winder of thread, Glomerator, oris, m.

A winding of thread, Glomeratio, onis, f.

Thread wound up, Glomeratum flum.

T I.

Thread in a Needle to sew, Acia, z, f. Aciarium, ii, n.

Threads of Gold, Aurea fil.

Thread by thread, Filatim

To threaten, or Menace, Minas proponere.

A threatner, Minator, oris

A threatening, Minatio, or

Thace, Tres.

Thraz Manths space, Trispatium, Ry. 399.

To thresh, Trituro, are, tribulo

Thrested, Tritus, a, um. Tritatus, a, um.

A threshet, Triturator, oris

Tritor, oris, m. Flagellatoris, m.

A threshing, Tritura, z

Trituratio, onis, f.

A place where threshing implements are laid up, Tribularii, n.

A threshhold, Limen, inis, n.

minare, is, n. Hypothirum, i

To make a threshhold, Limare, are.

A throne, Thronus & Thronus, i, m, & n. Solium, ii, n.

The throat, Guttur, oris, la, z, f. Jugulum, li, m.

T H U.

Thule Isle, Thula, Tilz.

A thumb, Pollex, icis, m.

Thursdays, Dies Jovis.

T I B.

Tithels, see Theobalds.

T I D.

The tide when the Water both and Floweth, Fluxus & Refluxus Maris, Venilia.

A Spring tide, Aestus Maris, melius, z, f.

T I K.

The tick of a Bed, Culicra, z

T I L.

A tile, Tegula, z, f.

T I.

A Gutter tile, or Roof tile being
f crooked, Imbrex, icis, m.
A tiler (or tile-maker, Imbri-
cius, ii, m.
Tiled, Tegulatus, a, um.
In manner of a Roof tile, Im-
catim, adv.
A tiling, Tegulatio, onis, f.
To cover with tile, Imbrico, arc.
A tile Kiln, Fornax Tegularis.
A square paving tile, Tessera, x, f.
A Wooden tile or Shingle, Scan-
ila, x, f.
To till, Colo, ere, Terram vel
grum subigere.
Tillage, Tillagium, ii, n. Cul-
ura, x, f. Agricultura, x, f.
A piece of Forest or Wood-land
rubbed up, and cleared of Bushes
and fitted for tillage, Astartum,
x, n.
A tiller of Land, Cultor, oris, m.
Till or Until, Donec.
Till now, Adhuc, adv.
A till in a Chest, Capsella, x, f.
Capsula, x, f.
To tilt a Barrel, Cadum incli-
nare.
A tilt-yard, Catadromus, i, m.

T I M.

Timber, Macremium, ii, n. Co.
Lit. 53. Lex 81. Materies, ei, f.
Any timber to build with, Tig-
num, i, n.
Any great piece of timber, the
upright piece of timber in the inner
side, which by some are call'd Foot-
stocks, Stamina, orum, n.
The laying of timber over the
Brow or Coping of a Wall, Proje-
ctura, x, f.
A roller laid under timber for
the more easy conveying of it, Hy-
pomochlium, ii, n.
Timbred, or made of timber,
Materiatus, a, um.

T I.

A timbring, or work made of
timber, Materiatio, onis, f.
A sawer of timber, Pristes, is, m.
To cut timber, or Wood for work,
Materior, ari.
A timbrel, Tympanum, i, n. Cre-
pitaculum, i, n. Cruma, atis, n.
A timbrel whereon Maids play
with their Fingers, Crusma, atis, n.
A brazen or Iron timbrel, Sistrum,
i, n.
To play on a timbrel, Tympani-
zo, arc.
A Timbrel player, Tympanista,
x, m.
Time, Tempus, oris, n.
For a long time, a dru,
Time out of mind, a Conditio
zvo.
Timorby (a Man's name) Timio-
theus, ei, m.

T I N.

A tincture, Tinctura, x, f.
Tinder, Fomes, itis, m.
A tinder-box, Igniarium, ii, n.
The River (in the North) Tina,
Tinna, Tinus.
Timmouth near Newcastle, Tine-
mutha, Tunnocellum, Tunocellum.
A tinker, Sarcitor abenorum,
Sartor vel circuitor xrarus.
Tinkers work, Eramentum, i, n.
Tinn, Stannum, i, n.
A Mine of Tinn, Minera tinnei,
Plo. 319. Stagnarium, ii, n.
Tinn-work, Opus Stannarium.
To tin (or cover with tin) Stan-
no linere vel inducere.
Made of tin, Stanneus, a, um.
A tinner, Stannarius, ii, m.

T I P.

Tipperary County (in Ireland)
Tipperariensis comitatus.
A tippet, Flammecolum, li, n.
A tipping-house, Domus Tipu-
laria, cauponula, x, f.

T I R.

T I.

T I R.

Tirconel (in Ireland) *Conallea*.

T I S.

Tissue, Cloth of Gold or Silver tissue, made of three threads of divers colours, *Trilix*, *icis*, f. *Textile*, *lis*, n.

T I T.

Titchfield (in Hampshire) *Titchfelda*.

Tithes, *Decimæ*, arum, f.

To *tithe* or *take away the tenth part*, *Decimo*, are.

A *tithing*, *Tithinga*, z, f. 2 *Inst.* 73. *Decenna*, z, f.

A *tithing-man*, *Decennarius*, ii, m.

A *title*, *Titulus*, li, m.

Intituled, *Intitulatus*, z, um.

A *little* (or *speck*) *Punctum*, i, n.

T O.

To, ad, *Præp.*

T O B.

Tobacco, *Petum*, i, n. *Nicotiana* z, f.

A *tobacconist*, *Nicotianista*, z, m.

A *tobacco-pipe maker*, *Tubularius*, ii, m.

Toby (a man's name) *Tobias*, z, m.

T O D.

A *tod*, *Todda*, z, f. 1 *Bul.* 131.

A *tod of Wool*, containing 28 pound, *Todda lanæ*, *Ash.* 88.

T O E.

A *toe*, *Digitus pedis*.

The great *toe*, *Hallus*, i, m. *Pollex pedis*.

T O F.

A *toft*, *Toftum*, i, n. 10. Co. 133. (i. e.) a *Messuage* or rather the ground where the old *Messuage* stood.

The owner of a *toft*, *Toftmanus*, i, m.

T O G.

Together, *Insimul*.

Together with, *Simul cum*, una cum.

T O.

T O I.

Thills, *Nets* or *Hales*, whereunto Woods, Parks or Forests are beset to take Wild beasts, *Indago*, *inis*, f.

T O L.

Toll at *Markets*, *Tolnetum*, i, n. 8 Co. 46. *Lex* 129. *Ry.* 10. 14. 427. *Tholonium*, ii, n. 8 Co. 96. *Ry.* 11. 13. 48. 195. In our Common Law it hath two significations: First, it is used for a Liberty to buy and sell within the Precincts of a Mannor, *Lamb. Archæolog.* fol. 132. which seemeth to import so much as a Fair or a Market. The words are these, *Thol* (quod nos dicimus *Tholonium* est scilicet quod habeat libertatem vendendi & emendi in Terra sua. In the second signification it is used for a Tribute or a Custom paid for Passage, &c. *Bracton*.

The Expofitor of the Terms of Law saith thus. *Toll* or *Tolne*, is most properly a payment used in Cities, Towns, Markets and Fairs, for Goods and Carriage brought thither to be bought and sold, and is always to be paid by the Buyer, and not by the Seller, except there be some Custom otherwise.

Toll for *Grift*, *Multura*, z, f. *Reg.* 127. 153. *Lex* 88. *Multura*, z, f. *Ra.* *Ent.* 9.

A *toll* for carrying on horseback, *Summagium*, ii, n.

Toll paid for weighing Wool, *Tronagium*, ii, n.

Toll paid by Merchants for passage, *Diabaticum*, ci, n.

A *toll* for going through Forest with Carts or Horses loaded, *Chimnagium*, ii, n.

A *toll* for passage through another man's ground, *Paagium*, ii, n.

T O.

A toll for the repairing of walls, Muragium, ii, n.

A toll gatherer, Telonarius, ii, m.

A toll, Tolta, x, f. i Mon. 763. Lex. 125.

T O M.

A tome, a Part (or one Volume of a Book) Tomus, i, m.

T O N.

A pair of songs, Par foreipium.

The tongue, Lingua, x, f.

Tonnage, Tomnagium, ii, n. It is a Custom or Impost for Merchandize brought or carry'd in Tonn and such like Vessels from or to other Nations, after a certain Rate in every Tonn. An. 12 Edw. 4. c. 3. An. 6 H. 8. c. 14. An. 1 Jac. c. 33.

T O O.

A tooth, Dens, tia, m.

A tooth-picker or scraper, Dentakalpium, ii, n.

The tooth-ach, Odontalgia, x, f.

Pinchers to pluck out a tooth, Odontagra, x, f.

T O P.

The top, height, or sharp end of a thing, Summitas, atis, f. Culmen, inis, n.

A top to play withal, Trochus, i, m.

The top head of a Pillar, Capitelum, i, n.

The top of the Mast of a ship, Carthelium, ii, n. Thoracium, ii, n.

Topicks, Books that speak and treat of Places of Invention touching Logic, Topica, orum, n.

T O R.

Torcester (in Northamptonshire, Torcestria, Tripontium.

A torch, Torcherus, i, m. 4. Co. 8. Fax, facis, f.

A little torch, Facula, x, f.

A torch or taper-bearer, Facellatius, ii, m.

T O.

A torch-maker, Lychnopæus, i, m.

T O S.

To toss, Torreo, ere.

A tost, Tostus panis.

Tossed, Tostus, a, um.

A tossing-iron, Tollerium, ii, n. Artopta, x, f.

T O T.

Totnes (in Devonshire) Totonecum.

T O U.

A touch-stone, Lydius lapis.

Tournament (a Martial Exercise on Horseback) Torneamentum, i, n.

T O W.

To tow a ship, Remulco, are.

A Tower, Helciaricus, ii, m.

Tow or birds, Stupa, x, f. Lini flocus, Lina, stupa.

Little tow or birds, Stupula, x, f.

Towage, Towagium, ii, n. Ry. 29. *The towage of batellors,* Ry. 27. (i.e.) a Duty paid by Barge-men to the owner of the ground where they towed their Barge.

A towel, Mantile, lis, n. Manutergium, ii, n. Mantelium, ii, n. Extergimentarium, ii, n.

A tower (or steeple) Turris, is, f.

A little tower (or turret) Turricula, x, f.

A watch tower, Specula, x, f. Pharos, ri, d. g.

Womens towers (or Hairs hanging over the forehead) Anantia & anantix, arum, f.

A town, Villa, x, f.

A country town or Village, Villata, x, f.

A little town, Oppidulum, li, n.

A town incorporate, having their proper and especial Officers, Laws, Liberties, and Privileges, Municipium, ii, n.

A townsman, Oppidanus, i, m.

T t

Towers

T R.

Towers (the Family) de Turri.

T R A.

A trace (or track) Tracea, x, f.
Brac. 106. bis Vestigium, ii, n.

To trace, track (or seek out by the footing, Inveſtigo, arc.

Traced, Inveſtigatus, a, um.

A tracer, Inveſtigato, oris, m.

To trade, Mercandizo, arc.

A trade, Ars, tis, f. Negotium, ii, n.

Trades, Myſteria, orum, n.

A tradesman, Opifex, icis, m.

Negotiator, oris, m.

Trading, Mercatura, x, f.

A tradition, Traditio, onis, f.

Traffick, Commertium, ii, n.

To traffick, Negotior, ari. Mercaturam facere. Negotium tractare.

A tragedy, Tragodia, x, f.

A writer of tragedies, Tragicus, i, m.

A traie, whereon Meat ſodden or roasted is put, Trulla, x, f. Concha, x, f. Alveolus, li, m.

A traie uſed to carry Mortar in to Maſons, Quailus, i, m.

A trail or Border about a Woman's Gown, &c. Segmentum, i, n.

Trailed, or that hath trails or borders finely wrought, with many ſmall pieces, Segmentatus, a, um.

A trainband, Cohors disciplina-ta vel ſelecta.

A train or Company of Servants attending on a Prince or Nobleman, Strepitus, ſis, & i, m. Pompa, x, f.

The train of a Woman's Gown, Sirma, atis, n.

He that beareth a Noble woman's train, Sirmatophorus, ri, m.

The train of an Army, Impedimenta, orum, n.

To train up, Trano, arc. Inſtruo, ere.

Trained up, Inſtruetus, a, um.

T R.

A training up, Disciplina, x, f.

A traitor, betrayer, or he that uſeth treachery, Traditor, oris, m. Proditor, oris, m.

A traitor to his Father, Antipater, tris, m.

A traitor which flyeth from his Captain in Battle, and ſeeketh to his Enemies, Transfuga, x, c. g.

Traiterous, treacherous, or full of Diſloyalty, Perfidioſus, a, um.

Pertaining to a traitor, Proditorius, a, um.

Traiterouſly, or diſloyally, Perfidioſè, Proditoriè.

A trammel Net, Tragum, i, n. Tragula, x, f.

A Trammel for a Pot-banger, Cremaster, ſeris.

To tranſcribe or copy out of one thing into another, Tranſcribo, ere.

To tranſlate from one Language to another, Interpretor, ari. Verbo, ere.

Tranſlated, Tranſlatus, a, um. Verſus, a, um.

A tranſlator or Interpreter, Tranſlator, oris, m.

A tranſlation, Tranſlatio, onis, f. Interpretamentum, i, n. Verſio, onis, f.

To tranſmit, Tranſmitto, ere.

Tranſmutation, Tranſmutatio, onis, f.

A tranſom, or Beam going overthwart an Houſe, Tranſtrum, i, n.

The tranſom, or croſs piece of a Jacob's Staff, Tranſverſarium, ii, n.

A tranſom, or Lintel over a door, Superliminare, is, n.

A tranſom, or piece of timber four Inches thick, Trientalis mæria.

The tranſoms in a ſhip whereon the Hatchets be made, Canonica.

T R.

To transport, carry or convey over, Transporto, are.

Transported, Transportatus, a, um.

To trap, barb or dress Horses with trappers. Ephippio, are.

Trapped, barbed or dressed with trappers, Ephippiatus, a, um. Phaleratus, a, um.

Trappers, trappings or barbs for Horses, Phaleræ, arum, f. Lorica equi. Strata, orum, n.

They that have Saddles on their Horses trapped with costly Harnesses, Ephippiarii, orum, n.

To trap, or take in a trap, Irretio, ire.

Trapped, or taken in a Gin or Snare, Irretitus, a, um. Captus, a, um.

A trap, Snare or Gin, Decipula, æ, f. Tendicula, æ, f.

The Snare or fall of a trap, Rupius, ii, m.

A trap for Mice or Rats, Muscipula, æ, f. Muristrecula, æ, f.

A traverse, Traversia, æ, f. It took the name of the French *de traverse*, which is no other than *de traverso* in Latin, signifying, on the other side, because as the Indictment on the One side chargeth the Party, so he on the other side cometh in to discharge himself. *Leigh. Phil. Com.* fol. 228. It signifieth in our Common Law some time to deny, some time to overthrow or undo a thing, as by Denying and Traverling a Bill, or the material parts thereof, and the formal words of this Traverse are in Lawyers French *Sancco*; and *absq; hoc*, in Latin. See *Kitchin*, fol. 227. *Titulo affirmationis & negationis.*

T R.

To traverse an Indictment, is nothing else but to make Contradiction, or to deny the point of the Indictment. As in a Presentment against *A.* for a High-way overflown with Water, for default of scouring a Ditch, &c. *A.* may traverse either the matter, viz. that there is no High-way there, or that the Ditch is sufficiently scoured, or otherwise he may traverse the Cause that he hath not the ground. *Lamb. Eirenarch* 1 ib. 4. cap. 13. pag. 521, 522. Of Traverse see a whole Chapter in *Kitch.* fol. 240. See the new Book of Entries *Verbo Traverse.*

To traverse, Traverso, are. Disraciono, are.

A traveller of Countries or Journeys, Viator, oris, m.

A traveller on the High-way, Hodæporus, i, m.

To travel, or go on a Journey, Itineror, ari.

T R E.

Treacle, Theriaca, æ, f.

The treadle of a Weaver's Loom, Insile, lis, n.

Treason, Proditio, onis, f. Treason is deriv'd from *trahir*, which is Treacherously to betray, *Trahison per contractionem*, Treason.

If a Man be arraign'd for High Treason, and stands Mute, or will not directly answer to the Crime, Judgment shall be given upon him, as upon a Traitor Convict. *Fatetur facinus qui Judicium fugit.* *L. Dyer.*

In Treason concealment is as Capital as the Practice. Here are no Accessaries, all are in a like Predicament of offence and danger of Law, in *Majori prodizione omnes sunt principales.*

It is either High or Petty-Treason. It is call'd High in respect of the King which is the Highest Person: Petty in regard of the Inferiority of the Persons against whom it is committed. Voluntas non reputabitur pro facto nisi in causa prodicionis.

To intend or Imagin the Death of the King or Queen, though it be not effected, yet if this be declar'd by an open Act, or utter'd by words, or Letters, it is Treason.

Proditorie must necessarily be used in every Indictment of Treason.

A Man that is a Traitor Convicted and Attainted, hath his Judgment to be drawn upon a Hurdle from his Prison to the Place of Execution, as being unworthy to tread any more upon Mother Earth, and that Backward, with his Head downward, for that he hath been Retrograde to Natural Courses; after hang'd up by the Neck between Heaven and Earth, as deemed unworthy of both; his privy Parts are cut off, as being unprofitably begotten, and unfit to leave any Generation after him: his Bowels and Intrails burned, which inwardly had conceived and concealed such horrible Treason; then his Head cut off that imagin'd the mischief. *Stawns. pl. of Cor. lib. 3. cap. 19. with Dr. Boys his Gloss. vid. Petit Treason.*

Treasonably, Proditionaliter, adv. Reg. 102.

Treasure (or abundance of Riches) Thesaurus, ri, m.

A treasure-house, Thesauraria, 2, f. R. y. 96. Domus Thesauraria.

Lord Treasurer, Dominus Summus Thesaurarius Angliæ. He

is a Lord by his Office, and one of the greatest Men in the Land, under whose charge and Government is all the Prince's Wealth contain'd in the Exchequer, as also the Check of all Officers any way Employ'd in the Collecting of the Imposts, Tributes, or other Revenues belonging to the Crown. *Sir Thomas Smith, de Rep. Angl. lib. 2. cap. 14. also more belonging to his Office, see Anno 20 Ed. 3. c. 6. & Anno 31 H. 6. cap. 5. & Anno 4 Ed. 4. cap. 1. & Anno 17 ejusdem cap. 5. & Anno 1 R. 2. cap. 8. & Anno 21 H. 8. cap. 10. & Anno 1 Ed. 6. cap. 13.*

This high Officer hath by virtue of his Office, the nomination of the Escheators yearly throughout England, and giveth the places of all Customers, Comptrollers, and Searchers in all the Ports of the Realm. He sitteth in the Exchequer Chamber, and with the rest of the Court ordereth things to the King's best Benefit. He with the Barons may by Statute Stall Debts of 3000 l. and under; and by Commission from his Majesty, he with others joyned with him, letteth Leases for Lives or Years of the Lands that came to the Crown by the Dissolution of Abbeyes: He by his Office giveth Warrant to certain Men to have their Wine without Impost. He taketh declaration of all the Money paid into the Receipt of the Exchequer, and of all Receivers Accompts.

Treasurer of the King's Household, Thesaurarius Hospitii Domini Regis. He is always of the Privy Council, and in the absence of the Steward of the King's Household, hath

T R.

ath Power with the Comptrol-
er, and the Steward of the Mar-
halsea to hear and determine
[reasons, Misprisions of Treason,
Murder, Homicide, Bloodshed
omitted within the King's Pa-
ace, *Stawf. pl. Cor. lib. 3. ca. 5.*

To treat of, or handle a matter,
Tractō, are.

**A treatise, or handling of the
matter,** Tractatus, ūs, m.

A treaty, or truce after Battel,
Fœdus, eris, n.

A tree, Arbor, oris, f.

A little tree, Arbuscula, æ, f.

The twig of a tree, Virga, æ, f.

The stock or main body of a tree,
Caudex, icis, m.

**The stock or stump of a tree
without Boughs,** Truncus, ci, m.

**The main bough or branch of a
tree,** Ramus, i, m. Brachium ar-
boris.

**A scared or dead bough cut off, and
lopt from the tree,** Ramale, lis, n.

**A bough or branch broken, or
plucked away with the Fruit there-
upon,** Termes, itis, m.

**The bark, or outward Rind of a
tree,** Cortex, icis, m.

**The inner Pile (or Rind) of a
tree,** Liber, hri, m.

The Pith (sap or Life) of a tree,
Medulla arboris, fructus, matrix.

A tree with young Fruit on it,
Arbor Prægnans.

A low tree, Humilis Arbor.

**To set a place with trees for
Vines to grow by,** Arbusto, are.

To top trees, Toppare arborea,
Plo. 469. Ra. Entr. 490.

To grow to the bigness of a tree,
Arboresco, ere.

A Nursery of young trees, Arbo-
retum, i, n.

A Lopper of trees, a Dresser or

T R.

Planter of trees, Arborator, oris, m.

A Grove of trees, Arbustum,
i, n.

An Alder-tree, Alnus, i, f.

An Apple-tree, Malus, li, f.

An Ash-tree, Fraxinus, i, f.

**A Wild-ash-tree with broad
leaves,** Ornus, i, f.

The place where ash-trees grow,
Fraxinetum, i, n.

A Beach-tree, Fagus, gi, f.

**A Grove where Beach-trees
grow,** Faginetum, i, n.

A Birch tree, Betula & Betulla,
æ, f.

The Box-tree, Buxus, i, f.

A Broom-tree, Genista, æ, f.

A Cherry-tree, Cerasus, i, f.

A Chestnut tree, Castanea, æ, f.

A Cypress-tree, Cupressus, si,
vel ūs, f.

A Damson-tree, Prunus, i, f.

An Elder-tree, Sambucus, ci, f.

An Elm-tree, Ulmus, i, f.

**An Elm Grove (or place set full
of Elms,** Ulmarium, ii, n.

The Ivy-tree, Hedera, æ, f.

A Juniper-tree, Juniperus, ri, f.

A Maple-tree, Acer, eris, n.

A Medler-tree, Mespilus, li, f.

An Oak-tree, Quercus, ci, f.

The place where Oaks grow, Quer-
cetum, vel Querquetum, i, n.

An Osier or twig, Vimen, inis, n.

**The place where Osiers and twigs
are set to bind Vines,** Virgetum, i, n.

A Peach-tree, Malus Persica.

A Pear-tree, Pyrus, i, f.

A Plum-tree, Prunus, i, f.

**A Place set about with Plum-
trees,** Prunetum, i, n.

A Poplar-tree, Populus, li, f.

The white Poplar-tree, Farsugi-
um, ii, n.

A Place where Poplar-trees grow,
Populetum, i, n.

T R.

A Quince-tree, Cydonia, z. f.
A Sallow-tree, Salix, icia, f.
A Grove of Sallow-trees, Salictum, i, n.
A Service-tree, Sorbus, bi, f.
A Place where Service-trees grow, Sorbetum, i, n.
A Tamarisk-tree, Myrica, z, f.
A Vine-tree, Vitis, is, f. Vinea, z, f.
A Walnut-tree, Juglans, dis, f.
A Place where Walnut trees grow, Juglandiarium, ii, n.
A Warden-tree, Volemmum, i, n.
A Willow-tree, Salix, icia, f.
A Place where Willow-trees grow, Salicetum vel Salictum, i, n.
A Withe (or Oser) tree, Siler, cris, n.
A Tow-tree, Smilax, acis, f.
Taxus, xi, f.
A treen (or wooden Dish) Catinus ligneus.
A trench, Trenchia, z, f. Ra. Entr. 441. Reg. 127. 252. 10. Co. 143. Trenchia, z, f. Ro. 396. 1 Mon. 918. Militare Sepimentum. Vallum, i, n. Aplectum, i, n.
To Fortify and inclose with a Trench, Vallo, arc. Prævallo, arc.
A trencher (to eat Meat on) Quadra, z, f.
A round trencher, Orbis mensarius.
A Plate trencher, Scutella, z, f.
A Trendel of a Mill, Molucrum, i, n.
Trent River, Trehenta, Trenta, Terentus.
A trespass, Transgressio, onis, f.
 The Law adjudgeth every Trespass to be done with Force and Arms; therefore the Plaintiff, that saith the Defendant took his Horse with Force and Arms (tho' he came without Weapons) saith truly that he took him with

T R.

Force, as the Law meaneth Force. *Doff. & Stud. cap. 14.* If *vi & armis* be not in the Writ, it shall abate. *Fitz. Nat. brev.*

The Law accounteth all to be *vi* which is contrary to *Jus*. I do but Hawk or Walk for my pastime or Recreation over another Man's Ground, he may have his Action of trespass against me, *quare vi & armis*, for tho' I meant no harm to him or his, yet I might not Pass upon his Ground without Licence, *Leigh. Phil. Com. Fol. 223.*

The form of a Writ for living things, as Horses, is, *ceperunt & abduxerunt*; for a dead thing, *ceperunt & asportaverunt. Fitz. Herb. Nat. Brev. Tit. Trasp. Transgressio dicitur à transgrediendo*, because it over passeth that which is Right. *Cook on Lit. p. 57.*

A tressel (or three footed stool) Tripus, i, m.

A tressel (for a table), Trapezophorus, i, m.

Tressels, Trestoria, orum, n. Fle. 79.

Womens tresses, Tressoria Mulierum; Fle. 89.

T R I.

A triangle (or Figure that hath three Corners) Triangulus, li, m.

Triangular (or having three Corners) Triangulus, a, um. Triangularis.

Tribute, Tributum, i, n. Vestigal, alia, n.

A Trigger (or Instrument put in the Cart wheel, lest the Cart be overthrown) Sufflamen, inis, n.

To trim (as Barbers do) Tondeo, ere. Ornare comam & barbam.

To trim up a thing so mak it seem fairer, Mangonizo, arc.

Trinity House, Domus Trinitatis,

T R.

s, Is a certain House at *Debt-ward* which belongeth to a Company or Corporation of Sea-faring Men, that have Power by the King's Charter, to take knowledge of those that destroy Sea-marks, and to redress their doings, as also to correct the faults of Sailors, &c. and to take Care of divers other things belonging to Navigation and the Seas. *Anno 8 Eliz. cap. 13. Anno 35 ejusd. cap. 6.*

A tripe, Omasum, i, n.

A tripe laid in soufe, Omasum conditum.

A tripe-Woman (she that sells tripes) Allantopolis, is, f.

The Place where Tripes are sold (such as Field-lane) Allantopolium, ii, n.

A triumph, Triumphus, i, m.

To triumph, Triumpho, are.

Trifram (a man's name) Triframus, i, m.

T R O.

A trochisk, a Medicine made round like a top, or Bunn of Bread, Trochiscus, ci, m.

A troop or Company of Soldiers, Agmen, inis, n. Turma, z, f.

To trouble (or molest) Vexo, are. Disturbo, are. Turbo, are.

Troubled, Turbatus, a, um.

A kneading-trough, Artopta, z, f. Mastra, z, f.

A trough (or Binn) to keep Corn in, Alveus, ci, m.

A trough to feed Swine, Aquaticulus, i, m.

A trough of Stone, Lapista, z, f.

A tromell, Trulla, z, f.

T R U.

A truant (or Laggerer) Emanfor, oris, m.

A truce, Treuga, z, f. Armistia-

T R.

tium, ii, n. Indulz, arum, f. pug-nz cessatio.

True, Verus, a, um.

Truly, Quidem, adv.

Trumpery (or old Baggage) Scruta, orum, n.

A trumpet, Tuba, z, f. Buccina, z, f.

To sound a trumpet, Buccino, are. Clango, ere.

The stopple of a trumpet (or mind Instrument) Tappa, z, f.

A trumpeter, Buccinator, oris; m. Tubicen, cinis, m. Salpista, z, m.

A trumpet-maker, Ereator, oris, m. Tubarius, ii, m.

To sound the alarm on the Trumpet, Signum dare buccina, Classicum canere.

The sound of the Trumpet when they blow to the Battel or Alarm, Bellicum, ci, n. Classicum, ci, n.

The sound of the trumpet, Clangor Tubz.

A Wrisbed or Crooked trumpet, Lituus, ui, m. Concha, z, f.

A truncheon (or Stake) Talea, z, f. Clava, z, f.

A little truncheon, Taleola, z, f.

A trunk or Chest covered with Leather, Riscus, ci, m.

A trunk-maker, Riscarius, ii, m.

To trust or tye up, Substringo, ere. Ligulas stringere.

To trust up the Hair, Crinem nodo cohibere.

To trust, stuff, or make a Fardel, Suffarcino, are. Convaso, are.

Trussed up together, Suffarcinatus, a, um.

Trussed (or girt about) Succinctus, a, um.

A trussing point, Ligula, z, f.

Strigmentum, i, n.

A truss (Fardel or Burden) Sarcina, z, f.

T U.

A truss of Hay, Fœmi manipulus.

A truss for such as are bursten, Herniosorum Fascia.

A truss whereunto a man's horse is tyed, Exomis, is, f.

A trussing up, Subligatura, x, f. Sarcinatio, onis, f.

To trust (or have a sure confidence) Fido, ere. Confido, ere.

Trust (or Fealty) Fidelitas.

Trusted, Fîsus, a, um. Creditus, a, um.

Trustees, Fiduciarii.

Trusty (sure or faithful) Fidus, a, um. Fidelis, le, adj.

T R Y.

To try a Cause, Trio, are.

A tryal, Triatio, onis, f. (i. e.) the Tryal of a Cause.

Ready to try, Paratus sacramen-
to recognoscere.

A tryer, Triator, oris, m. (i. e.) one chosen by the Court, to examine whether a Challenge made to the Pannel, or any of the Pannel, or Jury, be Just, yea, or no. *vid. Brook titulo challenge, fol. 122. Old. Nat. Brev. fol. 156. Spel. 204. DoB. & Stud. 20.*

T U B.

A tub, or great Vatt, Cupa, x, f. Vas, asis, n.

A tub fit for serviceable washing, or to be bathed in, Labrum, i, n. Baptisterium, ii, n. Solium, ii, n.

A Bucking (or Bathing) tub, Cucuma, x, f. Liximatorium, ii, n.

A tub set under the tap to receive Droppings, Sinum, i, n. Excipulum, li, n.

A meal-tub, Cumeria, x, f.

A Powdering-tub, Orca, x, f. Carnarium, ii, n.

An open Tub or Stand, Aquiminarium, ii, n.

T U.

T U C.

A tucker (or Fuller) Fullo, onis, m.

Tuckers (or Fullers Earth), Fulonica, x, f. Fullonium, ii, n.

T U E.

Tuede or Tees (in the Bishopric of Durham) Tuetis.

Tuesday, Dies Martis.

T U F.

A Tuft (or Crest) Crista, x, f. Apex, icis, f.

A tuft of Grass, Cespes, itis, m.

T U I.

Tuition (or safe keeping) Tutela, x, f. Tuitio, onis, f.

T U M.

A tumb, Tumba, x, f. Tumulus, li, m. Sepulchrum, i, n.

To put in a tumb, Intumbo, are. Tumulo, are.

A tumbler, Hifter, ri, m.

A tumbler which danceth through a Hoop, Petaurista, x, m. Cybister, ri, m.

A tumbler that walketh on a Rope, &c. Neurobata, x, m. Funambulus, li, m.

A tumbler, or Dog so called, Vertagus, gi, m.

A tumbrel (or Cucking-stool) Tumbrellum, i, n. Ra. Ent. 540. Cow. 265. Terbichetum, i, n. Tribichetum, i, n. Turbichetum, i, n.

It is an Engine of Punishment which ought to be in every Liberty that hath view of Frankpledge for the bridling of Scolds and Unquiet Women, *Kitchin, fol. 13. a.*

A tumour, or swelling, Tumor, oris, m.

A tumult, Tumultus, us, m.

Tumultuously, Tumultuose, adv.

T U N.

A tune, Tonus, i, m.

To tune (or measure, also to tune or accent) Modulor, ari.

T U.

To set a tune to one, Præmodu-
r, ari.

Tuned, Modulatus, n, um.

He that tuneth in measure, Mo-
dulator, oris, m.

A tuning of the Voice, Modulatio
vocis.

A Tunn, Tonna, x, f. 2 Mon.
28. (i. e.) a Measure containing
52 Gallons.

Tunnage, Tunnagium, ii, n. Lex.
27. a Custom or Impost for Mer-
chandize brought or carried in
Tunns or such like Vessels, from
or to other Nations after a certain
Rate in every Tunn. Anno 12 Ed.

cap. 3. Anno 6 H. 8. cap. 14.
Anno 1 Jac. cap. 33. also a Duty
due to the Mariners for unloading
their Ship arriv'd in any Haven,
after the Rate of every Tunn.

A Tunnel where thro' Liquor is
car'd into Vessels, Infundibulum, n,
n. Infusorium, ii, n. Tonellius, ii, m.

A Tunnel of a Chimney, Fumaria-
um, ii, n. Spiramentum, i, n.

A tunnel in the Roof to let out
Smoke, Epigastrotium, ii, n.

T U R.

Turbary, Turbaria, x, f. Co.
265. Ry. 339. R. Ent. 540, Li-
berty of digging Turves.

Common of Turbar;; Communia
Turbariz.

Turbage, Turbagium, ii, n. Lex.
127. 1 Mon. 632.

Turbervil (the Family) de Tur-
bida villa.

Turbil (the Family) Turchetif-
sus.

A tars; Turba, x, f. Globa, x, f.
Terricidium, ii, n.

A turkey Cock, Gallus Numidicus.

A turkey Hen, Gallina Numidica.

To turn (as Turners do) Torno, are.

A turner, Tornator, oris, m.

T U.

A Turner's Instrument, wheres
with they make things smooth by
turning up and down, Tornus, i, m.

That is wrought (or made with a
wheel or turn) Tornatus, a, um.
Tornatilis, le, adj.

Turners work, Opera Tornati-
lia, Torumatum, ti, n.

A turn broach, Tornarius, ii, m.

To turn up and down, Affareillo,
are.

A Turnkey, Claviculatus, ii, m.

Turn, Turnum, i, n. Is the Sher-
riff's Court kept every year twice,
once after Easter, and again after
Michaelmas, Mag. Charta, cap. 35.
and that within one Month after
each Feast, An. 3 Ed. 3. c. 25. from
this Court are Exempted only
Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Prie-
ors, Earls, Barons, all Religious
Men and Women, and all such
that have hundreds of their own
to be kept.

Turno Vicescomitum, Is a Writ
that lyeth for those that are called
to the Sheriffs Turn out of their
own hundred. Reg. Orig. fol. 174.

A turnes of Wood, Falx, x, f.

T U T.

A Tutor, Tutor, oris, m.

Tutors and Overseers of Orphans,
Authores Pupillorum.

A Tutor or Guardian not bound
to give an account of his Ward.

Analogia, x, m.

T W E.

Twede River (in the North)
Tueda, Tuedis, Tweda.

Twelve, Duodecim, Indecl.

Twelve times, Duodecies, adv.

The twelfth, Duodecimus, a, um.

The Feast of twelfside, Festum
Epiphaniz Domini.

Twenty, Viginti, Indecl.

The twentieth, Vicesimus, a, um.

U

T W I.

T W.

T W I.

A Twibill (or Ax) Bipennis, is, f.
A young twig (or Osier) Vimen,
 inis, n. *Surculus*, li, m.

The twig of a tree cut off, Sarmen-
tum, i, n.

Twilight, Crepusculum, li, n.

Twinbamburn (in Dorsetshire)
Interamna.

A Twin, Gemellus, li, m.

To twist, Torqueo, ere.

Twisted, Tortus, z, um.

T W O.

Two, Duo.

Twomond (in Ireland) Thuet-
monia, Twomondia.

T Y R.

A Tyrant, Tyrannus, i, m.

Tyranny, Tyrannis, idis, f.

T Y T.

Offerings and all small Tythes
due to the Priest, Altaragium,
 ii, n. *Obventio Altaris*.

Not tytheable, Indecimabilis, le.
 vid. *Tithes*.

V A C.

A Vacation (or the time between
the Terms) Vacatio, onis, f.

V A G.

A Vagabond, Vagabundus, a, um.

V A I.

A Vail, Velum, i, n. *Velamen*,
 inis, n.

Belonging to a vail, Velaris, re,
 adj.

V A L.

Vale River (in Cornwall) Fala.

Valemouth (or Falmouth in Corn-
wall) Voluba.

Vale of the Cross (in Denbighshire)
Vallis Crucis.

Valence (the Family) de Valentia.

Valentine (a man's name) Valen-
tinus, i, m.

V A.

Valentine's day, Festum San-
Valentini Episcopi & Martyris.

A Valet (or Gentleman of the
Privy Chamber) Valettus, i, m. *V-*
lecta, z, m. also a *Benchers Clerk*.

Valetor, or Vantor (the Family
de Valle Torta.

A Valley (or Dale) Vallis, ix, i.

Value, the worth of any thing

Valentia, z, f.

Valuable, Valibilis, le, adj. *V-*
Intr. 185.

V A N.

A Vane (or weather-cock) T-
ton, onis, m.

Vandales (in the Bishoprick of
Durham) Vinduglessus.

A Vanguard (or the foremost
Battail. Antegardia, z, f. *K-*
 208.

V A S.

A Vassal, one that holdeth Land
in Fee of his Lord. Vassallus, li, m.

A kind of Vassal, Alpimanus,
 i, m.

V A T.

A Vate (or Fat) Vas, asis, r.
Labrum, i, n. *Vas pressorium*.

A great dying Vate, Ahemius,
 i, n.

A Cheese Vate, Casearium, ii, a.

V A V.

A Vavasour, one in Dignity next
a Baron, Vavasor, & Valvasor, o-

ris, m.

The Estate (or Lordship of such a
one) Vavasoria, z, f.

A Vault (or Roof) Fornix, icism.

A Vault low in the Ground, Cryp-
ta, z, f. *Hypogaeum*, i, n.

Made like an arch or Vault, Te-
fludineatus, a, um.

To make a Vault, Fornico, are.

Vaux (the Family) de Vallibus.

U D D.

An Udder, Uber, cris, n.

V E A.

V E.

Veal, Caro vitulina.
To Veer a Cable, or to roll it up in
round Circle, Gyrare Ruden-
 m.

V E I.

A Vein, Vena, z, f.

V E L.

Vellum, Membrana, z, f. Perga-
 mena, z, f.

Velvet, Velvetum, i, n. Ra. Ent.

Velvetum, i, n. Co. Entr. 565.
Velosericum, ci, n.

V E N.

Vendible, Vendibilis, le, adj.

Venial (or pardonable) Venia-
 is, le, adj. Venire facias, Is a Writ
 Judicial and goeth out of the Re-
 cord lying where two parties plead
 and come to Issue, *scilicet*, upon
 the saying of the Country, for then
 the Party Plaintiff or Defendant
 shall have this Writ directed to
 the Sheriff, that he cause to come
 12 Lawful Men of the same Coun-
 try to say the Truth upon the said
 Issue taken. And if they come not
 at the day of this Writ returned,
 then shall go out a *Habeas Corpora*,
 and after a distress, until they
 come, *Old Nat. brev. fol. 157.*

Venison, Caro Ferina.

Venison Season in Winter, Feri-
 nifona, z, f.

A Vent-hole, Spiraculum, li, n.

Ventre inspiciendo, Is a Writ for
 the Search of a Woman, that saith
 she is with Child, and thereby
 withholdeth Land from him that
 is the next Heir at Common
 Law. *Regist. Orig. fol. 227. a.*

Venus (a Woman's name) Venus,
 cris, f.

V E R.

A Verdurer, Viridarius, ii, m.
 Co. 168. 1 Mon. 574.

A Verdict, Verdictum, f, n. It

V E.

is the answer of a Jury or Inquest
 made upon any Cause Civil or
 Criminal, committed by the
 Court to their Consideration of
 Tryal.

The Verge (or Compass of the
 King's Court being 12 miles about)
Virgata, z, f.

Vergers, Virgatores, Lex 129.

Vergivian, or *Western Sea*, Oce-
 anus Vergivius. Vergivium Mare.

To verify a thing, Verifico, arc.

Verily (or truly) Verè, adv.

Verjuice, Omphacium, ii, n.

Vernish, Vernix, icis.

By virtue of a Deed, *Feoffment*,
Lease, &c. Virtute.

Virtuous, Vertuosus, a, um.

Verulam, an ancient City near
 St. Albans (in Hertfordshire) Cal-
 fivelauni oppidum. Verolanium.
 Verulamium. Virolanium. Uro-
 lamium. Urolanium.

V E S.

Vesey (the Family) de Vesci.

A vessel of what kind so ever,
Vas, valis, n.

A little vessel, Vasculum, li, n.

An Oyl Vessel made of Leather,
Scortia, x, f.

A Wine Vessel, Vinarium, ii, n.

A great vessel for Wine, as a *Vat*,
Orca, z, f.

A vessel with cold Water to rinse
Cups in, Luterium, ii, n. Bau-
 calis, is, f.

A vessel to wash Feet, Podonip-
 trum, i, n.

A vessel used by Goldsmiths to
wash away Dross, Thermastris.

He that makes vessels of Silver or
Gold, Vascularius, ii, m.

A vessel of any sort to Sail in,
Navigium, ii, n.

A vessel or Ship to carry Anchors
in, Ancyroquachus, chi, m.

VI.

The Master (or owner of a Vessel) Ratiarius, ii, m.

A vestry in a Church, Vestiarium, ii, n. Sacrarium, ii, n.

A vestry keeper, Sacrista, x, m.

A vestment, (or Garment) Vestimentum, i, n.

Vesture, Vestura, x, f. (i, e.) Possession, or admittance to a Possession, West. 2. chap. 25. Anno 13 Ed. 1.

The Corn that grows on it, Vestura terra.

A vetch, Vicia, x, f.

A place sowed with vetches, Vi-giarium, ii, n.

Of vetches, Vicarius, 2, um.

V I A.

A Viage, Viagium, ii, n. Reg. 191. Pry. 85. 121. 2 Mon. 367.

A vial (or Glass) Phiala, x, f. Lecythus, i, m.

A vial with a Big Belly, Ampulla, x, f.

A vial-maker, Ampullarius, ii, m.

V I C.

A Vicar, Vicarius, ii, m.

A vicarage, Vicaria, x, f.

Vice-Chamberlain, Vicecamera-rius Hospicii Domini Regis, An. 13 R. Stat. 2. cap. 1. Is a great Officer in Court, next under the Lord Chamberlain, and in his absence hath the Command and Controulment of all Officers appertaining to that part of his Majesty's Household which is called the Chamber, wherein is concluded as well the Bed-chamber, as the Privy-chamber, the Presence and the Great-Chamber, and all other Rooms and Galleries, &c. thereunto belonging, with the Council-chamber, Privy-closet, &c. and in the Lord Chamberlain's absence, he Command-

VI.

eth and Overseeth the Attendant of all to whom it appertaineth to be ready, and waiting on his Majesty going to the Chappell, or to speak with Ambassadors, or else Walking or Riding forth.

A Vice-chancellor, Vicecancellarius, ii, m.

A vicecount (or viscount) Vicecomes, itis, m. It is a degree of Nobility next unto an Earl, which as Mr. Camden saith, is an old name of Office, but a new name of Dignity never heard of amongst us until H. 6. his days, but this Degree of Honour is more ancient far in other Countries. Cassan. in gloria mundi, pars 5. consd. 55.

A vicegerent, Vicegerens.

A vicery, Prorex, egis, m. Sur-regulus, li, m. Vicarius regis.

A victory, Victoria, x, f.

Visuals, Visualia, orum, n.

A victualler, one that sells victuals, Victualarius, ii, m. Lex 130. Vitellarius, ii, m. Opsopæus, æi, m.

A vitualling, Vitellatio, onis, i. Ra. Ent. 211.

A vitualling-house, Domus vitualaria, Caupona, x, f.

A vitualling (or Ale) house, Gutturilla, x, f.

V I E.

Vies or Devises (in Wiltshire) Castrum de vies, Devise, Devio.

A viewing of Urin, Inspectio lotij.

A view of Frank Pledge, Vilus Franci Plegii.

V I G.

By vigor (or force) Vigore.

V I L.

A village belonging to some town or manor, Berwica, x, f. Villa Frumentaria.

V I.

A little village, Villula, z, f.
Mon 599. 650. 2 Mon. 610.

A Villein, Villanus, i, m.

Villennage, Villenagium, ii, n.
. e.) *Servile Tenure*.

V I N.

Vincent (a Man's name) Vin-
centius, ii, m.

A vine, Vitis, is, f.

*A vine running upon a Latticed
railing*, Brachiata vinea.

A vineyard, Vinetum, i, n. vi-
nea, z, f.

A vine-dresser, Vinitor, oris, m.

To Prune a vine, Castrare vi-
tem.

Vinegar, Acetum, i, n.

A vinegar-maker, Acetarius,
ii, m.

A vintner, Vintennarius, ii, m.
Stat. de Collistrigio, Vintarius;
ii, m.

V I O.

A viol to play on, Pandura, z, f.
Cithara, z, f.

*A viol-maker (or he that playeth
on a viol)*, Pandurarius, ii, m.

To play on a viol, Panduriso,
are.

V I P.

Vipont, or Vipount (the Family)
de veteri Ponte.

V I R.

The virginals, Clavecymbalum,
i, n.

A virgin, Virgo, int, f.

*The Feast of the visitation of the
blessed virgin*, Festum visitationis
beate Mariæ virginis.

Virgil (a Man's name) Virgilius,
ii, m.

V I S.

A visne (or venew) Visnetum;
i, n. Vicinetum, i, n. (i. e.) a
Neighbour place, or a place near
at hand, An, 16 Ri. 2. cap. 6.

U N.

V I T.

Vital (a Man's name) vitalis,
lis, m.

Vitjan (in France near Callis)
Iccius portus, Itius, Itium Galliz.
Itinus portus.

V I Z.

A vizard (or Mask) Larva, z, f.

U L C.

An Ulcer, Ulcus, eris, n.

The Cavities of an ulcer, Sinus
ulkeris.

*An ulceration breaking out in
Scab or Sore*, ulceratio, onis, f.

To ulcerate, ulcero, are.

U L S.

Ulfster (in Ireland) Ulidia. Ul-
tonia.

U M P.

*An umpirage (or award made
by an umpire)* Umpragium, ii, n.

An umpire, umpirator, oris, m.

U N A.

Unaccustomed, Insuetus, a, um;

Unadvised, Inconfideratus, a,
um.

Unarmed, Inermus, a, um.

U N C.

An Uncle, Avunculus, i, m. (i. e.)
an Uncle by the Mother's side.

An Uncle (or Father's Brother)
Patrius, ui, m.

*The Great Uncle (or Grandfa-
ther's Brother)* Propatrus, ui, m.

*The Great Uncle (or Grandmother's
Brother)* Proavunculus, li, m.

U N D.

To Underprep, Præfulcio, ire.

*An underpropping (or underset-
ting)* Suffultura, z, f. Fulcrum,
i, n.

To underset (or set under) Sup-
pono, ere.

To understand, Intelligo, ere.

An understanding, Intellectus,
us, m.

Under-

U N.

Under-Treasurer of England, Vicesoraurarius Angliæ *An. 39 Eliz. cap. 7. & An. 43. ejusdem.* This Officer as some think was first Created in the time of King *Henry the Seventh*, to Chest up the King's Treasure at the end of every Term, and to Note the Content of the Money in each Chest, and to see it carried to the King's Treasury in the Tower, for the ease of the Lord Treasurer as being a thing too mean for him to be troubled withal, and yet meet to be performed by a Man of great Service and Trust. This Officer in others Judgment is far more ancient than King *Henry the Seventh's* days, yet not named Treasurer of the Exchequer till *Q. Elizabeth's* time, where he is termed under-Treasurer of *England*, notwithstanding *Anno 35 Eliz.* he is also written Treasurer of the Exchequer. Read the Statutes, *Anno 18 Ed. 3. Stat. 2. cap. 17. & 27. ejusd. Stat. 2. cap. 18. 1 Rich. 2. cap. 5. 4 Hen. 4. cap. 18. 8 Hen. 6. cap. 17. 27 Hen. 8. cap. 11.* with divers other Places that seem to approve this to be true.

U N I.

Universal, Universalis, le, adj.
An university, Academia, x, i.
Universitas, atis, f.
Unjust, Injustus, a, um.
Unjustly, Injuste, adv.

U N K.

Unknown, Incognitus, a, um.

U N L.

Unlawful, Illicitus, a, um.
Unlearned, Indoctus, a, um.
Unlike, Dissimilis, le, adj.
Unlimited, Interminatus, a, um.
To unload, Discarco, are. Ra.

V O.

Entr. 3. 409. Lex 44.

An unloading, Discarcatio, onis, f.

U N P.

Unplowed, Inaratus, a, um.

U N S.

Unfold, Inventitus, a, um.

U N T.

Untouch'd, Intactus, a, um.

Untrue, Falsus, a, um.

V O I.

A voidance, Vacatio, onis, f. It is a want of Incumbence upon a Benefice, and this voidance is double; either in Law, or in Fact or Deed: In Law, as when a man hath more Benefices incompatible in Fact, or in Deed, as when the Incumbent is dead, or actually deprived, *Brook Titulo, Quare impedit. 51.*

Void, Vacuus, a, um.

To make void, Frustrò, are. Frustratoria dilatio. Ra. Entr. 603.

V O L.

A volunteer, voluntarius, ii, m.

V O U.

To vouch (Call, or Warrant) Vocò, are.

A Voucher (or he that voucheth) Vocantis, m. Advocator, oris, m. Spel. 23. It is a calling in of one into the Court, at the Petition of a Party that hopeth to be helped thereby. New Book of Entries verbo voucher. *Voucher de Garantie.* Britton cap. 75. in Latin, *Advocatio ad Warrantizandum*, is a Petition in Court made by the Defendant to have him call'd, of whom he or his Ancestor bought the Land or Tenement in Question, and received Warranty for the secure enjoying thereof against all men, that he may either defend the Right against

U P.

gainst the Demandant, or to yield him other Land. *Bracton* writeth a large Treatise of it, *Lib. 4. Traſt. 4. per totum*. See *Littleton* in the laſt Chapter of his Tenures, *Fitz. Herb. Nat. Brev. fol. 134. de Warrantia Charta*.

There is a common Voucher and a double Voucher. *Cook Lib. 2. Sir Hugh Cholmley's caſe, fol. 50. b.* This is very answerable to the Contract in the Civil Law, where by the Buyer bindeth the Seller, sometime in the ſimple value of the thing bought, sometime in the double, to Warrant his ſecure enjoying of the thing bought. But this difference is between the Civil and Common Law, that whereas the Civil Law bindeth every Man to Warrant the ſecurity of that which he ſelleth, the Common Law doth not ſo, except it be eſpecially Covenanted. The Party that voucheth in this Caſe, is called the Tenant; The Party vouched is termed the voucher; The Writ whereby he is call'd, is termed *Summons ad Warrantizandum, vid.* Terms of Law, *verbo voucher*, and *Lambert* in his Explication of Saxon Words, *verbo advocare. vide Warranty*.

A voucher, *Advocatus, i. m. Spel. 23.*

U P H.

An upbolſter, *Culcitrarius, ii. m. Tapetarius, ii. m. Plumarius, ii. m.*

An upbolſter's Trade, *Plumarium, ii. n.*

U P L.

Upland (*Highland*) *Uplanda, x. f.*

U R B.

Urban (*a man's name*) *Urbanus, i. m.*

U. T.

U R D.

Urdhead, a Promanſery (*in Scotland*) *Berubium*.

U R E.

Ure river, *in Northſhire, Uruſ.*

U R I.

Urine, *Urina, x. f.*

An urinal, *Urinarium, ii. n.*

The ſediment at the bottom of an Urinal, *Hypotacis, is, f.*

U R S.

Urſley (*a Woman's name*) *Urſula, x. f.*

U S A.

An uſage, *Uſagium, ii. n. 1 Mon. 502. 978. 2 Mon. 1016. Uſuagium, ii. n. 1 Mon. 904. 981.*

U S H.

Uſbant Iſle on the Coaſt of France, *Axantos, Uxantiſſena.*

An uſher of a School, *Hypodidaſcalus, li. m. Subpræceptor, oris, m.*

U S K.

Uſke Town (*in Monmouthſhire*), *Castrum Ofcz, Burrium.*

Uſke River (*in Monmouthſhire*) *Iſca, Ofca.*

U S U.

Uſury, *Uſura, x. f.*

To lend upon uſury, *Uſuro, are.*

An uſurer, *Uſurarius, ii. m.*

A griping Uſurer, *Ærarius mercus.*

Uſurpation, *Uſurpationis, f.*

U T E.

Utenſils, *Utenſilia.*

To uſlaw, *Utlago, are.*

Uſlawed, *Utlagatus, a, um.*

An uſlawry, *Utlagaria, x. f.*

Utlagatio, *onis, f. Placit. Cor. 18. Lex 131.* It is a Peniſhment for ſuch as being called in Law and Lawfully ſought, do contemptuously reſuſe to appear. He that is ſued, muſt be called at five Counties, a Month being between eve-

W. A.

ry County, to answer to the Law, and if he come not within that time, *pro exlege tenebitur, cum Principi non obediat, nec legi, & extunc utlagabitur*, and shall lose all his Goods and Chattels to the King: If upon Felony, his Lands and Tenements. *vide* Terms of Law, *Titulo* Utlagarie. *vid.* Outlawry.

U T T,

To utter, Uttero, are.

The uttermost, Extremus, a, um.

Uttoxiser (in Staffordshire) Extocetum.

V U L.

Vulgar, Vulgaris, re, adj.

The vulgar Tongue, Lingua Vulgaris, Lingua vernacula.

U V U.

The Uvula (or Palate of the Mouth) Uvula, z, f.

U X B.

Uxbridge (in Middlesex) Uxipus Pons.

W A D,

To Wade, also to wade over, Vado, are.

W A F.

A wafer, Libum, i, n.

Wasters, Wastores, m. pl. Officers that Guarded our Fishermen chiefly on the Coast of Norfolk and Suffolk.

W A G.

To wage, or put in Pledges so do any thing, Vadio, are.

To wage Law, Vadiare Legem.

To wage deliverance, Vadiare Liberationem averiorum.

Wager, a giving Security, or putting in Pledges so do a thing, Vadiatio, onis, f.

Wager of Law, Vadiatio Legis.

W A.

Wager of Battle, Vadiatio ducti. To lay a wager, Fortunæ depone-re.

Wages, Salarium, ii, n. Stipendium, ii, n. Merces, edis, f.

A Wagon, Rheda, z, f.

A Wagoner. Rhedarius, ii, m.

The Rack staves of a wagon, Scipitulus, li, m.

A seat in a wagon, Biseda, z, f.

W A I.

A Waife, Waivium, ii, n. 2 Inst. 163. Brac. 8. Wavium, ii, m. It is

properly, when a Thiet being pursued and having stolen Goods about him, doth leave or forsake them, that he may fly away, C. 4. Rep. Foxley's Case.

Wainage, Wanagium, ii, n. (i.e. the Furniture and appurtenances of the Wain, also Land Tilled, and the Profits arising from it.

A wain, Plaustrum, i, n.

A wain-driver, Plaustrarius, ii, m.

A wain-house, Wannagium, ii, n.

Waistcoat, Tabulatum, i, n. Oppus-Intestinum.

To waifest, Contabulo, are. Oppereintestino vestire parietes, Tabulis parietes vestire.

A waifesting, Intrustatio mæseriaria.

A waiter, Anclator, orls, m.

A waiting-woman, or Gentlewoman's Maid, Pedissequa, z, f.

To waive, Waivio, are.

Waive, the waiving of a Woman, as outlawing is of a Man, Waivaria, z, f. Waive is a Woman that is Outlaw'd, and she is called Waive, as left out or forsaken of the Law, and not an Outlaw, as a Man is, for Women are not sworn in Oaths to the King as Men are, which be of the age of 12 Years or more. *Cookes Lit. Lib. 2. cap. 11. Sect. 186.*

W A.

A Woman waived, Ezthina aiviata, Reg. 132, 133, 277. his word waived belongeth to

Woman, that being futed in law, contemptuously refuseth to appear, as the word Outlawed belongeth to a Man, for a Man is said such contempt Outlawed, and *Woman waived*, Regist. Orig. l. 132. b. and 277. a. the reason hereof see in Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 61 a.

Goods waived, Bona waiviata. Co. 29.

W A K.

Wakefield (in Yorkshire) Wakefeldia.

W A L.

A wall (plain or downe) Wallia, x, f.

Walden, See Saffron Walden.

Wales, Wallia, x, f. Davis, 35. Cambria, Gualx, Guimethia, Gwallia.

A walk (or walking place) Ambulacrum, cri, n.

A private walk, Ambulatorium, ii, n.

A walk or Cloyster before a Church, Propylzum, i, n.

An open walking-place to walk in out of the Rain or Sun, Xythus, fti, m.

Walking under Piazza's, Sub-basilicanus, a, um.

A night-walker, Noctuaundus, a, um.

To wall in or about, Muro, are. Circummunio, ire. Cingere Muro.

To make walls, Parieto, are.

A wall, Paries, etia, m. Wallia, x, f. Reg. 92. 108, 127. 3. Co. 100. Ry. 548. Ac wallix videlicet decem virgatz in Longitudine &

W A.

tres virgatz latitudine Walliarum duorum molendinorum. aquaticorum fuerunt fractz, diruptz & spoliatz, Sc. Hill 14. and 15. Car. 2. Rozulo 726. Modus intrandi, fol. 120.

A Wall about a House, Dissepium, ii, n.

A brick wall, Paries testaceus; Paries lateritius, Muri coctiles.

A wall of Stones heaped together without mortar, Maceria, x, f.

A partition-wall, Paries intergerinus, Muri dividentes.

A mid-wall serving for Rooms, Paries medianus.

A mud-wall, Lutamentum, i, n.

A wall made of flint-stone, Sili-catus Murus.

A rough-wall, made of Lime and Sand, Paries cementitius.

Walls made of Laths; Splints and Studs, Parietes arcearii; Concratitii, vel Cratitii.

The Topping of a wall, Dentatio, onis, f.

The outer wall before a House, Promurale, lis, n.

An arched Wall, Paries fornicatus.

An enclosure made with walls unartificially built, Rudis parietum circumiectus.

The wall in Staffordshire a Mile from Litchfield, Eroctum.

Wall of Adrian, Hadriani murus.

Walled about, Armata muris.

A wallet, Mantica, x, f. Bisacus, ci, m.

A wallet to put Vitruals in, Corycium, ii, n.

Bearing or carrying of a Wallet, Manticatus, a, um.

Wallingford (in Berkshire) Cile-na, Caleva, Galeva, Gallena, Gale-loya.

X z

Walling-

W A.

Wallingham (in Norfolk) Parathalassia.

Walls end near Newcastle, Vindobala, Vindomara.

Walter (a man's name) Walterus, i, m.

Waltown (in—) Ad-murum.

Walwick (in Northumberland) Galava, Gallava.

W A N.

Wandle River (in Surrey) Vandalis.

Wandlesbury (a Fort on the Hills near Cambridge) Vandelbiria.

Wantage or Wanting (in Berkshire) Vanatinga.

W A P.

A wapentake (or Hundred) Wapentakium, ii, n. *Cow.* 277. Wapentakium, ii, n. 2 *Inst.* 99.

W A R.

A ward, Warda, z, f. Warda in Civitate. Ward hath divers applications as a Ward in London, which is a Portion of the City committed to the special Charge of one of the four and twenty Aldermen of the City, in such sort that every one knoweth the Ward assigned unto him; and hath dwelling within the same compass some Grave Citizen for the good Government thereof, who is in that respect a Deputy unto the said Alderman, and called the Alderman's Deputy. Of these Wards there are five and twenty within the City, and one without, besides other Liberties and the Suburbs, *Stowes's Survey of London.*

W A.

A ward (or rather a Vales) Quasi Vassalatus, Vassetus, i, m.

Wardmote, Wardemotus, i, m. The Court of every Ward is London.

Wardpenny, Wardagium, ii, n. (i. e.) Money paid for the Warding of a Castle.

A warden, Guardianus, i, m. *Cow.* 128. *Spel.* 324.

Warden of the Cinque Ports, Gardianus quinque Portuum.

Warden of the Fleet, Gardianus Prisonz Domini Regis de le Fleet.

Warden of a Forest, Gardianus Forestz Domini Regis de Waltham.

A Church-warden, Gardianus Ecclesiz.

A warden (Fruit) Volemum, i, n.

The King's Wardrobe, Garderoba, z, f. Vestiarium, ii, n.

Keeper of the wardrobe, Cultos Garderobz Domini Regis.

Ware Town (in Hertfordshire) Wara.

Ware that is bought and sold, Mercimonium, ii, n. Merx, cis, f.

A ware-house, Repositorium, ii, n. Receptaculum, li, n.

A ware-house-man, Solidarius, ii, m.

Earthen ware, Figlinum, i, n.

A seller of wares, Venditor, oris, m.

A warming-pan, Thermochium, ii, n. Calecium Lestuale.

Warrinister (in Wiltshire) Verlucio.

A warrant, Warrantum, i, n.

A warranty, Warrantia, z, f. 2 *Inst.* 137. *Ry.* 92. *Co. Lit.* 38. *Len.* 131.

W A.

A warranty is a Covenant real annexed to Lands or Tenements whereby a Man and his Heirs are bound to warrant the same.

There are two kinds of warranties, *viz.* Express by deed, Lineal, Collateral, Implied by Law, *viz.* that commenceth by Disseisin, *Co. 1. Inst.* 365. a. It is called a Lineal warranty not because it must descend upon the Lineal Heir, for he the Heir Lineal or Collateral, if by Possibility he might claim the Land from him that made the warranty, it is a Lineal warranty, but if the Title to the Land be Collateral (*i. e.*) if one claims the Land not of Heir to him that made the warranty, in respect of the Title, it is a Collateral warranty, *Co. 1. Inst.* 370. a.

A warranty is not called Collateral in respect of the Blood, for the warranty may be collateral albeit the Blood be Lineal, and the warranty may be Lineal albeit the Blood be Collateral, but it is in Law deemed a Collateral warranty, in respect that he that maketh the warranty is Collateral to the Title of him upon whom the warranty doth fall. *Co. 1. Inst.* 376. a.

A warranty that commenceth by Disseisin is Regularly, when the Conveyance whereunto the warranty is annexed, doth work a Disseisin. *Co. 1. Inst.* 366. b.

To warrant, Warrantizo, are.

A warranty in deed or an Express warranty is created only by this word, Warrantizo, but warranties in Law are created by many other words, *Co. 1. Inst.* 384. a.

W A.

He that makes a warranty Warrantus, i, m.

Warrantia charta, Is a Writ that lies to compel the defendant to warrant Lands, &c.

To Warrant (or take upon him the Guarranty) Guaranto, are.

War, Guerra, x, f. Bellum, i, n.

In warlike manner, Modo Guer-rino, *Ry.* 246. 253. *Speh.* 314. *Fry.* 61.

To make war, Bello, are. Belli-gero, are.

A civil war, Bellum intestinum.

A jack (or horse-man's Coat of defence) in war, Wambashum, ii, n.

A warrior (or man of war) Bellator, oris, m. Duellator, oris, m. Præliator, oris, m.

Men of war always about the standard, Campigeni milites.

A man of war upon the Seas, Classarius, ii, m. Navis præsidia-ria.

Goods got by service in war, Peculium castrense.

A Council of war, Prætorium, ii, n.

A nimble charger in the war, Concurator, oris, m.

To prepare for a new war, Redin-tegrare Bellum.

All the Points of war, Arma-turæ omnes numeri.

A war-horse, Bellator Equus, Equus agminalis.

A gally for war, Bellatrix tri-remis.

Ordinance or furniture of war, Instrumentum Bellicum.

Warlike, Bellicus, a, um.

Pertaining to war, Bellatarius, a, um.

Warren (the Family) De War-renna.

W. A.

Warren (a man's name) *Waridus*, i, m.

A warren, *Warennus*, x, f. *Reg.* 93, 96. 109. 110. *Vivarium*, ii, n. *Lex* 130. 2 *Inst.* 100.

A Warrener, *Warennarius*, ii, m. *Placit. Cor.* 140. *Stat. de Molefac. in parcis.*

Warwick Town (in *Warwickshire*) *Præsidium*, *Verovicum*, *vervicus*, *Warwicus*.

Warwickshire, *Warwicana Provincia*, *Warwici comitatus*.

W A S.

A waste (or *wreath*) *to be laid under a Vessel, that is born on the Head*, *Cestricillus*, i, m.

To wash, *Lavo*, arc.

To wash all over, or clean, *Diluô*, ère.

A wash-ball, *Smegma*, atis, n.

A seller of wash-balls, *Smegmatopola*, x, m.

Washed, *Lotus*, a, um. *Lavatus*, a, um.

A washer, *Lotor*, oris, m.

A wash-house, *Lavatrina*, x, f.

A washing, *Lavatio*, onis, f. *Lotio*, onis, f.

A washing-place, *Aquatium*, ii, n.

A washing-beetle, *Pala lotoria*.

The washes (in *Norfolk*) *Meta-ris æstuarium*.

The waste (or *middle*) *Cinctura*, x, f. *Cingulum*, li, n.

To waste (usually applied to *Excu-tors*) *Devastô*, arc.

Waste made upon Lands or woods, by a Tenant for Life, *Ekrepamentum*, i, n.

The waste of woods and hedge-rows that Cattle feed on, *Pennagi-um*, ii, n. *Penagium vel Panna-gium*, ii, n. It also signifieth

W A.

the Money that is given it.

A wasting or consuming of Goods *Imbecillatio*, onis, f.

Wast, *Vastum*, i, n. *Waste* where Tenant for term of years, Tenant for term of Life, or term of another's Life, Tenant in Dower, or Tenant by Courtesie, &c. commit waste the prejudice of the Heir, or him in the reversion or remainder, *Kitchin* fol. 168, &c. 172. doth make waste or spoil Houses, Woods, Gardens, Orchards, viz. by pulling down the House, cutting down Timber, or suffering the House to fall, digging up the ground, there in the reversion shall have a Waste of waste, and shall recover the place where the waste is done and treble damages. But if a Man cut down Timber and repaireth old Houses, this is no waste. But if he with the Timber build a new House, then the cutting down of the Timber is waste.

A waste in the Forest is, when a Man cutteth down his own Woods without Licence of the King or of the Lord Chief Justice in Eyre of the Forest, *Mann. 1. part. Forest Laws*, pag. 172. Or in the Forest plough up his own Meadow or Pasture and converts it into Tillage, *part. 2 cap. 8. num. 4, and 5.*

Brook holds that the Executors shall have glass, for the Heir (saith he) is perfect without it *Brook's abridg. Tit. Chastels*, pag. 135. B. Yet it was adjudged in the common Pleas, that a waste may be committed in Glass, annexed to the Windows, for it is parcel

parcel of the House, and shall descend as parcel of the Inheritance to the Heir, and Executors shall not have it, and although that the Lessee himself at his own Costs, put the glass in the Windows, yet this being once parcel of the House, he cannot take away this, or waste it. *Cook on Lit. Lib. 1. cap. 7. Sect. 67.* Glass annexed to the Windows by nails, or after other manner by the Lessor or Lessee, cannot be removed by the Lessee, for without glass it is no perfect House, and by a Lease or Grant of a House this shall pass as parcel of it, and the Heir shall have it, and not the Executors, and peradventure a great part of the Costs of a House consists of Glass, and if they be open in a Tempest and Rain, waste of the Timber of the House will follow. *Cook Rep. Harlaken-den's case, fol. 63, 64.*

Also it was resolved, that if Wainscot be annexed to a House by the Lessor or Lessee, it is part of the House, and there is no difference in the Law whether it be fastned with great or little nails, or by Screws or Irons put through Posts or Walls. But if it be any of these ways, or any other, fixed to the Posts or Walls of the House, the Lessee cannot remove this, but he is punishable in an action of waste, for this is part of the House, and by Lease, or Grant of the House shall pass as parcel.

By an Action of waste at our Law, the Plaintiff if it be found for him, shall recover Treble damages, *Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 58. b.*

For permissive waste no action lies against Tenant at Will, but for voluntary waste, a general action of Trespass lies, *Cook lib. 5. Rep. Countess. de Salop, fol. 13.*

If a House be uncovered (whereby the Spars or Rafter, or other Timber of the House are Rotten) when the Tenant cometh in, it is no waste in the Tenant to suffer the same to fall down. But though the House be Ruinous at the Tenant's coming in, yet if he pull it down, it is waste, unless he re-edify it again.

Though there be no Timber growing upon the ground, yet the Tenant at his peril, must keep the Houses from wasting. If the Tenant do, or suffer waste to be done in Houses, yet if he repaire them before any action brought, there lieth no action of waste against him; but he cannot plead *quod non fecit nullum*, but the special matter, *Cook on Lit. Lib. 1. cap. 7. Sect. 67.*

A wall uncovered when the Tenant cometh in, is no waste, if it be suffered to decay. If the Tenant cut down, or destroy any fruit Trees growing in the Garden or Orchard, it is no waste. *Id. ib.*

If the Tenant build a new House it is waste, and if he suffer it to be wasted, it is a new waste.

Waste properly is in Houses, Gardens, in Timber-Trees, viz. Oak, Ash and Elm; either by cutting of them down, or Topping of them, or doing any act whereby the Timber may decay. *Cook Id. ib.*

W A.

If a House be ruinous at the time of the Lease made, if the Lessee suffer the House to fall down, he is not punishable, for he is not bound by Law to repair a House in that Case, and if he cut down Timber upon the ground so letten, and repair it, he may well justify it; and the reason is, because the Law doth favour the supportation and maintenance of Houses of Habitation for Mankind, *Cook Id. ib.*

Waste in another signification, as Year, Day, and Waste, *annus, dies & vastum*, is a punishment or forfeiture belonging to Petit Treason, or Felony, whereof you may read *Stamf. pl. cor. lib. 3. cap. 30.*

A waste-coat, *Subacula*, *z*, *f.*
Inducula, *z*, *f.* Esophorium, *ii*, *n.*

W A T.

To watch, *Vigilo*, are.
To watch and work by Candle light, *Lucubro*, are.

A watch-man, *Vigilarius*, *ii*, *m.*
A scout-watch, *Speculator*, *oris*, *m.*

A watch-word, *Symbolum*, *li*, *n.*
He that bringeth or giveth the watch-word, *Tesserarius*, *li*, *m.*

A watch-tower, *Specula*, *z*, *f.*
To watch about the King whilst asleep, *Advigilare somno Regis.*

A watch-house, *Vigilium*, *ii*, *n.*
A watch (or Clock that strikes not) *Horarium*, *ii*, *n.* *Horologium viatorium.*

A watch going seven days, *Horologium motionem habens per septem dies.*

A watch with the days of the month, &c. *Horologium mon-*

W A.

trans dies mensis, et tatem Lunae ac Fluxus & Refluxus maris.

Water, *Aqua*, *z*, *f.*

River-water, *Aqua fluminea.*

Spring-water, *Aqua fontana.*

Well-water, *Aqua putana.*

An Instrument to gage water, *Watergagium*, *ii*, *n.*

A water-gang (or water-course) *Waterganga*, *z*, *f.* *Waterganga*, *z*, *f.* *Watergangium*, *ii*, *n.* *Aquarum curius.*

A little Current of water dry in the Summer, *Sikettus*, *i*, *m.*

An overflow of water, *Rufullum aquæ*, *Flæ. 268.* 2 *Mon. 913.*

A vessel of water, *Soricula*, *z*, *f.*

A thing to sprinkle water with, *Aspergillum*, *li*, *n.*

A water-Conduit, *Cancellus*, *onis*, *m.*

A water-wheel, *Rota aquatica.*

A water-course to a Mill, *Gurges molaris.*

A water-pot, *Aqualis*, *is*, *m.*

The water-pot or thing that Birds drink in, being fastened to their Cage, *Pottistris*, *is*, *m.*

A water-trough, *Aqualiculum*, *li*, *n.* *Alveus aquarius.*

He that searches and scours water-channels, *Hydrophanta*, *z*, *m.*

A water-man (or Boat-man) *Remex*, *igis*, *m.*

A waterman's Pole, *Contus*, *i*, *m.*

Waterdone (in — —) *Aquadu-nensis saltus.*

Waterford (in Ireland) *Batillorda*, *Dunum*, *Mantapia*, *Waterfordia.*

The County of Waterford (in Ireland) *Waterfordienis Comitatus.*

Waling-

W A.

Wasting-street-way, Vetilingia-
a via, via Consularis.

W A V.

Waveney River (in Norfolk) A-
ona.

W A X.

Wax, Cera, z, f.

To wax (or drefs with wax)
Cero, arc.

Covered with wax (or waxed)
Ceratus, a, um.

A wax-chandler, Cerarius, ii,
m.

A wax-chandler's wife, Cera-
ria, z, f.

W A Y.

A way, Chiminus, i, m. Via,
z, f. It is the high-way where
every Man goeth, which is cal-
led *Via Regia*, and yet the King
hath no other thing there, but
the passage for him and his Peo-
ple: For the Freehold is in the
Lord of the soil, and all the pro-
fit growing there, as Trees and
other things. It is divided into
two sorts, the King's high-way
and a private way, *Kitch. fol. 35*.
The King's high-way is that by
which the King's Subjects and
all others under his Protecti-
on, have freliberty to pass, though
the property of the soil of each
side where the way lieth, may
perhaps belong to some private
Man.

A way private is that by which
one Man or more have liberty to
pass either by Prescription or by
Charter, thorough another Man's
ground.

W E.

*A stopping or blocking up of the
way*, Forefallamentum, i, n.

*A cross way (a way where many
ways do meet)* Compitum, i, n.

A way having two paths, Bivi-
um, ii, n.

A place where three ways meet,
Trivium, ii, n.

W E A.

*Wooden on the Street (in Nor-
thamptonshire)* Bannavenna, Ban-
naventa, Isannavantia, Isannava-
ria, Isannavatia.

Weald of Kent, Saltus Andreæ.
It is the woody part of the Coun-
try. Master *Vossigan* saith, that
Wald, *Weald*, and *Wold*, differing
in vowel, signify one thing, viz.
a Wood or Forest.

Wealth (goods or substance) Co-
pia, z, f. vid. Riches, Goods.

Wealthy (or full of wealth) Co-
pius, a, um. Locuples, pletis,
& ior, us, adj.

*A Common-wealth (or weal pub-
lick)* Respublica, z, f.

To wean, ablatio, arc.

Weaned, Ablatus, a, um.

A weaning, Ablatio, onis, f.

To furnish ones self with weapons,
Armo, arc.

Weapons, Arma, orum, n. pl.
Armamenta, orum, n.

Defensive weapons, Arma de-
fensiva.

Offensive weapons, Arma offensiva.

The use of weapons, Armatura,
z, f.

A weapon made wholly of Iron,
Soliferreum, ei, n.

A weapon having three points,
Tridens, tis, m.

A weapon like a Boar-spear, Sa-
bina, z, f.

Weaponed, Armatus, a, um.

Weaponless,

W A.

If a House be ruinous at the time of the Lease made, if the Lessee suffer the House to fall down, he is not punishable, for he is not bound by Law to repair a House in that Case, and if he cut down Timber upon the ground so letten, and repair it, he may well justify it; and the reason is, because the Law doth favour the supportation and maintenance of Houses of Habitation for Mankind, *Cook Id. ib.*

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W A T.

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To watch and work by Candle light, *Lucubro*, *are.*

A watch-man, *Vigilarius*, *ii*, *m.*

A scout-watch, *Speculator*, *oris*, *m.*

A watch-word, *Symbolum*, *li*, *n.*

He that bringeth or giveth the watch-word, *Tesserarius*, *ii*, *m.*

A watch-tower, *Specula*, *z*, *f.*

To watch about the King while asleep, *Advigilare somno Regis.*

A watch-house, *Vigilarium*, *ii*, *n.*

A watch (or Clock that strikes not) *Horarium*, *ii*, *n.* *Horologium viatorium.*

A watch going seven days, *Horologium motionem habens per septem dies.*

A watch with the days of the month, &c. *Horologium mon-*

W A.

trans dies mensis, ztatem Lunae, ac Fluxus & Refluxus maris.

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River-water, *Aqua fluminea.*

Spring-water, *Aqua fontana.*

Well-water, *Aqua puteana.*

An Instrument to gage water, *Watergagium*, *ii*, *n.*

A water-gang (or water-course) *Waterganga*, *z*, *f.* *Watergangia*, *z*, *f.* *Watergangium*, *ii*, *n.* *Aquarum curius.*

A little Current of water dry in the Summer, *Sikettus*, *i*, *m.*

An overflow of water, *Rufullum aquæ*, *Flc. 268. 2 Mon. 913.*

A vessel of water, *Soricula*, *z*, *f.*

A thing to sprinkle water with, *Aspergillum*, *ii*, *n.*

A water-Conduit, *Cancellus*, *onis*, *m.*

A water-wheel, *Rota aquatica.*

A water-course to a Mill, *Gurges molaris.*

A water-pot, *Aqualis*, *is*, *m.*

The water-pot or thing that Birds drink in, being fastened to their Cage, *Potriltris*, *is*, *m.*

A water-trough, *Aqualiculum*, *ii*, *n.* *Alveus aquarius.*

He that searches and scours water-channels, *Hydrophanta*, *z*, *m.*

A water-man (or Boat-man) *Remex*, *igis*, *m.*

A waterman's Pole, *Contus*, *i*, *m.*

Waterdone (in — —) *Aquadu-nensis saltus.*

Waterford (in Ireland) *Batillordia*, *Dunum*, *Mamapia*, *Waterfordia.*

The County of Waterford (in Ireland) *Waterfordienfis Comitatus.*

Waling.

W A.

Waiting-street-way, Vetilingia-na via, via Consularis.

W A V.

Waveney River (in Norfolk) A-rona.

W A X.

Wax, Cera, z, f.

To wax (or daubs with wax) Cero, arc.

Covered with wax (or waxed) Ceratus, a, um.

A wax-chandler, Cerarius, ii, m.

A wax-chandler's wife, Cera-ria, z, f.

W A Y.

Away, Chimus, i, m. *Via*, z, f. It is the high-way where every Man goeth, which is called *Via Regia*, and yet the King hath no other thing there, but the passage for him and his People: For the Freehold is in the Lord of the soil, and all the profit growing there, as Trees and other things. It is divided into two sorts, the King's high-way and a private way, *Kitch. fol. 35*. The King's high-way is that by which the King's Subjects and all others under his Protection, have free liberty to pass, though the property of the soil of each side where the way lieth, may perhaps belong to some private Man.

A way private is that by which one Man or more have liberty to pass either by Prescription or by Charter, thorough another Man's ground.

W E.

A stopping or blocking up of the way, Forestallamentum, i, n.

A cross way (a way where many ways do meet) Compitum, i, n.

A way having two paths, Bivium, ii, n.

A place where three ways meet, Trivium, ii, n.

W E A.

Wooden on the Street (in Northamptonshire) Bannavenna, Bannaventa, Isannavantia, Isannavaria, Isannavatia.

Weald of Kent, Saltus Andrez. It is the woody part of the Country. Master *Verstegan* saith, that *Wald*, *Weald*, and *Wold*, differing in vowel, signify one thing, viz. a Wood or Forest.

Wealth (goods or substance) Copia, z, f. vid. Riches, Goods.

Wealthy (or full of wealth) Copiosus, a, um. Locuples, pletis, & ior, us, adj.

A Common-wealth (or weal public) Respublica, z, f.

To wean, ablacto, arc.

Weaned, Ablactatus, a, um.

A weaning, Ablactatio, onis, f.

To furnish ones self with weapons, Armo, arc.

Weapons, Arma, orum, n. pl.

Armamenta, orum, n.

Defensive weapons, Arma defensiva.

Offensive weapons, Arma offensiva.

The use of weapons, Armatura, z, f.

A weapon made wholly of Iron, Soliferreum, ei, n.

A weapon having three points, Tridens, tis, m.

A weapon like a Boar-spear, Sabina, z, f.

Weaponed, Armatus, a, um.

Weaponless,

Weaponless (or without weapons)
Inermis, e, adj.

Which beareth weapons, Teller,
ra, rum, adj.

To wear (or waste by wearing)
Variego, arc. Tero, ere.

To wear a Garment, Gesta, arc.

A wear (or dam) Wera, z, f.
1. Mon. 590. 983. Lex 133. Wara,
z, f.

A wear in a River, Boara, z,
f. pro Wera. Moles, ia, f. Cata-
rasta, z, f.

A wear (or Kiddle) with a cut in
it for laying of weels to catch fish
in, Kidellus, i, m. 1. Inst. 38.
Mag. Chart. cap. 23, Spel. 420.

Lex 74.

Wear River (in the Bishoprick of
Darham) Wirus.

The weasand of a man's Throat,
Gurgulio, onis, f. Gula, z, f.

The weasand or wind-pipe of the
Lungs. Trachea vel Trachia, z, f.

A weasel, Mustela, z, f.

Weather, Aura, z, f. 1 Co. 134.

Fairness of weather, Serenitas,
atis, f.

A weather (or gelded sheep)
Vervex, ecis, m.

Weathers, Muttones, 2 Cow. 39.
Verveces.

A weather-cock (or vane) Tri-
ton, onis, m. Versoria, z, f. pen-
niculum, li, n. Index venti, Ven-
tilogium, ii, n.

To weave, Texo, ere.

To weave to the end, Pertexo,
ere.

To weave in, or with another
thing, Intexo, ere.

To twist or weave together, Con-
texo, ere.

To weave round about, Circum-
texo, ere.

To weave or join to after, Sub-
texo, ere.

To weave silk, Bombycino, arc.
Bombycinum facere.

Weaved (or woven) Textus, a, um

Weaved (or wrought between)
Intertextus, a, um.

A weaver, Textor, oris, m.

A woman weaver, Textrix, icis, .

A Silk-weaver, Sericarius, ii, m.

A Linnen-weaver, Linteo, onis,
m.

A weaver's Shop, Textrina, z, f.

A weaver's Beam or Runle
whereon they turn their web as
band, Jugum, i, n. Jugum Tex-
torium.

A weaver's Loom, Machin
Textoria.

A weaver's Shuttle the Tarn-
Beam, Liciatorium, ii, n.

A weaver's Spole, Pannus, i, m.

A weaver's warp, Scamen, inis, n.

The Thread in weaving called the
woof or weft, whereunto the warp
is tied, Subtegmen, inis, n.

A weaver's Slay in his Loom,
having Teeth like a Comb, Pecten,
inis, m.

A woof in weaving, (or the wea-
ver's Tram) Trama, z, f.

The Treadle of a weaver's Loom,
Insile, is, n.

A weaver's Shuttle-Threads, Li-
cia, orum, n.

A weaver's Bottom of Tarn, Glo-
mus, i, m. vel, eris, n.

Stuff fit for weaving, Linutum,
i, n.

A weaving, Textus, us, m.
Textura, z, f.

Of or belonging to a weaver, or
weaving, Textorius, a, um.

W E B.

A web of Cloth, Tela, z, f.

The

W E.

W E.

The long roughness of the webb,
exitas, atis, f.
A webb of Lead, Charta plumbea.
The webb (or pearl) in the Eye
Albugo, inis, f.

Webley Town (in Herefordshire)
Neableia.

W E D.

To wed. Vide, to marry.
A wedding-house, Nuptorium,
i, n.
A wedge, Cuneus, ei, m.
An Iron wedge, Cuneus ferreus.
To cleave with a wedge, Cunco,
ire.

A little wedge, Cuneolus, li, m.
A great wedge or Inger of Gold,
Palacra, z, f.

A little wedge of Gold, Pala, z, f.
Wedge, Cuneatus, a, um.
Wedge-wise, Cuneatim, adv.
Wedlock, Matrimonium, ii, n.
Conjugium, ii, n.

Wednesday, Dies Mercurii,

W E E.

To weed, Sarrio, ire, Sarculo, are.
To weed again, Refarrio, ire.
To weed or pull up weeds, Erun-
co, are.

To weed with a weeding-book,
Runco, are.

A weeder, Sarritor, oris, m.
Runcator, oris, m.

A weeder-woman, Poastria, z, f.
A weeding, Sarritio, onis, f.

Runcatio, onis, f.
A weeding-book, Runcina, z, f.

Sarculum, li, n.
A weed, Gramen noxium.

A week, Septimana, z, f. Heb-
domada, z, f.

Weekly, Septimanatim, adv.
He that waits in his week, Heb-
domarius, ii, m.

Of a week, Hebdomarius, a, um.
The week or Match in a Candle,

Myxus, i, m. Ellychnium, ii, n.
A weel or gin to take or keep Fish
in, Nassa, z, f. Excipulum, li, n.
Weels, to take Eels, Caudecz.
A little weel, Tendicula, z, f.
Scirpulus, li, m.

W E I.

To weigh, Pondero, are. Li-
bro, are.

A weigh (of Cheese, Wool, &c. of
256 pounds) Waga, z, f. Spel. 226.
Lex. 134. 1 Mon. 515. Weya, z, f.
Pry. 303. Waya, z, f. Fle. 73.
Wayea, z, f. Cypha, z, f. Spel. 426.
Vaga, z, f. Vet. Intr. 235, and so
used in the Exchequer.

To weigh for tryal, Pencilo, are.

An Officer to weigh wool, Tro-
nator, oris, m.

A weighing, Pensura, z, f. Li-
bratio, onis, f.

The art of weighing, Statice, es, f.
of weighing, Staticus, a, um.

A toll paid for weighing, Trona,
z, f. Tronagium, ii, n.

A weight (or poise) Pondus, cris, n.

A pound weight, Librata, z, f.

Too much weight, Nimietas pon-
deris, Reg. 100.

That which is put into the Scale to
make up even weight, a counterpoise,
Tergimentum, i, n. Sacoma, atis, n.

The difference of weight between
the buyer and seller, Interpondium,
ii, n.

Equality of weight, Equilibri-
tas, atis, f.

Of equal weight, Equilibris,
bre, adj.

Gold weight, Equilibrium, li, n.
Libramentum, i, n.

To try by weight, Pendo, are.

A weight to jump with, Halter,
cris, m.

A pair of weights to weigh wool,
Bilantium, ii, n.

W E.

Weights, Pondera. There are two sorts in use with us, the one called *Troy weight*, which containeth twelve Ounces in the Pound and no more; by which Pearl, Precious stones, Gold, Silver, Bread, &c. are weighed. The other is called *Averdupois*, which containeth sixteen Ounces in the pound. By this all other things are weighed that pass between Man and Man by weight, saving only those above named. All our weights and measures have their first composition from the Penny Sterling, which ought to weigh 32 wheat Corns of a middle sort, twenty of which Pence make an Ounce, and 12 such Ounces a Pound or 60 Shillings, but 15 Ounces make the Merchants Pound, though an Ounce less, should be all one in signification with the Pound of *Averdupois*, and the other Pound called by *Fleta Tronc weight*, plainly appeareth to be all one with that we call *Troy weight*, *Fleta, Lib. 2. cap. 12.*

Weistford (in Ireland), Menapia, Menapia, Waffordia, Wellfordia.

W E L.

Welant River (in Northamptonshire) Welandus.

Welch Mayor or Bramfield (in Denbighshire) Mailoria Wallica.

Welch-men, Walani, Wallenies.

A welch-man, Wallus, i. m.

A well, Puteus, ei, m.

A little well, Puteolus, li, m.

The river of a well, Puteal, &c.

W E.

A well's mouth (or brim) Creptida, inis, f.

A Digger or searcher of a well, Putearius, ii, m.

Of or belonging to a well, Putealis, le; adj.

Wells City (in Somersetshire) Fontanenses Ecclesiaz, Theodorodunum, Wellz.

Of Wells, Wellensis.

Bishop of Bath and wells, Episcopus Bathoniensis & Wellensis.

The welt of a Garment, Limbus, i, m. Fimbria, z, f.

A little welt, Laciniola, z, f.

To welt or blem, Prtexto, are.

A welting, Prtextura, z, f.

The welt of a Shoe, Intercutium, ii, p.

W E N.

Wentsbeck, or upon the River Wentsbeck, Clamoventa, Clamoventa, Glannibanta, Glanovento.

Wertworth (a Man's Name), Wentworthius, ii, m.

W E R.

Were River (in the Bishoprick of Durham) Vedra, Verus, Wirus.

Wereburgh (a Woman's name) Wereburga, z, f.

Wergild, Wergildus, i, m. (i. e.) the price of a Man's Life, so much as one paid in ancient times for killing a Man.

Werwick on Eden (in Cumberland) Viroldum.

W E S.

The west, Occidens, ntis, n. Western, Hesperius, z, um.

W H.

West-part, Pars occidentalis.
A western wind, Ventus occidentalis.

Western Britains, Occidentales Britones.

Western Islands of Scotland, Ebulix, Incades, Hybrides, Lucades.

Westminster, Vilimonasterium, Westmonasterium.

Westmoreland (see *People of Westmoreland*) Westmaria, Westmorria, Westmorlandia.

West-Sax n, Vili Saxonés.

West-woales, Demetia.

W E V.

Wever river (in *Cheshire*) Weterus.

W H A.

A Whale, Cetus, i, m.

Wharfe River (in *Yorkshire*)
 Guerfa, Verberia, Wherfus.

A Wharfe, Wharfa, x, f. 1. Co. 19. Co. En. 536. Lex 134. It is a broad plain place near to a Creek or Hith of the Water, to lay wares upon, that are brought to or from the Water, to be transported to any other place. New Book of Entries. 3. Col. 3.

Wharfage, Wharfagium, ii, n. Kaiagium, ii, n. (i. e.) Money paid for loading or unloading goods at a Wharfe.

A whorl or whren to put on a spindle to spin with, Verticulum, li, n.

W H E.

Whealp castle (in *Cumberland*)
 Calacum, Gallatum, Gallagum,
Wheat, Triticum, ci, n. Frumentum, a.

W H.

Wheat yielding very fine flower,
 Frumenta Lactentia.

Of or belonging to wheat, Triticus, a, um.

Wheatley Bridge (in *Oxfordshire*)
 Veteleganus pons.

A Wheel, Rota, x, f.

A little wheel, Rotula, x, f.

The strake of a Wheel, which is either the Iron bound about the Wheel, or the Round hoop of wood, in which the spokes are put, peradventure so called because it makes a strake in the ground as it goeth, Cambus, i, m.

A water-wheel to draw water,
 Haustrum, i, n. Hauritorium, ii, n.

A spinners wheel, Rhombus, i, m.

The spoke of a wheel, Radius rotæ.

A turners wheel, Tornus, i, m.

A cart-wheel, Orbita, x, f.

A water-mill wheel, Tympanum, ni, n.

The great wheel of a Crane where in Men raise up burdens and packs, Tympanum versatile.

The Spoling or weavers wheel, Harpedone, is, n.

A potters wheel, Rota figularis.

The circles of a cart wheel, Orbile, is, n.

The wheel of a windlass or gin in the which the Rope runneth,
 Tröchlea, x, f.

To work with the wheel as turners do, Torno, are.

To shoe wheels, Ferrare rotas.

A cog wheel belonging to a mill,
 Rota denticulata.

Of or belonging to a wheel, Rotalis, le, adj.

W H

Wheelage,

W H.

Wheelage, Rotaticum, ci, n. a Custom paid for the Passage of Wains and Carts.

A wheel-wright, Rotarius, ii, m.

A wheel-barrow, Pabo, onis. Vehiculum trussatile.

A whelp, Catulus, ii, m.

When and as often, Quando & quoties.

Whereof, Unde, cujus, quorum, de quibus.

Whereby, of a Descent, a Right, Per quod.

A wheel that women put on their Spindle, Harpax, agis, m.

A wherry or Ferry-boat, Ponto, onis, m.

To whet, Acuo, ere.

Whetted, Acutus, a, um.

A whetting, Exacuatio, onis, f.

A whetstone, Cos, cotis, f.

Whey, Serum, i, n. Serum lactis.

W H I.

Which shall first happen, Utrum prius acciderit.

A whip, Flagellum, li, n. Scutica, x, f.

A Dog-whip, Librilla, x, f.

Whip-cord, Resticula, x, f.

A whipping-stock, Statua verbera. Flagri Subiculum.

To whip, Verbero, are. Flagello, are.

Whipped, Flagellatus, a, um. Verberatus, a, um.

A whipping, Flagellatio, onis, f. Verberatio, onis, f.

A whip-saw wherewith Timber is sawed, Runtina, x, f. Runca, x, f.

A whirlpool, Vortex, icis, m.

A whisk, Scopz viminez.

A whistle, Fistula, x, f.

A whistler, Fistulator, oris, m.

White, Albus, a, um.

W I.

Whitby Castle (in Cumberland) Alion, Alione, Alone.

Whitchurch (in Shropshire) Al-dum monasterium.

Whitchurch (the Family) De Al-bo monasterio.

A white-pot (or Custard) Ogala, oris, n.

Whitburn or Whitberne (in Scotland) Candida casta, Lucopibia.

The Feast of Whitsontide, Pentecoste, es, f.

A Whistler, Insolator, oris, m.

W H O.

A playing the whore, Putagium, ii, n.

A Whore (or Harlot) Meretrix, icis, f. Scortum, i, n.

A whoring, Scortatio, onis, f.

A Whoremonger, Meretricarius, ii, m. Adulterarius, ii, m. Fornicator, oris, m.

W I B.

Wiburton, Wiburti villa.

W I C.

Wicked, Scleratus, a, um. Impius, a, um.

Wickedly, Scleratè, adv. Impè, adv.

A wicket, Festra, x, f. Forula, x, f. Porticula, x, f.

A wicket (or little Door beside the Gate) Parapertium, ii, n.

Wickham (in Buckinghamshire) Wichcombia.

Wich (in Worcestershire) Wichum.

Wick,

W I.

W I D.

Wide, Latus, a, um.

A widow, Vidua, z, f.

A widow that hath been twice married, Bivita, z, f. Bivira, z, f.

A widower, Viduus, ui, m.

Widowhood, Viduitas, atis, f.

W I F.

A wife, Uxor, oris, f. After marriage, all the Will of the Wife in Judgment of the Law is subject to the Will of her Husband; and it is commonly said, a Feme covert hath no Will. *Cook 4. Rep. Forfe, and Hembling's case.*

If she have any Tenure at all, she holds in *Capite*, and she hath no Title but by her Husband: the Maxim of the Lawyers is, *Uxor fulget radiis mariti*, the Wife shines with her Husband's Beams.

Where Baron and Feme commit Felony, the Feme can neither be principal, nor accessory; because the Law intends her to have no Will, in regard of the Subjection and Obedience she owes to her Husband. Our Law saith, That every Gift, Grant, or Disposition, of Goods, Lands, or other thing whatsoever, made by a Woman-Covert, and all, and every Obligation and Feoffment made by her, and Recovery suffered, if they be done without her Husband's consent, are void, *45 Edw. 3. Fitz. Coven. 18. 1 H. 5. 121. 6. Perk. sup. de Grant, nat. brev. fol. 120.*

Yea, if she do wrong to another, she hath not any thing to make satisfaction during Coverture, either her Husband must do it, or by Imprisonment of her

W I.

person must it be done. *Nat. brev. fol. 188. 11.*

And though she have Inheritance of her own, yet can she not grant any Annuity out of it during her Coverture without her Husband: If any Deed be made to that purpose without his Consent, or in her Name alone, it is void in Law. Yea, if there be debate between the Husband and his Wife, whereby certain Lands of the Husband's be assigned to the Wife with his Consent, if out of such Lands she grant an Annuity to a Stranger, the Grant is void. *Perk. fol. 2. A. Perk. fol. 2. B.*

And if he Covenant to give her yearly such and such apparel, she cannot dispose it as she list without his consent, but only use and wear it her self, *27 H. 8. 27. p. 12.*

Neither can she Lease her own Land for Years, for life; if she do, it is void, and the Lessee entering by force thereof, is a Dissessor to the Husband, and a Trespasser. *Perk. fol. 3. 4.*

If she sell any thing, the Sale is void, except she be a Merchant, where by the Custom she is enabled to merchandize, *21 H. 7. 18. p. 29. Nat. brev. fol. 12.*

Finally, she cannot make Executors without the consent of her Husband, nor a Devise or Will, *Cook 4. Rep. Ogner's Case.*

If she make a Will, and thereby devise her own Inheritance; and her Husband die, and she after die without any new publication of it, it is of no force, but it was void at first. *Plowd. Com. ac. 347. A. Bret. and Rydon's Case.*

Suppose

W I.

Suppose a Woman at the time of her Marriage have a lease for Years, or the Wardship of the Body and Lands of an Infant, or have it by gift or purchase, after Marriage she cannot give it away whatsoever the extremity be, but her Husband may at any time during coverture dispose of it, and such his disposition shall cut off the Wife's interest, *Dr. and Stud. f. 13. Plowd. Comment. fol. 418. 8.*

By the common Law Marriage is a gift of all the goods and chattels Personal of the Wife to her Husband; so that no kind of property in the same remaineth in her, 12 *H. 7. 22. Cock. 5. Rep. fol. 36. H. 8. Dyer. Fol. 6.*

And all Personal Goods and Chattels during Marriage given to the Wife, are presently *ipso facto* transferred (as to the property of them) to the Husband, *Dr. and Stud. fol. 15. Plowd. Comment. fol. 36.*

By our Law her necessary apparel is not her's in property; while she remaineth a Wife, she is (to use the Law Phrase) under covert Baron: She can neither Let, Set, Alien, Give, nor otherwise of right make any thing away. 4 *H. 6. 31.*

Money allowed to the Wife for maintenance, after separation from her Husband, *Alimonia, a. f.*

A new married Wife, *Sponsa, z, f.*

An old Wife, *Vetula, z, f. Anicula, z, f.*

An house wife, *Mater familias.*

The Sons-wife, *Nutua, ūa, f.*

The wives of two Brethren, *Jannitricæ, vel Lautricæ.*

W I.

A brother's wife, *Fratræ, z, f.*
The wife of my son, or my daughter's son, *Pronurus, ūa, f.*

The wife of two husbands, *Bigamia, z, f.* Bigamist is one who hath two wives one after another.

Belonging to a wife, *Uxorius, a, um.*

W I G.

Wight Island by the Britains anciently Guith, whence probably all its other names. *Ida, Vecta, Vectis, Vectes, Victes, Wotha.*

The wild of Sussex, *Wilda Sussex, Hob. 266. Walda, z, f.*

A wilderness (or desert) *Desertum, i, n. Eremitus, mi, f.*

A wilderness in a Garden, *Sylvæ confemina.*

Wilfrid (a man's name) *Wilfridus, i, m.*

A will, *Voluntas, atis, f.*

A last will (or testament) *Supremum arbitrium, Ultima Voluntas.*

To make his last will and testament in writing, *Condere Testamentum & Ultimam Voluntatem suam Scriptis.*

Having made no will (not proved by Witnesses) *Intestatus, a, um.*

Without a will, *Intestatus, adv.*

An imperfect will, *Improbum Testamentum.*

A will that holds not good, *Testamentum ruptum.*

An Addition to a will or other writing, *Codicillus, li, m.*

He that maketh a will (or Testament) *Testator, oris, m.*

She that maketh a will (or Testament) *Testatrix, icis, f.*

Of or belonging to a will (or Testament) *Testamentarius, a, um.*

William (a man's name) *Gulielmus, i, m.* *Willingly;*

W I.

Willingly, Voluntarie, ady.
Willoughby (the Family) De
 Warnevilla, Willoughbzus.
Wiltshire, Vilugiana provincia,
 Wiltonia.
Of Wiltshire, Wiltunephia.
Wilson (in Wiltshire) Ellandupum.

W I M.

Wimundham, nōp *Windham* (in
 Norfolk) Wimundhamia.
A wimble, Terebrum, bri, n.
A little wimble, Terebellum,
 li, n.
*A boring with a wimble or other
 like Instrument*, Terebratio, o-
 pis, f.

W I N.

Winander mere (in Lancashire)
 Setantiorum palus.
Winburn (in Dorsetshire) Vin-
 dogladiā, Vindulgladiā, Win-
 burna.
Wincobomb (in Gloucestershire)
 Wincelcumba, Winchelcumba.
Wincoblesce (in Suffex) Win-
 chelfega.
Old Wincoblescey, Vindelias.
Winchester City (in Hampshire)
 Ventabelgarum, Venta Simeno-
 rum, Wentana Civitas, Win-
 celtria.
Of Winchester, Wenlanus.
Winchester in the wall (in—)
 Tindolana.
Winchester-house (in Southwark)
 Avonii Palatium.
Old Winchester (in Northumber-
 land) Vindolana.
Bishop of Winchester, Episkopus
 Wintonienſis.
The wind, Ventus, i, m.

W I.

The East-wind, Eurus, i, m. Sub-
 solanus, i, m. Ventus Orientalis.
The West-wind, Zephyrus, ri, m.
 Favonius, ii, m.
The South-wind, Auster, tri, m.
 Ventus Australis, Notus, i, m.
The North-wind, Aquilo, onis,
 m. Ventus Borealis, Septentrio,
 onis, m.
The East-north-east-wind, Cz-
 cias, z, m.
The North-east-wind, Euro-aquil-
 lo, onis, m.
North-North-west-wind, Thra-
 scias, z, m.
North-west-wind, Boreazephy-
 rus, i, m. Corus, i, m.
West-north-west-wind, Argestes,
 z, m.
West-south-west-wind, Libs, bis,
 m. Africus, ci, m.
The south-south-west-wind, Libo-
 notus, i, m. Austroafricus, ci, m.
The South-south-east-wind, Car-
 bas, z, m.
The South-east-wind, Euronotus,
 i, m. Euroquiter, tri, m. Neco-
 zephyrus, i, m.
A gentle wind, Aura, z, f.
A contrary wind, Reflatus, ſs, m.
A whirl-wind, Turbo, onis, m.
Belonging to the East-wind, Ori-
 entalis, le, adj.
Of or belonging to the Northwind,
 Aquilonaris, re, adj.
Of or belonging to the West-wind,
 Zephyrius, a, um.
Of the South-wind, Austripus,
 a, um.
A wind-mill, Mola alata, Mo-
 la Pneumatica.
A wind-mill-sail, Alz Molares.
A wind-beam of an house, Susten-
 taculum, li, n. Columen, inis, n.
A winding-sheet, Sudarium, ii, n.
 Ferale, lis, n. Involucrum, i, n.

A window, Fenestra, z, f. Repagulum, i, n. Specularium, ii, n.

A little window, Fenestella, z, f. Fenestricula, z, f.

Bay windows, Cavæ fenestraz.

A cellar-window, Spiraculum, ii, n.

Dormer windows, Tectorum fenestraz.

Lutern windows, Solatorium fenestraz.

A flap window, Fenestra pendula.

A window-case, Fenestraz defensaculum.

Window Beams, Fenestralis.

A Glass window, Vitrea fenestra.

A lattice window, Clathrum, f, n. Transenna, z, f.

Windows made with cross Bars with many boles to look out, Cancelli, orum, m.

To make windows, Fenestro, are.

Wine, Vinum, i, n.

New wine, Mustum, i, n.

Claret wine, Vinum rubellum.

French wine, Vinum Gallicum.

White wine, Vinum album.

Rhenish wine, Vinum Rhenense.

Red wine, Vinum rubrum.

Spanish wine (or Sack), Vinum Hispanicum.

New wine sodden till the third part is boiled away, Defrutum, i, n. Sapa, z, f.

Decayed or dead wine, Vappa, z, f.

To boil or burn wine, Destrato, are.

To allay wine, Vinum diluere.

Wine allayed, Vinum dilutum.

Wine of a year old, Annotinum, i, n.

To taste wine, Tastare Vinum. Ry: 295. Pry. 196.

A Cup to taste new wine, Acrithaphorum, ri, n.

A wine pot, Oenophorum, ri, n.

A wine vessel, Colatum, i, n.

A Flask of wine, Flasca, z, f.

A wine-cellar, Cella vinaria.

He that selleth wine, Vinarius, ii, m.

She that selleth wine by the Po, Decupa, z, f.

A wine bearer (one that bringeth wine to the Board), Oenophorus, ri, m.

Pertaining to wine, Vinaceus, a, um. Vinarius, a, um.

Belonging to Must or new wine, Mustarius, a, um.

Pertaining to the boiling of new wine, Defrutarius, a, um.

A wine press, Torcular, aris, n.

A wine presser, Vestarius, ii, m.

Winifred (a Woman's name), Winifrida, z, f.

The wing of a Bird, Ala, z, f. Penna, z, f.

The wing of an army, Cornu, z. Cornu tibi cura finitri. Lucan.

To winn (or Gaine, as in Play) Lucror, aris. Lucrifacio, ere.

To winn by assault, Expugno, are.

To winnow or fan Corn, Vanno, are. Ventilo, are.

Winnowed, Ventilatus, a, um.

Not well winnowed, Exaceratus, a, um.

A winnower, Ventilator, oris, m.

A winnowing, Ventilatio, onis, f.

Winter, Hyems, emis, f.

The winter season for sowing of Corn, Yvernagium, ii, n.

To wipe (or make clean) Tergo, ere. Mundo, are.

W I.

To wipe away, Abstergo, ere.

To wipe out, Delco, ere.

To wipe clean with a Sponge, spongio, are.

Wiped, Absterfus, a, um.

Wiped out, Deletus, a, um. Erasus, a, um.

A wiper, Absterfor, oris, m.

A wiping, Absterfio, onis, f.

A wiping clout, Muccinium, ii, n.

W I R.

Gold wire, Aurum retum.

Copper wire, Filum orichalchi.

W I S.

Wisk River (in Yorkshire) Wiskus.

A wisp (or wreath) Peniculus, li, m.

W I T.

A Witch (Sorceress, or Enchantress) Saga, x. f. Fascinatrix, icis, f.

Witchcraft, Magia, x, f. Fascinium, ii, n. Veneficium, ii, n.

Witching, Fascinatio, onis, f.

Pertaining to Witchcraft, Magicus, a, um.

With, Cum, Prop.

Within few days, Cis paucos dies.

A withe (or Faggot-band) Vinculum, li, n.

To withdraw, Retraho, ere. Subtraho, ere. Subduco, ere.

A withdrawer, Subductor, oris, m.

Withernam, Withernamium, ii, n. Vetitum namium, is in the Common Law, when a Distress is taken and driven into a Hold, or out of the County, so that the Sheriff cannot upon the Replevin make delivery thereof to the Party distrained. In which case this Writ of *Withernam*, or *de vetito*

W I.

namio, is directed to the Sheriff, for the taking of as many of his Beasts, as he did thus unlawfully distrain, or as much Goods of his into his keeping, till he hath made deliverance of the first Distress.

The form of the Writ is thus, *Fitz. nat. brev. fol. 73. Tibi precipimus quod averia pradiſti B. in balliva tua capias in Withernam*, &c. and the *Regist. Orig. fol. 82. & 83. & 79. a. & 80.* and in the *Reg. Judic. fol. 29. a. & 30. a.* whereby it appeareth, that the Sheriff by these words is commanded to take Compensation and Recompence of the former, taking so many Cattle, &c.

Withernam comes from two old and outworn Saxon words, *Wither alterum* and *nam pignus*, quasi altera pignoris oblatio. Some derive it of the German *Wider* (i. e.) *rursus*, again, and *nam* or *namp*, (i. e.) *Captio*, a taking, of *Nemen*, (i. e.) *Capere*, to take, as it were a taking again, as the old Latin word, *Repraſalia*, a Reprisal. When one taking of me a Distress, which in Latin is called *Pignus*, or any other thing, and carrying it away out of the Jurisdiction where I dwell, I take by order of him that hath Jurisdiction, another Distress of him again, or of some other of that Jurisdiction, and do bring it into the Jurisdiction wherein I dwell; that by equal wrong, I may come by equal right.

Also *Withernam* in *Bract. lib. 3. Traſ. 2. cap. 37.* and also in *West. 2. cap. 2.* seemeth to signifie an unlawful Distress made by him that hath no right to distress,

W I.

Anno 13 Ed. 1. cap. 2. New Book of Entries, *Verbo Withernam*, whereof is made this Latin word, *Vetitum namium*, a forbidden taking, or an unlawful taking; viz. in the first taking or distress, to take away the Mervaille of Mr. Lamberd in his Explication of Saxon words. How *Withernam*, which is a taking again, should be latined *Vetitum namium*, a forbidden taking, is nothing else, but that the first taking or distress was unlawful, and so in Law forbidden, and thereof called, *Vetitum namium*.

To with-hold, Retineo, ere. Detineo, ere.

With-bolden, Detentus, a, um. Retentus, a, um.

A with-holder, Detentor, oris, m. Retentor, oris, m.

A with-holding, Detentio, onis, f.

A witness, Testis, is, c. 2.

To witness, Testificor, ari.

To call to witness, Contestor, ari.

A calling to witness, Contestatio, onis, f.

Capable of bearing witness, Testabilis, le, adj.

An Ear-witness, Testis auritus.

An Eye-witness, Testis oculatus.

Before witness, Contestatò, adv.

Which by Law can make no Testament, or be taken for a Witness, intestabilis, le, adj.

When a Man is put down as a witness though not present, Testimonium cæcum.

Witnessed, Contestatus, a, um.

Wittingly, Scienter, adv.

W O.

W I Z.

A wizard, Magus, i, m. Gur, uris, m.

W O A.

Wood wherewith Cloth is dyed Guadium, vel potius Gualdus, i, n. Glastum, i, n.

W O L.

A wolf, Lupus, i, m.

A female wolf, Lupa, z, f.

A little wolf, Lupulus, li, m.

A little she wolf, Lupula, z, f.

Wolf (the Family) Lupus.

Wolley (the Family) Wollrus.

Wolfey (the Family) Wolrus. Volvechus.

W O M.

A woman, Mulier, eris, f.

A single woman (Spinster) Femina marito expers.

A free woman, Frea, z, f.

A woman in Childbirth, Partura, z, f.

A woman new married, Sparsa, z, f.

A woman great with Child, Mulier pregnans.

An old Woman, Anus, us, f.

A grave, sober, motherly woman, Matrona, z, f.

A woman that lies but with one Man, Unicuba, z, f.

A woman that hath two Husband, Digama, z, f.

A working woman, Operaria, z, f.

A woman servant, Ancilla, z, f.

A woman that hath brought forth twice, Bipara, z, f.

A woman's Bonnet, Cap, or Hood, Calyptra, z, f.

A woman's gown with a Train, Cyclas, adis, f.

W O.

Of or belonging to a woman, *Mu-*
erosus, a, um.

The womb (or Matrix) *Uterus*,
i. *Hystera*, orum.

Wood cut (or dead wood) *Lig-*
um, i, n.

A wood (or wood growing) *Bos-*
us, ci, m.

A little wood, *Bosculus*, li, m. 2
don. 239, 242. *Lex* 20. *Grava*, x, f.

Hedging wood, *Busca*, x, f. *Reg.*
105. bis.

Under-wood growing, *Subboscus*,
i, m.

A heap of Fire-wood, *Redulus*,
li, m.

Coppice-wood (wood cut under 20
years growth) *Sylva cadua*.

A turning of wood Lands into A-
nable or Pasture, *Disboscatio*, o-
nis, f.

Woodcot (in Surry near Cray-
ford) *Neomagus*, *Noviomagus*,
Niomagus.

A wood of Ash-trees, *Fraxine-*
tum, i, n.

A wood-house, *Boscarium*, ii, n.
Lignarium, ii, n.

Splits or Billets of wood, *Cre-*
mia, orum.

A Carrier of wood, *Caletarius*,
ii, m.

A Hewer of wood, *Lignarius*, ii,
m. *Lignifeca*, x, m. *Lignifici-*
us, i, m. *Fron dator*, oris, m.

To cut wood, *Lignifeco*, are.

A wood-knife, *Culter venatori-*
us.

Woodgeld, *Woodgeldum*, i, n.
(i. e). *Money paid for gathering*
or cutting of wood in Forests.

A wood-monger, *Lignator*, oris,
m. *Xylopola*, x, m.

A wood Pile, *Strues vel meta*
lignorum.

A Tower of wood, *Fala*, x, f.

W O.

A bewing of wood, *Lignifeca-*
tio, onis, f.

To gather wood, *Lignor*, ari.

Made of wood, *Ligneus*, a, um.

Belonging to wood, *Lignarius*,
a, um.

A woodward (or under Officer in
a Forest) *Woodwardus*, i, m.

To wooe, *Proco*, are.

A wooer, *Procus*, ci, m.

The woof of Cloth, *Trama*, x, f.
Linium, ii, n.

The woof of a web, *Subtegmen-*
inis, n.

Wool, *Lana*, x, f.

Unwashed wool, *Lana succida*.

Carded or spun wool, *Lana facta*,
vel neta.

Wool unspun, *Lana infecta*.

Course refuse wool, *Solox*, *Solo-*
cis, m. *Lana recusata*.

A lock of wool, *Hapscum*, ci, n.
Hapsus, i, m.

A flock of wool (loose Lint) *Floc-*
cus, ci, m.

A fleece of wool, *Vellus*, eris, n.
Apium, i, n.

A carder of wool, *Carminator*,
oris, m.

A woman carder of wool, *Carmi-*
natrix, ieis, f. *Xantria*, x, f.

A wool-winder or weaver (any
one that selleth or occupieth wool,
as a Clothier, Draper, or Weaver)
Lanarius, ii, m. *Lanificus*, ci, m.

A spinner of wool (or maker of
Tarn; she that worketh wool to
make it serviceable to the Clothier)
Lanifeca, x, f.

A spinning (or carding) of wool,
Lanificium, ii, n.

Wool-combs, *Pectines*.

A pair of wool-cards, *Par carp-*
tariorum.

A Wool-market, *Eriopolium*
ii, n.

W O.

A thing which makes the Dye sink into the wool, Turbiltrum, tri, n.

A Store house for wool, Lanarium, ii, n. Lanz repositoryum.

A Stone of wool, Petralanx.

A ted of wool, Laniscus, ci, m.

A weight of wool (or Cheese) of two hundred fifty six pounds, Uvaga, z, f.

He that weigheth wool, Lanipendius, ii, m.

Of or belonging to wool, Lanarius, a, um.

W O R.

Worcester City, Branovium, Branovium, Bravium, Bravonium, Vigornia, Wigornia.

Of Worcester, Wigorniensis.

Worcestershire, Wiccica, Wigorniz comitatus.

Bishop of Worcester, Episcopus Wigorniensis.

A word, Verbum, i, n.

Work, Opus, eris, n.

To work, Operor, ari.

To work, forge, or frame, Fabrico, are.

Carved work, Opus incisum.

Lime work, Opus albarium.

Mosaic work, Pavimentum Sculpturatum.

Handy-work, Manopera, z, f.

To take work by the great, Opus redimere faciendum.

A Surveyor, or taker of work by the great, Redemptor, oris, m.

A Master of work, Architector, opis, m.

A day's work, Przeczaria, z, f. Lex 99. Brac. 160.

A worker, Operator, oris, m.

A worker with a hammer, (a Smith or Coiner) Malleator, oris, m.

A work-house, Opificina, z, f. Artificina, z, f. Domus operaria.

W R.

To cast up works round about (a trench about) Circumvallo, are.

One that works sitting, Sellarius, ii, m.

A working, Operatio, onis, f.

A work-man, Opifex, icis, m. Artifex, icis, m. Faber, ri, m.

Workman like, Fabriliter, ad v.

Workmanship, Opificium, ii, z. Fabia, z, f. Artificium, ii, n.

Pertaining to a workman, Operarius, a, um.

The world, Mundus, i, m. Cosmos, i, m.

The description of the world, Cosmographia, z, f.

Wort, Muslea cervisiz.

Worshipful, Venerabilis, le, ad.

Worshy, Dignus, a, um.

Worshines, Dignitas, atis, f.

W O V.

Woven, Textus, a, um. Textilis, le, adj.

A wound, Vulnus, eris, n.

A little wound, Vulnusculeum, li, n.

The Scarf of a wound, Crus vulneris.

The Crust upon a scared wound, Escara, z, f.

Causing a Crust upon a scared wound, Escaroticus, a, um.

To wound, Vulnero, are.

Wounded, Vulneratus, a, um.

W R A.

To wrangle, Litigo, are. Alterco, are.

A Wrangler, Altercator, oris, m. Litigator, oris, m.

A wrangling, Altercatio, onis, f.

To wrap (or wind about) Circumplico, are.

Wrapped about, Circumligatus, a, um. Intortus, a, um. Circumvolutus, a, um.

Wrapped

W R.

Wrapped (or folded in) Implicatus, a, um. Involutus, a, um.

Wrapped together, Obvolutus, a, n. Complicatus, a, um.

A wrapper, Involutum, cri, n.

Wrapping-paper, Cucullus, li, m.

To wrap or roll about, Circumdare, ere.

One that wraps or rolls together, Obvolutor, oris, m.

To wrestle, Luctor, ari.

A wrestler, Luctor, oris, m.

A great wrestler, Athletæ, æ, m.

A wrestling, Luctatio, onis, f.

A wrestling-place, Palastra, æ, f.

Termathena, æ, f. Xystus, i, m.

The art of wrestling, Athletica, æ, f.

Pertaining to wrestling, Athleticus, a, um.

W R E.

To wreath, crisp, curl, turn a Pin round, Torqueo, ere.

A whirling or wreathing, Torio, onis, f.

To wreath about, Contorqueo, ere.

Wreathed, Obtortus, a, um.

A wreathing, Contorio, onis, f. Convolutio, onis, f.

A wreck of the Sea, Wreccum, i, n. Cow. 285. 5. Co. 106. 2 Inst. 167. Wreccum maris.

Goods shipwreck, Bona wreccata, æ, Co. 106.

Wreck River (in Leicestershire) Wrekus.

Wresbil (in Yorkshire) Urosulum.

W R I.

A wrinkle, Ruga, æ, f.

To wrinkle, Rugo, are.

To wring, Stringo, ere.

W R.

A wristband (or Sleeve) Brachiale, lis, n.

The wrist (or Joint between the Hand and the Arm) Carpus, i, m.

A writ, Breve, is, n. *Spek.* 104.

A Writ is a formal Letter, or Epistle of the King in a Parchment sealed with a Seal, directed to some Judge, Officer, Minister, or other Subject, at their Suit, or the Suit or Plaint of a Subject, commanding or authorising something contained in the same Letter to be done for the cause briefly (and therefore called a Brief) in that Letter expressed, which is to be discussed in some Court according to Law. *Leigh. Phil. Com. fol. 243.*

The Civilians call it, *Assionem sine formulam*, but *actio* seemeth rather the Parties whole suit, and Breve is the King's Precept, whereby any thing is Commanded to be done touching the Suit of Action; as the Defendant to be summoned, a Distress to be taken, a Dissession to be redressed, &c.

And these Writs are diversly divided in divers respects. Some in respect of their Order, or manner of Granting, are termed Original, and some Judicial.

Original Writs are those that are sent out for the summoning of the Defendant in a Personal, or Tenant in a Real Action, or other like purpose, before the Suit beginneth, or to begin the Suit thereby.

Those are *Judicial*, that are sent out by order of the Court where the Cause dependeth, upon occasion growing after Suit begun. *Old. Nat. Brev. fol. 51.* And Judicial is thus by the sign known.

W R.

known from the Original, because the Teste beareth the Name of the chief Justice of that Court whence it cometh, where the Original beareth in the Teste the Name of the King.

Then according to the nature of the Action, they are Personal or Real; and Real are either touching the Possession, called Writs of Entry, or the Property, called Writs of Right. *Fitz. Nat. brev. sparsim per totum.*

Some Writs are at the Suit of a Party, some of Office. *Old. nat. brev. fol. 147.* Some Ordinary, some of Privilege.

A Writ of Privilege is that which a privileged Person bringeth to the Court for his Exemption, by reason of some Privilege. See *Procedendo*. See the new Book of Entries, *Verbo Privilege*.

To write, Scribo, ere.

To write much, or often, Scriptito, are.

To write in (or upon) Inscribo, ere.

To write between, Intercribo, ere.

To write (or make) a Book, Compono, ere.

To write over, Superscribo, ere.

To write an Answer, Rescribo, ere.

To write out a Copy, Transcribo, ere. Exscribo, ere.

A writer, Scriptor, oris, m. Præscriptor, oris, m.

A writing, Scriptio, onis, f. Scriptura, æ, f.

Short writing, Tachygraphia, æ, f. Stenographia, æ, f.

A short writing referring to a longer, Docketta, æ, f.

Of or for writing, Scriptorius, æ, um.

W Y.

A writer of the Tallies, Scrip-
Taliarum. Is an Officer of
Exchequer, being Clerk to
Auditor of the Receipt, &
writeth upon the Tallies
whole Letters of the Teller's Bill.

Written, Scriptus, æ, um.

Written over, Supercriptus,
um.

Written out, Exscriptus, æ, um.

W R O.

To do wrong, Tortum facere
Co. Lit. 158.

Wrong, Tortitudo, inis, f.
Mon. 580. Injuria, æ, f. *Wrong*
or Injury is in French aptly cal-
led *Tort*, because Injury and
Wrong is wrested or crooked
being contrary to that which is
Right and Straight. Injury is de-
rived of *In* and *Jus*, because it is
contrary to Right. *Cook on Lit.*
Lib. 2. cap. 1.

Wronged violently, Oppressus,
æ, um.

Wrongfully, Injuriè, Injustè,
adv.

Wrotham (in Kent) Vagniacz,
Vagniacum.

Wroxtester (in Shropshire) Vire-
cinum, Virecium, Viroconium,
Uriconium.

W U L.

Wulstan (a man's name) Wul-
stanus, i, m.

W Y D.

A Wydraught for a Privy. Fo-
rica, æ, f. Latrina, æ, f. Senti-
na, æ, f. Cloaca, æ, f. Colluviari-
um, ii, n. Stercidium, ii, n.

If ye

Y A.

W Y E.

Wye River, Vaga, Waya.

W Y K.

A Wyke (or little Village, Wyke, f.

Y A R.

A Tard to measure with, Yarda, x, f. Co. Ent. 377. Virgata, x, f. Virga, x, f.

A man's Tard (or Privities) Penis, is, m. Veretrum, i, n.

The Sail-yard (or cross Piece bereunto the Sail is fastened) Annua, x, f.

Tard-land, Virgata terræ. The axons called it Girdland. It is a roportion of Land. In some Countries it is Ten Acres, in some twenty, some Twenty four, and some Thirty Acres of Land.

Tare (in Yorkshire) Yarum.

Tare River (in Norfolk) Garrienis, Garryenus.

Tarmouth (in Norfolk) Garorum, Garienis ostium.

Tarn, Lana neta. Mich. 14. Car. in C. B. Lana facta.

A Bottom of Tarn, Glomus, i, m. el, eris, n.

A Skain of Tarn (Thread or Silk) Forago, inis, m. Mataxa, t, f.

A Quill of Tarn, Panos, i, m.

A Spindle to wind yarn, Alarum, i, n.

To reel Yarn, Alabro, are.

To wind Bottoms of Tarn, Glomerare Glomos.

Y E.

Y E A.

A Year, Annus, i, m.

Year and Day, Annus & Dies.

Is a time thought in Construction of our Common Law, fit in many Cases to determine a Right in one, and an Usurpation or Prescription in another: As in case of an Estray, if the Owner (Proclamation being made) challenge it not within the time, it is forfeit. So is the Year and Day given in case of Appeal, in case of Descent after Entry or Claim; or of no Claim; upon a Fine or Writ of Right at the Common Law. So of a Villain remaining in ancient Demesne; of the Death of a Man sore bruised and wounded; Of Protections; Essoines in respect of the King's service; of Wreck, and divers other Cases. Cook, Vol. 6. fol. 107. B. and that touching the Death of a Man likewise in the Civil Law. *Nam si mortifere fuerit vulneratus, & postea post longum intervallum motuus sit inde annum numerabimus secundum Julianum.*

Year, Day, and Waste, Annus, Dies, & Vastum, Is a part of the King's Prerogative whereby he challengeth the Profits of their Lands and Tenements, for a Year and a Day, that are attainted of Petty Treason or Felony, whosoever be Lord of the Mannor, whereunto the Lands or Tenements do belong; and not only so, but in the End wasteth the Tenement, destroyeth the Houses, rooteth up the Woods, Gardens, Pastures, and ploweth up Meadows, except the Lord of the

Fee

Y O.

Fee agree with him for the Redemption of such Wast, afterward restoring it to the Lord of the Fee; whereof you may read at large in *Stawf. Prærog. Cap. 16. fol. 44. & seq.*

The Leap-year, Bissextilis, le.

Yearly (or year by year) Quotannis, adv. Annuatim, adv.

Yeast (or Barm) Gistum, i, n. *Spel. 317. Spuma vel flos Cerevifæ.*

Y E L

Yellow, Flavus, a, um. Citrinus, a, um.

Y E O.

A Teoman, Homo ingenuus. *Spel. 361, 381.*

A Teoman of the Guard, Stipator corporis.

Y O A.

A Yoke, Jugum, i, n.

The Band fastening the Yoke about the Neck, Subjugium, ii, n.

Z A.

Unaccustomed to the Yoke, Sjugis, e, adj.

To Yoke, Jugo, are. Subjugo, are.

Y O R.

York City, Brigantium, Eboracum, Eburacum. Legio VI. N. cephorica. Legio VI. Victoria. Urovicum.

Yorkshire, Eboracensis ager vel comitatus. Isuria.

Of Yorkshire, Isurovicanus.

Archbishop of York, Archiepiscopus Eboracensis.

Y O U.

The Young of any Tame Beast or Bird, Pullus, i, m.

A young man, Juvenis, adj.

Youth, Juventus, utis, f.

Z A C.

Z *Achary (a Man's Name)* Zacharias, z, m.

FINIS.





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